FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 AUGUST 1986

Libya

A Syrian-Libyan joint statement on President Hafiz al-Asad's talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said the two leaders condemned the U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers, adding that they call on "national and patriotic forces" in Egypt to confront this "provocative" act. The statement, which was carried by Damascus radio and JANA, noted that Al-Asad reaffirmed Syria's support for Libya with all its potential and resources in confronting any "aggression." The two leaders also agreed on a number of measures to reinforce the "unitary march" of the two fraternal states.

In Moscow, Soviet officials held talks with a visiting Libyan delegation during which "serious concern" was expressed over the "tense situation" around Libya, TASS reported. The Soviet agency subsequently cited "extremely alarming" reports that the United States is planning a new "punitive strike" against Libya. Meanwhile, Libyan envoy Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi arrived in Algiers, according to Algiers radio.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided Iranian oil pumping stations in the Ahvaz and Marun oil fields 26 August to prevent repair work and to further destroy facilities in the two oil fields, the Iraqi command stated in a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The radio also broadcast an announcement that Iraqi planes hit another large maritime target off the Iranian coast later that day.

Iranian planes bombed Iraqi oil platforms in the northern part of the Gulf, according to a military communique reported by IRNA.

Iran

Relations With Turkey — Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu arrived in Tehran 27 August at the start of a 3-day visit, IRNA reported, noting that his first round of talks with the Iranian foreign minister covered bilateral relations and Turkey's recent air raid in northern Iraq. Halefoglu told his Iranian counterpart that the raid was not a move against Iraqi Kurds and he stressed his eagerness to clarify any problems arising from it. Before his departure for Iran, Ankara radio cited Halefoglu's remark that the way to resolve differences between the two countries is not to break relations but to increase contacts because "friends must speak frankly to each other."

Meanwhile, a Turkish Foreign Ministry statement carried by ANATOLIA responded to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's recent remarks about Ataturk by stressing Turkey's determination to progress in accordance with Ataturkist principles. Turkey has scrupulously refrained from interfering in the internal affairs of its neighbors, the statement said, and it has the right to expect the same behavior from other countries.

Cooperation With USSR in Caspian — The Soviet Union has agreed in principle to cooperate with Iran in drilling operations to explore oil and gas reserves in the southern sector of the Caspian sea, IRNA announced, adding that talks will start in September to make arrangements for the project.

Iraq-USSR

President Saddam Husayn asked visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy to convey a message to the Soviet leadership reaffirming Iraq's eagerness to promote relations of friendship and cooperation, INA reported.

Israel and Africa

After returning from Cameroon, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio that between two to four other African countries are considering the renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel. He noted that Israel and Cameroon have reached agreement on cooperation in agriculture, industry, tourism, and military/security issues.

Syria

President al-Asad received the visiting Spanish foreign minister who conveyed a message from the Spanish prime minister affirming Spain's "consistent stand on the just Arab cause," Damascus radio reported. Al-Asad accepted an official invitation to visit Spain.

The radio also announced the arrival in Damascus of a Soviet delegation headed by First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov.

Lebanon

Christian leaders declare their "full support for the dialogue process," Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah announced in a statement broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon following a meeting of key Christian leaders at Phalangist headquarters. The conferees noted "positive signs that an atmosphere conducive to Lebanese dialogue now exists" and called for an immediate cease-fire across the Muslim-Christian combat lines. The leaders of the Lebanese Forces and the National Liberal Party were among those attending the meeting, the radio disclosed.

On the Muslim side, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri said he is ready to attend cabinet meetings in order to discuss ways of implementing the tripartite agreement but he warned that the dialogue process will prove fruitless if it does not lead to the implementation of the agreement, Voice of National Resistance radio reported.

Sudan

The interior minister denied the Ugandan president's claim that Sudan is assisting Ugandan rebels and expressed Sudan's desire to develop relations with Uganda, SUNA reported.

On the situation in the south, the SPLA's clandestine radio reported a "mass exodus" of citizens from Waw where starvation is "reaching a climax."

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PLO Spokesman Regrets Cameroon-Israel Relations

EA262200 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1815 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The official spokesman of the political department has issued the following statement: The PLO regrets very much this decision since the reasons which motivated Cameroon and its sister African countries to break off diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity still exist. The Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territory continues besides the fact that the Zionists' terrorist activities have not ceased.

The spokesman went on to say that this surprising and reprehensible step taken by the Cameroon represents an unjustified retreat from the principled stand adopted by the OAU which condemned and denounced Israeli aggression in solidarity with the Arab peoples and the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO: This step falls within the context of the policy of the American imperialists aimed at encouraging the aggressor and rewarding him for his persistence in his terrorist policy.

The spokesman concluded his statement by saying it is regrettable that the visit [of Peres to Yaounde] and its possible results should come at the same time as the nonaligned summit is being held [as heard] in Harare, Zimbabwe, since this constitutes a challenge to the decision of the governments and peoples of this group [nonaligned] to condemn and punish aggression and to lend support to its victims.

This negative development occurs at a time when the Israeli entity [word indistinct] is about to announce its strategic alliance with the white minority Pretoria regime, which is tightening its noose on the people of South Africa in order to continue with its deplorable policy of apartheid which has been internationally condemned and persists in liquidating [word indistinct] fighters.

'Arafat Begins Talks With Malagasy President

JN261646 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The first round of talks between Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman, and Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka began in the Malagasy capital yesterday. WAFA said Brotehr Abu 'Ammar began a visit to Madagascar yesterday leading a large Palestinian delegation after a short visit to Iraq.

The talks will deal with developments in the Palestine question, the situation in Africa, and ways to strengthen Arab-African cooperation.

'Arafat Warns King Husayn Against Negotiations

JN261805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has said that Jordanian King Husayn wants to bypass the PLO, especially with regard to our Palestinian people inside the occupied homeland. In a statement to *Reuter*, Abu 'Ammar warned the Jordanian monarch of the consequences of holding any negotiations with enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. He also condemned the U.S.-Zionist plan to grant autonomy to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1990 in coordination with Jordan.

Qaddumi Says Arab Foreign Ministers To Meet 15 Sep

JN261841 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Interview with PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Kamal Tarabay in Paris on 26 August — recorded]

[Text] [Tarabay] Have you discussed with the French foreign minister the issue of the statement that was attributed to French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on the Palestinian cause and on his opposition to the establishment of a Palestinian state?

[Qaddumi] There is no doubt that one should discuss ambiguous issues. However, this issue was raised at the meeting between his excellency the minister [not further identified] and the brother PLO representative. We received convincing replies. Therefore, there is no need to discuss this issue, especially since its has been confirmed to us that the French stand supports this just cause and that there has been no change in this stand.

[Tarabay] You know that we were not the ones who raised this issue, but an Israeli paper. Have you sensed any change in France's traditional policy toward the Palestinian cause?

[Qaddumi] We did not sense any change in the traditional French policy. However, we cannot obtain our information from the enemies. We know that the Zionsit media have mastered the art of falsifying facts.

[Tarabay] What about the PLO's efforts to convene an emergency Arab summit?

[Qaddumi] It goes without saying that holding an Arab summit is not an easy thing at present. We all know this. However, an Arab foreign ministers meeting will be held on 15 September. We will make a decision on the Arab summit.

[Tarabay] Did you discuss southern Lebanon in light of the current developments and the issue of UNIFIL?

[Qaddumi] The Lebanese issue is a very important issue to us. We discussed it in a positive manner. We listened to a report on how France wants to play a positive role in this respect.

[Tarabay] What is the PLO's stand on UN Security Council Resolution 425 on southern Lebanon?

[Qaddumi] As you know, there are some resolutions issued by the UN Security Council calling for the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. We support this complete withdrawal.

Qaddumi Meets With French Foreign Minister

JN261813 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] head of the PLO Political Department, met with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond in Paris today. They reviewed the latest developments in the Palestine question, the current situation in the Middle East, and relations between the PLO and France.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Ministerial Council Session Commences 26 Aug

LD261449 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1435 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Abha, 26 Aug (SPA) — The GCC foreign and oil ministers have commenced their meetings of the 20th Ministerial Council session at the Intercontinental Hotel in Al-Sawda this afternoon.

Opening Speech by Omani Minister

LD261844 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1725 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Abha, 26 Aug (SPA) — The opening speech was delivered by the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the session Yusuf al-Alawi ibn 'Abdallah. In this speech he declared the 20th session of the Ministerial Council and the joint meeting with the ministers of petroleum of the GCC member-states open.

On behalf of the participants he expressed profound thanks and appreciation for His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, for his invitation to hold this meeting, and said: "Our meetings begin today with a joint meeting in order to study the oil policies in an effort to realize the common interests of the peoples of the region."

The Omani minister [of state for] foreign affairs and the chairman of the session added that crude oil is the main product of the countries of the region, and thus the oil revenues constitute the backbone of life and progress for our peoples, but at the same time we fully realize the various, very sensitive effects when the international oil market is not stable. He pointed out that the GCC member-states like to see, and are striving to realize, a just and stable market.

He praised the role played by OPEC, expressing his hope that the recent agreement adopted by the OPEC member-countries on 5 August, 1986 will mark the start of a new chapter in the policy of stabilizing the oil markets, thereby creating a positive development in the international economy.

He said the time has come for the oil-producing countries to lay down a solid base for the oil market serving their own interests and the interests of all the GCC member countries which constitute a basic grouping among the oil-producing countries.

The Omani foreign minister and chairman of the session called in his opening speech on the oil-producing countries to pursue national policies based on the fixing of production levels in a manner that would not lead to inflating the oil market beyond its capacity and thereby serve the legitimate interests of all countries.

He added that despite the fact that our deliberations will be of a consultative nature, we look forward to the development of the decision approved by OPEC at the beginning of this month in order to lay down fixed general principles which will contribute positively to OPEC'S future negotiations and will form a basic pivot for international oil policy.

He pointed out that the political developments in the Gulf region have become extremely serious and conditions demand a study of the steps that should be taken.

The Omani foreign minister and chairman of the current session of the GCC concluded by affirming the importance of the subjects on the agenda. Particularly since this is the last session of the GCC Ministeral Council prior to the convocation of the 7th session of the GCC which will be held in Abu Dhabi in November.

After that, the opening session was turned into a closed session to discuss the topics on the agenda.

26 Aug Meeting Concluded

LD262138 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Their highnesses and excellencies, the GCC foreign and petroleum ministers, concluded their first round of meetings held this evening within the 20th session of the Ministerial Council and the joint meeting with the GCC petroleum ministers, currently being held in Abha.

After the meeting, which lasted over 3 hours, His Excellency Yusuf al-Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the session, said that during the session deep discussions were held about the oil market with the effective participation of their excellencies the GCC petroleum ministers. He said that this meeting was the first joint meeting of the Ministerial Council and petroleum ministers.

Yusuf al-Alawi ibn 'Abdallah pointed out that the council will resume its meeting tomorrow morning to discuss and study the GCC countries' oil strategy. He added that the political issues listed in this session's agenda would be discussed after the debate on the oil strategy was concluded.

It is expected that the GCC Ministerial Council and the council countries' petroleum ministers will resume their joint meeting tomorrow morning to discuss issues listed on the agenda.

Meetings Resumed 27 Aug

LD270835 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0805 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Abha, 27 Aug (SPA) — The foreign and petroleum ministers of the GCC countries resumed the meetings of the 20th session of the GCC Ministerial Council at the Intercontinental Hotel in Al-Sawdah today.

They are scheduled to continue their discussion of the topics on the agenda.

The foreign and oil ministers of the GCC countries held an extraordinary meeting earlier today.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Leaves for GCC Meeting

JN261048 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 26 Aug (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah left Manama today for Abha to attend the 20th session of the GCC Ministerial Council which will be jointly held by the GCC oil and foreign ministers in Abha, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, at a later time today. [passage omitted]

KUWAIT

Trade Minister Departs for Izmir Fair

LD261929 Kuwait KUNA in English 1708 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 26 (KUNA) — Minister of Trade and Industry Faysal al-Khalid left here Tuesday for Turkey to attend the inauguration of Izmir International Fair in response to an invitation from his Turkish counterpart Cabitiaral.

Al-Khalid was accompanied by his office director Jasir al-Jasir and director of the Foreign Trade Department Usamah al-Rumi.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Undersecretary of the Minsitry 'Abdallah al-Hamad and the Turkish charge d'affaires.

Budget for 1986-87 Shows Reduced Deficit

JN262036 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 25 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] The cabinet ratified the state budget for fiscal year 1986-87 during its weekly session yesterday. Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi, minister of finance and economy, said that total revenues in the budget have been estimated at 1912.7 million dinars, 1203 million dinars less than last year's budget estimates. Oil revenues in the budget are 86.6 percent, or 1656 million dinars, while nonoil revnues are 256.7 million dinars, or 13.4 percent. Oil revenues in last year's budget totaled 89.9 percent.

The total expenditures of government ministries and departments are estimated at 3051.9 million dinars, with a deficit of 1140.2 million dinars, and the sum of 191.2 million dinars to be added to it as reserve allocations for future generations in accordance with Law No 106 of 1976. Therefore, the deficit becomes 1321.4 million dinars.

Expenditures have been allocated to the various chapters. Chapter 1, that of salaries and wages, has been allocated the sum of 759.3 million dinars, or 14.9 percent, 36.2 million dinars more than that what was allocated to this chapter in last year's budget. Chapter 2, that of the required commodities and services, has been allocated the sum of 273.2 million dinars, or 8.9 percent, 151.8 million dinars less that was allocated to this chapter in last year's budget. Chapter 3, that of transportation means and equipment, has been allocated the sum of 26.1 million dinars, or 0.9 percent, 3.9 million dinars less that what was allocated to it in last year's budget. Chapter 4, that of construction projects and public expropriations, has been allocated the sum of 724.9 million dinars, 604.9 million dinars for construction projects and 120 million dinars for public expropriations, or 19.8 and 3.9 percent respectively. Allocations for construction projects are down by 89.1 million dinars and public expropriations are down by 30 million from what was allocated to them in last year's budget.

Chapter 5, that of varied expenditures and capital remittance outflow, has been allocated the sum of 1269.4 million dinars, or 41.6 percent, in comparison with 1409.4 million dinars in last year's budget.

In light of these figures, the current budget deficit, when compared with last year's budget deficit, has been reduced by the sum of 378.6 million dinars.

This year's budget did not allocate any sums for the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development which was allocated the sum of 30 million in last year's budget.

The statement containing the budget figures which was distributed to the press did not mention how the deficit will be covered, usually by the state's general reserves.

Egypt Reportedly Producing Ammunition for Iraq

LD270854 Kuwait in Arabic 0722 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Aug (KUNA) -- Press reports here today said that according to an agreement reached during the recent visit of Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah to Cairo, 37 Egyptian military experts arrived in Baghdad last Saturday.

The Kuwaiti *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* in a report filed from Cairo cited Egyptian military sources, which it did not name, as saying that "according to an agreement about an Egyptian military deal with Iraq, the production schedules in the Egyptian military plants have been adjusted in order to produce Soviet artillery shells, and shells for mortars and rocket artillery manufactured in East European states."

The paper added that "adjustments were also made in the production of other military hardware in the presence of three Iraqi officers who compared the ammunition produced on the Egyptian production lines — after adjustment — with samples of weapons produced by the Eastern states which were brought from Iraq."

The sources pointed out that "the middle of September has been set for meeting the Iraqi army's needs of ammunition produced by the Egyptian military plants within the list of weapons submitted by the Iraqi military delegation led by the Iraqi defense minister which visited Egypt recently."

OMAN

Official Leaves for Harare Nonaligned Meeting

JN261116 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1030 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Muscat, 26 Aug (WAKH) — Haytham ibn Tariq Al Sa'id, Omani Foreign Ministry undersecretary for political affairs, left Muscat today for Harare. He is leading his country's delegation to the meetings of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries which will convene there on Thursday. During the meeting, the conferees will prepare for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit which is scheduled to be held in Harare on 1 September.

Foreign Minister Departs for GCC Session

JN261014 Muscat ONA in Arabic 0810 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Muscat, 26 Aug (ONA) — His Excellency Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah left today leading the Omani delegation to the 20th session of the GCC Ministerial Council which will be held jointly by the foreign and the oil ministers. The meetings will be held in Abha, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and last 2 days. [passage omitted]

PDRY

Defense Minister Addresses Soldiers on Army Strength

EA252212 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the political bureau and minister of defense, has stressed that our armed forces have now become stronger and are capable of defending the homeland against enemy attacks. They have reached a high level in terms of equipment and preparedness in order to shoulder the duties entrusted to them by the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP]. He said this at a lecture he delivered this morning to soldiers, NCO's and officers of the western axis.

The brother minister of defense said our celebrations this year were distinguished by the important and historic event in the life of our Armed Forces and our people. The 15th anniversary of Armed Forces Day comes at a time when our Armed Forces witnessed great achievements reflected in our complete and final elimination of the 13 January conspiracy and are continuing fresh achievements in their combat training and political preparedness.

He expressed his great pride in the prominent role of our Armed Forces, as well as other security establishments, in resisting the ill-starred January 1986 conspiracy. He referred to the deep and close relations and the principled unity which link the Army and the people, which became clear in their loftiness and in their embodiment of the will of the party and its collective leadership.

He referred to the overall tasks presently facing our armed forces, shown in the achievement of one success after another in many fields, in their many-sided work, and their absolute commitment to our party documents and literature, and the directives of the party's central committee concerning the continued strengthening of the country's defense capability, and the raising of their training level in response to the current situation.

He stressed the need to make the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of our Armed Forces Day a splendid occasion, to devote further efforts and energies toward the successful and precise implementation of the tasks and duties placed on their shoulders, as represented in the continuous raising of their combat readiness and the improvement of the quality of their training. They should remain in a state of alert to defend the revolution and the homeland and take part with the masses in implementing the economic and social development plan and rally extensively and deeply round the YSP, the leader and director of the current revolutionary process in the country.

The lecture was attended by Major Dr Husayn 'Ali Hasan, chief of the Political Directorate of the Armed Forces.

Muhsin Holds Talks With DFLP's Hawatimah

EA262122 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Muhammad Sa'id Abdullah Muhsin, Political Bureau member and Central Committee secretary, received Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the DFLP, at his office this morning. Brother Hawatimah is currently on a visit to our country at the invitation of the YSP central committee.

During the meeting, relations between the YSP and the DFLP were reviewed and the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions discussed. Methods of strengthening these relations in order to achieve the common objectives in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction in the region were examined. The talks also focused on the Arab and international situation and in particular the Palestinian cause and the conspiracies being hatched against it by imperialism, Zionism, and reaction which aim at erasing it from the political map and the means to ensure the foiling of such designs.

Brother Muhsin stressed the support of the YSP for the Palestinian revolution under its sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, and the efforts being made to bring about Palestinian national unity on the basis of the Palestinian national meeting and particularly the resolutions of the 16th session of the National Council and the Aden-Algiers agreement.

During their discussions, the two sides stressed the importance of Arab solidarityin opposition to imperialism, Zionism, and reaction and the reactivation of the steadfastness and confrontation front in order to confront imperialist-Zionist designs.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Ali Ismail Sayf, deputy secretary of the Central Committee.

Al-'Attas Attends Fourth Shabwah YSP Conference

EA262151 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The fourth extraordinary conference of the YSP organization in the Governorate of Shabwah was attended by Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and a number of members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee as well as ministers. The secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front Brother Ya'qub Tal'at and his delegation also attended.

At the conference's opening session Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas delivered a speech in which he invited conference delegates to derive whatever is positive from the lessons of the past and to evaluate them marking out whatever is negative in the spirit of the party and striving to remove it.

He called on the party leadership and members to make greater efforts to maintain strict adherence to the teachings of the party and to strengthen and entrench the principles of collective leadership and democratic centralism, criticism and self-criticism and to embody all this in a dynamic and principled fashion in the internal life of the party.

Brother Haydar al-'Attas referred to the general amnesty decision and said the return of hundreds of those who had been misled, their stability and their willingness to exercise all their rights as good citizens, is a confirmation of our concern and the correctness of our policy and its patriotic and humanitarian objectives. All we can say at present is to reiterate our invitation to the remainder of those who were misled from among the sons of this governorate and the sons of the other governorates to return to their families and relatives and to their work.

Brother Al-'Attas called on party and government institutions to spare no efforts to make all the necessary preparations in respect of security and living conditions to receive the returnees. He expressed his conviction that our Yemeni people know the murderous criminals and will not permit them to use the homeland as a launching pad against their brothers and against the security and stability of our homeland. He said our Yemeni people are concerned about their security and stability and their road to unity and they will not permit anyone who intends to shed even one drop of blood, because such acts serve no one except the enemies of the people.

Member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the committee of the party organization Brother [first name indistinct] Muhammad 'Ali Salih also made a short speech in which he noted that the full election [al-intikhab] seminar [as heard] marked (?an) important (?stage) in the life of the party organization in the governorate because for the first time it was being held in accordance with Central Committee guidelines and internal regulations. He said that it had evaluated, in the spirit of the party, the positive and negative aspects which had accompanied the progress and activities of the party organizations over the past period. He stressed that the party organization's conference in the governorate constituted an epic struggle on the road to overcoming the effects of the abortive 13 January coup plot and the restructuring of the organization and the deepening of its role in order to strengthen our party's ideological, organizational and political unity.

During the opening session, a speech was delivered on behalf of the mass organizations as well as messages of greetings read from the 'Ali Antar pioneer organization and the fighting youth of the governorate.

The conference, which is being attended by 157 delegates with decisive votes and 37 with advisory votes, will consider the general report and a report from the financial inspection committee as well as draft resolutions and recommendations. The conference will also hear a number of lectures on various topics.

Earlier, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and his companions, together with Brother Ya'qub Tal'at and his delegation, attended a big mass rally held this morning at Ataq to mark the holding of the conference of the party organization in Shabwah governorate.

Brother Haydar al-'Attas made a speech in which he said that the rally must be regarded as the first salute to the conference and confirms the support of the masses in Shabwah governorate for the vanguard party, the YSP. He appealed to the masses of the governorate to participate effectively in order to implement economic [illegible] social projects on schedule.

He stressed the support of the party and the state for the implementation of the projects in the governorate and in the other governorates of the republic in accordance with the development plans so as to overcome the effects resulting from the abortive 13 January coup plot and to raise the material and spiritual levels of the masses of our people.

In his speech Brother Haydar al-'Attas welcomed brother Ya'qub Tal'at and his delegation, stressing anew the support of our party and revolution for the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO until all their wishes for their return, self determination nd construction of the independent state on their national land are achieved.

In a speech to the rally brother Ya'qub Tal'at conveyed the greetings of the strugglers of the Palestinian revolution to our Yemeni people and the condolences of the Palestinian people to the families of the martyrs of the 13 January abortive coup plot. He stressed the solidarity of the Palestinian people with our own struggle and revolution to safeguard the revolutionary achievements, for whose sake the historical leaders of the party Fattah, Antar, Muslih, Shayi' and others fell as martyrs. He also underlined the support of the Palestinian revolution for our country which is in the same trench in opposition to imperialism and Zionism and all attempts aiming at disrupting security and stability in our country.

Brother Qa'id Muhammad 'Ali Salih delivered a speech at the start of the rally in which he praised the adherence of the masses of Shabwah governorate to the YSP. He referred to the fact that this confirms the falsity of the allegations made by the enemies of the revoluiton and party who continue to spread rumors against our national democratic system and our party.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and his companions also inaugurated the administration building of the local construction corporation at Ataq. The total cost of construction amounted to 100,000 dinars. This building is one of the local corporation's basic infrastructure projects in the governorates.

QATAR

Foreign Minister Leaves for GCC Session

NC261237 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Doha this morning at the head of a delegation en route to Abha, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to take part in the 20th session of the GCC Ministerial Council, which is due to open today. He was seen off at Doha International Airport by His Excellency 'Abd al-Muhsin Sulayman al-Zayd, Saudi ambassador to Doha, and by a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials.

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Receives Sudan's Siwar Al-Dhahab

LD262026 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1850 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Jeddah, 26 Aug (SPA) — The crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, this evening received at his palace in Jeddah the former chairman of the Transitional Council in the Republic of Sudan, retired Marshal 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

Clandestine Radio on Mecca Pilgrims' Demonstration

JN230951 (Clandestine) Voice of the Pilgrims in Arabic to Saudi Arabia 1415 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers and sisters: God's blessings, mercy, and peace be upon you. The *Islamic Republic News Agency* has extensively reported on the mammoth demonstration by the honorable pilgrims which took place in Mecca last Monday [11 August] to repudiate the unbelievers. Tens of thousands of Iranian pilgrims, as well as pilgrims from other Islamic states, participated in this demonstration which began at the Imam Khomeyni mission headquarters in Mecca. The demonstrators chanted slogans against the West, the East, and the Zionist entity. IRNA as well as other eyewitnesses said Muslims from Afghanistan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Nigeria, Egypt, Sudan, and other countries participated in this demonstration. The Saudi Muslims' participation in great numbers drew the attention of visitors to the house of God.

The pilgrims gathered at the conclusion of the demonstration and Hojjat ol-Islami val-Moslimin Kharrubi, Imam Khomeyni's representative and official in charge of Iranian pilgrims, gave an important address and read part of Imam Khomeyni's appeal to the pilgrims in both Arabic and Persian. Certain sources commented on these demonstrations by saying the Iranian pilgrims gave the pilgrimage rites new meaning following the victory of the Islamic revolution. These meanings stem from the spirit of awakening and the values brought about by the revolution. These meanings granted pilgrims the determination to revive this form of worship as God Almighty wanted and to confront the contemporary tyrants who adopt the example of Satan. Through the rites of pilgrimage the causes of the Islamic nation's fragmentation and disunity can be understood. We can see a united nation when we see Muslims from every race, country, and color wearing the same clothing and chanting the same slogan. We can thus understand who Mulsims are and why they have been divided into dozens of groups and organizations.

Before this issue was raised, Muslims used to come to Mecca and perform their pilgrimage without having any aims and without deep thinking about its causes. [Sentence as heard] The Islamic Republic is the first state to confront the distortion of Islamic ideas out of its beliefs and Islamic feelings as a free Islamic state, now that only the name remains of this religion as a result of the apostate rulers who rule the Islamic countries. Mecca, which was a center for fighting tyrants, is now besieged by the bases of world arrogance. These suspect moves were not only peddled by the fake rulers and governors, but also by the preachers of the rulers, who don religious clothes. Therefore, we find a small gang of Zionists is now facing a great Muslim army and is occupying the holiest of Muslim shrines without hearing a single protest from them. However, Iranian pilgrims were able to turn pilgrimage concepts upside down and transform its image in the eyes of Muslims following the victory of the blessed Islamic revolution.

Each year these rites are performed in a greater and more majestic manner than the previous year despite all the obstacles which are placed before them. This is the result of the special nature of this movement, which relies on the Islamic peoples and which aims to realize the hopes of all Muslims. Experience has shown that efforts to implement Islamic revolutionary concepts expose rulers who oppress Muslims and shut doors in their faces. Therefore, we find these rulers exert their efforts and employ tricks and political games while the Zionists usurp Palestine and kill its people before everyone. By their actions, these regimes have shown they only think of staying in power. The Islamic revolution's values and the region's Muslims' adherence to Islamic concepts and teachings have forced these rulers to become friendly with the Zionists more than ever before, so much so that visits by the Zionsit regime's leaders to such Islamic states are now performed in the open. Therefore, Shim'on Peres, prime minister of the Zionsit enemy, visited an Islamic state whose leader assumes the title of chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization. The silence of other Islamic rulers toward this visit makes the Zionists very happy.

Urging Muslims in Mecca, Where they meet annually, to fight against Zionists and imperialists has created new Islamic motives for efforts to revive Islamic teachings. This issue and others form a profound strategic threat to world arrogance and the reactionary rulers who are linked to it. This threat cannot be avoided. This can be gleaned from the utter silence of the world imperialist media and the reactionary rulers over the Mecca developments. While disseminating a torrent of news and reports on every event in the world, they refrain from reporting this great demonstration in which tens of thousands of Muslims from all over the world took part. However, despite this boycott by the world media which belong to world intelligence and its allies, this will not stifle the voice of the truth which emanates from these Muslim throats. The news of this great demonstration will be heard by the world because the voice of truth spreads through Muslims and those seeking the truth like wild fire. Truth will inevitably triumph.

UAE

Minister, Delegation Leave for GCC Meeting

JN261018 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0920 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 26 Aug (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, left Abu Dhabi for Saudi Arabia this morning leading the UAE's delegation to the joint meeting of the GCC foreign and oil ministers scheduled to open in Abha this evening. [passage omitted]

YAR

President Addresses General People's Congress

JN261205 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Speech delivered by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at the opening session of the Third General Conference of the General People's Congress at the Cultural Center in Ta'izz on 25 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God. With God's blessing we open the sessions of the Third General Conference of the General People's Congress. [applause] [passage omitted]

At the beginning, I would like to welcome the audience in Ta'izz where the third general conference is held under the slogan: Popular Participation on the Road of Democracy, Development, and Yemeni Unity. This is also held in light of the changes that have taken place in the national, Arab Islamic, and international arenas. Brother members of the third general conference, your conference is being held after the political action in our country witnessed huge developments following the convocation of the first general conference on 24 August 1982. During that conference, the popular recorded a great victory through the ratification of the national charter. This represented the people's perspicacity. [applause] It also provided evidence of continuing national action. This was the beginning, since we set the cornerstone for a comprehensive democratic structure and for organized political action, which stems from the spirit of the national charter. [passage omitted]

We express joy and pride at the achievements we made on the road to progress and the development of political action. This is regarded as an unparalleled Yemeni achievement which stems from the situations we experienced and from the aspirations of the masses whose free will defined the sound understanding of the course of national action. The masses are the focus of the efforts exerted in the field of work and production. After the General People's Congress was established, it began to cover all of the provinces and various state sectors. It acquired a political line for our country and a great popular dimension. It also acquired a distinguished line in the political action battle. This is the road chosen by our people in their practice of political freedom, their will, and in mapping out the changes affecting their new life. The active political action was demonstrated by the masses — in a unique and free democratic way — in the cities, the villages, and in the process of electing the members of the General People's Congress after the approval to expand its membership was made by the second general conference. We stress that all of the masses must profoundly and faithfully realize that they are responsible for directing the political action and ensuring its continuous success. The organized political action that adheres to the charter is the people's. It does not belong to one group. This necessitates that the members of the General People's Congress seriously appreciate the masses, who are the basis of the General People's Congress. [passage omitted]

After the national will was freed from the Social diseases that are spreading in some societies and stressed its rejection of all kinds of party affiliations, committed itself to national allegiance, and stressed that a national allegiance is a noble principle that can never walk hand in hand with obsequiousness [applause], it became ably capable of confronting the changes and the materialist views without resorting to others' styles and views. Our people, who lived the experience themselves, possess a clear political view to which everyone is committed. Our people embody national unity and eliminate all other allegiances and convictions whether they stem from ideological views or selfish interests. [applause] We are confident that those who are not convinced [by our views] continue to be mistaken. Moreover, those who pretend to be committed to the national charter will arrive at a genuine conviction which states that adherence to the national charter is a need because it is the most ideal method and the ideological course which embodies the convictions of all the masses. [applause] [passage omitted]

Iraqi Oil Minister Concludes 4-Day Visit

JN261341 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi and his delegation left Sanaa this morning after a 4-day visit to our country. During the visit, the Iraqi minister held talks with officials in the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ministry on aspects of cooperation between the two fraternal countries in oil affairs. [passage omitted]

Seventy PDRY Evacuees Arrive in Sanaa

JN261103 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0625 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Aug (WAM) — Seventy evacuees have arrived in Sanaa over the past 2 days from the PDRY. They include a number of military personnel. The UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* reported today that among the military personnel are the commanders of Maymun Garrison and Socotra Island, in addition to the state security official in the city of (Al-Dab) in Shabwah Governorate.

Envoy to Israel Submits Report, Returns to Tel Aviv

NC262004 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 26 Aug (MENA) — Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, left Cairo for Tel Aviv tonight after being away for several days.

Prior to his departure, Basyuni said that during his visit he had submitted a report to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on what has been achieved so far with regard to signing the arbitral compromis.

AL-WAFD Discusses Tabah, Mubarak-Peres Meeting

PM261805 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 21 Aug 86 pp 1,4

[Jalal 'Abd al-Fattah report: "Two Israeli Proposals for Settling the Tabah Issue Without Arbitration"]

[Text] Technical and administrative arrangements relating to the arbitration agreement on Egypt's Tabah are expected to be completed within the next few days.

Al-Wafd has learned that the arbitration committee will meet in Geneva, Switzerland, and that its meetings will last 18 months. Agreement in principle has been reached on the names of 3 international arbitrators out of 30 candidates including former members of the International Court of Justice.

Al-Wafd has also learned that the Egyptian-Israeli military committee has begun preparing the maps and aerial photos of the Tabah area. Major General Faruq Labib heads the Egyptian side and Brigadier (Oren Shahur) heads the Israeli side. They are joined by the U.S. delegation and the commander of the multinational force.

Al-Wafd has further learned that Israel has claimed entitlement to the Tabah area by presenting two maps under the arbitration agreement showing the 1906 Egyptian-Palestinian borders. Egypt submitted a 1967 map of the borders to support its claims.

Al-Wafd has learned that Israel has submitted two new proposals for settling the Tabah issue without recourse to international arbitration. The first proposal calls for the partition of Tabah between Egypt and Israel, and the other favors making Tabah a free zone between the two countries. The political leadership in Cairo is now studying the two proposals.

Ambassador Muhammad Basyuni, the charge d'affaires at our embassy in Israel, arrived in Cairo by land last Monday. He was accompanied in his car by Avraham Shamir, director of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office, who met with President Husni Mubarak in Alexandria the following day and handed him an official invitation from Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to a summit conference with the Israeli prime miniter. The meeting is expected to be held in the second week of September.

Weekly on Planned Summit With Israel, U.S. Pressure

PM241858 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 19 Aug 86 pp 1, 11

[Unattributed report: "America Forces Activation of 'Normalization' With Israel"]

[Text] Intensive U.S. pressure is still being applied through direct contacts, the latest being George Bush's visit. As a condition for intervening to help with economic aid the United States wants Egypt to compromise further in solving the Tabah problem and the resumption of joint maneuvers with the U.S. Army. Signs of U.S. success in this regard emerged with the reported summit to be held in September between President Mubarak and Peres and the confirmation of the General Motors project for car manufacture with the direct participation of Israeli industry.

Mubarak-Peres Meeting in September

Israeli officials have confirmed that a meeting will be held between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in early September on the basis of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement on the arbitration compromise on the Tabah dispute.

Israeli negotiator Avraham Tamir, head of the prime minister's office, said that the timetable indicates that a summit is to be convened 1 September. His colleague David Kimche said: We believe that by signing the arbitration compromis we have reached the beginning of a new era in the relations between Egypt and Israel. In addition to the proposed summit between Mubarak and Peres, he added, it is hoped that the signing of the agreement will lead to Cairo returning its ambassador to Israel. Egypt withdrew its ambassador in protest against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Israeli radio said that Shamir stressed to Murphy the importance of the agreement being part of a comprehensive political deal with Egypt, including the normalization of relations and the activation of tourism.

An official Israeli source expressed the belief that the arbitration process will take 18 months once the dispute over two principal points concerning the appointment of arbitrators and the border markings is resolved. Sources close to the talks said that the draft agreement provides that the arbitrators should begin their work in Geneva after the agreement is signed. In the meantime units of the multinational force, in which 11 countries are participating, will be deployed.

Tabah and Bright Star: Two Conditions for Economic Aid

As a condition for looking into Egypt's economic requests and submitting them for the committee's consideration the U.S. Administration called for a solution to the Tabah dispute and the speedy return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv. It has also called for the formal establishment of normal relations between Egypt and the Zionist entity and for a date to be set for the holding of Bright Star maneuvers between the Egyptian Armed Forces and the U.S. RDF. Egypt has not yet decided on the latter point since it felt that there was a deliberate procrastination on the U.S. part (during Bush's visit) in responding to any of Egypt's economic requests.

This came in a secret message the Egyptian leadership received from Washington this week.

Al-Sha'b has learned that it has been decided to send a high-level envoy to Washington. Foreign Ministry circles believe that the envoy will be President Mubarak's adviser on political affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz. The envoy will carry the official reply to the U.S. message. He will try to urge the U.S. Administration to change its attitude toward the Egyptian requests put forward during Marshal Abu Ghazalah's recent visit to Washington.

In another development, a date will be fixed at Egypt's request for a summit between President Mubarak and President Reagan to attempt to settle the differences that have arisen between the two countries recently.

Commentary Criticizes Libya-Syria-Iran Meetings

NC270626 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 2040 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Jamal Hashim commentary]

[Excerpts] In Tripoli Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi have spent the last 2 days formulating plans and coordinating their positions. Meanwhile, the Syrian, Iranian, and Libyan foreign ministers have been doing the same thing in Damascus. A joint communique on the Tripoli meetings was issued tonight.

This Syrian-Iranian-Libyan coordination is taking place on both a ministerial and summit level. Some might ask: What is wrong with this? Isn't coordination among Arab and Islamic states essential at all times? Isn't this coordination even more important now at this decisive stage? We ourselves emphasize that this is sound, provided that such coordination is done for the sake of Arabism and Islam. The truth is that there are other objectives behind this coordination. The information media in these three regimes have not disclosed the agreements being prepared behind the scences to work out strategic alliances. However, the Syrian-Libyan communique issued after the Tripoli meetings affirms that this coordination is primarily directed against Arab and Islamic nations. This is substantiated by the fact that all previous meetings involving the leaders of these three regimes were followed by several agreements which led to more divisions in the Arab and Islamic world. Past experience leads us to expect the formation of more strategic alliances which will increase tension in the Gulf area in particular and the Islamic world in general. The recent Syrian-Libyan communique confirms this fact.

The first indication of such strategic agreements appeared in the Tripoli communique. In this document, the Syrian president announced his total support for his Libyan ally in confronting what he described as world imperialism and reactionary states in the region.

According to Tehran radio, the tripartite ministerial meeting in Damascus sought to coordinate the stands of Damascus, Tehran, and Tripoli before the nonaligned summit to be held in Harare at the end of this month in order to abort any proposals seeking an end to the Gulf war. [passage omitted]

This coordination among the three states is directed against the Harare summit with the intent of dividing the Nonalignment Movement. It is directed against Arab Iraq through its insistence that the strength of this country be weakened. It is directed against Saudi Arabia and all the Arab Gulf states because they supported Iraq in its just stand. Last of all, it is directed against the world by its support for the Libyan regime and its backing of Libya's terrorist and subversive plans on the Arab and international arenas. [passage omitted]

Libya's subversive plots will not go unpunished. The movements of Al-Qadhdhafi's agents are being watched everywhere. Even personnel of the Libyan People's Bureaus in many capitals have not escaped arrest and interrogation for their involvement in terrorist crimes. Does the Syrian support for Col al-Qadhdhafi mentioned in the joint communique then mean support for Al-Qadhdhafi's acts of terrorism against everyone? What will President al-Asad do if the forbidden takes place and Libya is again exposed to a new retaliatory raid similar to the one launched on 15 April? Will he raise his voice when he seeks the aid of Washington behind the tripartite moves and underline his rejection of all types of terrorism? As a result of its actions, the Libyan regime will become even more involved [in terrorism] and thus a target for punishment while its Syrian ally will reap the fruit of this action and obtain more money from Libyan petroleum. [passage omitted]

We object to the fact that some Arab regimes should seek to form suspicious blocs that would prevent the realization of the Arab nation's most cherished aspirations. The Damascus and Tripoli meetings, as well as the statements issued after them, are a living example of these rejected blocs because they are directed against the Arab nation and its national issues. In this regard it is sufficient to recall the statements made by Iranian leaders against Iraq and all the Arab Gulf states. These leaders would not have been able to make such provocative statements if these rejected blocs did not exist with the blessings of the Syrian and Libyan regimes.

Paper Questions Libyan Presence

NC270802 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Aug (MENA) — *Al-Akhbar* criticizes the meeting held on Monday by the foreign ministers of Syria, Libya, and Iran which reportedly sought to draw up a common strategy. The paper says that the meeting gives cause for regret and sorrow because of this strange method pursued by two regimes that supposedly belong to the Arab world.

In its editorial today, *Al-Akhbar* asks: What did the conferees — two Arab countries and Iran — discuss at this meeting? What is the strategy discussed by members of this suspect alliance? Against whom is this strategy directed? The paper goes on to reveal what Syria and Iran are trying to gain from this meeting. It asserts that the meeting was the political reward for the Iranian oil deal. It adds that Syria is making token attempts at mediation to end the Gulf war but this is only to throw dust in people's eyes and to retain the support it is getting from the Gulf states, which want this war to end.

Al-Akhbar adds that Iran for its part is attempting to break out of the international isolation it is suffering because of its constant rejection of peace overtures to end this war.

Concluding its editorial, *Al-Akhbar* stresses that no matter how much he tries, no analyst can explain to us the presence of the Libyan regime in this alliance. It has nothing to do with it and will gain nothing from this meeting or from the continuation of the Gulf war. This shows that the Libyan colonel is acting out of hatred for the Iraqi regime, searching for any Arab cause to which he can add the discordant note.

Papers Respond to Iranian 'Threats' Against Iraq

NC260740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 25 Aug (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* and *Al-Akhbar* have criticized statements made by Iranian leaders in the last 2 days that threaten an all-out attack against Iraq, to prevent it from reorganizing its forces, and that hint of endangering the Gulf's petroleum exports under the pretext that the Gulf states continue to support Iraq in its war against Iran.

In a commentary to be published in tomorrow's issue, *Al-Ahram* says that the Iranian officials are trying, as usual, to arrange the cards in a way that will distort the facts.

The paper cites as evidence a statement made by Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani in which he employed both overt threats and blatant blackmail in an effort to secure the release of some Iranians who were arrested in Saudi Arabia during the pilgrimage season for security violations. *Al-Ahram* notes that Tehran radio has admitted that these pilgrims were carrying political leaflets.

The paper continues: Given the Iranian leaders' insistence on blatant threats against the Gulf states, Egypt cautions them, clearly and plainly, that it categorically rejects such intimidation, and that it holds the national security of the Gulf states to be a part of the overall Arab national security. Thus, it will not permit any threat to the security, safety, and independence of the Gulf states to go unanswered.

Al-Ahram adds: Egypt has often emphasized that it sees no justification for this aggressive behavior on the part of the Iranian leaders, whose recalcitrant insistence on continuing the war against Iraq and whose rejection of all peace initiatives is rendered even worse by their blustering threats and aggressive intentions against the Gulf states.

The paper then says: The Iranian leaders must realize that Egypt's support for the security and independence of the Gulf states is not a mere tactical stand but a basic principle of its strategy. Iran must reconsider, because if it were to be so stupid as to commit an act of aggression or to physically threaten the security of the Gulf states, it would certainly be called to account and punished.

Al-Akhbar refers in its commentary to a statement by Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni in which he announced Iran's rejection of any peaceful initiative and its commitment to continued war until victory is achieved and the Iraqi regime is toppled.

The paper says: Khomeyni has proven by this speech that the Iranian regime, which claims to be the defender of Islam, remains stubborn and obdurate, uncaring about the blood that has been and is being spilled for no reason and about the human and economic resources that are being destroyed on a daily basis.

Al-Ahram questions the victory for the attainment of which Khomeyni has called upon the Iranian people to mobilize. The paper emphasizes that there can be no victorious or vanquished in this war. It says that a peaceful settlement is the logical solution, now that hundreds of thousands of people have been destroyed and millions have been left berraved and orphaned in both countries. [passage omitted]

Saddam Husayn Receives USSR's Petrovskiy

JN261714 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Aug (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy, who conveyed an oral message to President Saddam Husayn from Mikhail Gorbachev. The two sides discussed the advanced relations between the two friendly countries, the state of affairs in the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, and issues of mutual interest.

The Soviet envoy reiterated the USSR's stand on ending the Iraq-Iran war through peaceful means and reaffirmed his country's support for the five principles contained in the letter President Saddam Husayn addressed to the Iranian rulers on 2 August.

President Saddam Husayn asked the Soviet envoy to convey an oral message to Mikhail Gorbachev and to the Soviet command reaffirming Iraq's eagerness to promote relations of friendship and cooperation and Iraq's firm stand calling for a just, honorable, and peaceful solution to the conflict with Iran while firmly continuing with its legitimate defense of its sovereignty and dignity. Pesident Saddam Husayn also stressed Iraq's support for the efforts to attain a just solution to the Palestinian cause.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the president's secretary; and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Cypriot Finance Minister Concludes Visit

JN261421 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Aug (INA) — Cypriot Finance Minister Khristos Mavrellis left Baghad today at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq. The Cypriot minister held talks with officials in the ministries of trade, transport and communications, oil, and finance resulting in the signing of joint minutes on economic and trade cooperation between Iraq and Cyprus.

Ramadan: Iraq To 'Act Positively' If Khomeyni Flees

JN261126 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Aug (INA) — A senior Iraqi official has said that Iraq will act positively if Khomeyni repeats his escape to Iraq after it has become clear that the Iranian people's pressure on him and his aides has intensified as a result of the continuation of the war against Iraq and the recurring failure of his economic and military policies. This was announced by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, in reply to an INA question on statements by Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the Iranian regime's prime minister, in which he revealed that Iranian officials are suffocating from seclusion, economic and political siege, and a military failure to achieve their aims.

Taha Yasin Ramadan added that Khomeyni is accustomed to running away when the situation becomes tense and that he did this once before, fleeing to Iraq when he was in the limelight, leaving behind in Iran those who continued to honestly and persistently fight against the shah's regime.

Concluding, the first deputy prime minister said that in view of present indications, Khomeyni's escape from Iran to Iraq is not ruled out. If he does, Ramadan added, he knows that the Iraqis honor their guests regardless of everything.

Information Minister on Gulf War, Relations

JN261100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0626 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 26 Aug (INA) — Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim said that Iraq has opted for confrontation and has upheld the slogan of a decisive settlement of the war against the enemies. He said that the present Iraqi war horizon is extraordinary in terms of mobilization, confontation, and the maximum utilization of Iraqi energies against the Iranian regime.

In a comprehensive interview with the latest issue of the Paris-based magazine *Al-Usbu' Al-'Arabi*, Latif Nusayyif Jasim added that the Iranian regime, which sometimes concealed its intentions and confused cards, has become more obvious and precise in expressing its intentions to occupy Iraq. He pointed out that Iraq is fully aware of the Iranian regime's intentions and policy, but some Arabs have not been aware of this fact with this degree of seriousness and challenge.

He expressed complete confidence in the Iraqi Armed Forces' ability to crush every Iranian adventure and said: The depth of the Iraqi Armed Forces now extends from the frontlines to the farthest point in Iraqi territory, and there are hundreds of thousands of military personnel who are waiting to participate in the war effort on the combat lines.

He discussed Iraq's pan-Arab relations and described them as broad, and said that the Iraqi horizon is not isolated from the pan-Arab horizon and the pan-Arab state, indicating that there are some measures in this regard.

Referring to the position of the Arab Gulf states regarding the Iranian danger, he pointed out that the Gulf states feel the danger because of their proximity to the danger zone, whereas the Iranian regime curses the region, threatens it day and night, and declares its intentions toward it.

Latif Nusayyif Jasim said the Gulf states were not lax in their support and that the Gulf states' position is good despite the varying degrees of their performance of duty toward Iraq. He said that it is clear now that the Gulf states deal with the Iranian regime with the language of strength and challenge.

He explained the deadlock the Iranian rulers are facing by raising the slogan of the year of the decisive settlement and then supporting it. He said that Iraq has the option of war to defend its dignity and sovereignty, and it also has the option of an honorable and just peace.

Army Commander Predicts 'Catastrophe' for Iran

JN260841 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0727 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Aug (INA) — A high-ranking Iraqi military commander has said that any Iranian offensive against Iraq will turn into a major catastrophe for the Iranian forces.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah*, issued by the Iraqi Defense Ministry today, Staff Lieutenant General Thabit Sultan, command of the IV Army Corps, added that the Iraqi Armed Forces' preparations will lead to a definite catastrophe for the aggressor Iranian forces. He said that the battles waged against the Iranian forces during the past 6 years have given the Iraqi Army and its corps broad experiences and capabilities, as well as a high efficiency to confront and destroy any Iranian attempt.

Communique No 2,338 on Air Raids, Other Actions

JN261639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,338 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 26 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Armed with justice, the sons of our people are waging battle in a united front against the enemies of freedom and progress, reaffirming their high capability of safeguarding the homeland and protecting their independent course and their social option which guarantees a proposerous and happy future for generations to come. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. To deprive the Iranian regime of all resources for aggression and to undermine its ability to pursue the war it is waging against our country, and out of our legitimate right to destroy the economic targets which are part of the enemy's war efforts, our daring Air Force planes carried out the following missions:

a. At 0130 today [2130 GMT 25 August], our planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

b. At 1120 [0720 GMT] today, our daring planes once again raided the pumping stations in the Ahvaz and Marun oil fields to prevent the Iranian regime from repairing them and to further destroy the two oil fields' facilities.

c. Our giant Air Force planes also carried out 73 combat missions today during which they attacked enemy forces in the sectors of operations, sowing death among the rogues' ranks and destroying their equipment and military hardware.

After carrying out all these missions with their well-known courage and efficiency, the brave eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland under God's protection and guidance.

Let the Iranian regime understand that the insistence on the policy of war and on the hostile stands toward our people and their progress will only bring it defeat and humiliation. May God bless the strong arms and the enlightened minds of our brave Air Force men — commanders and officers. We thank God for his victory at all times.

2. Using artillery, tanks, and other types of weapons, our units in the VII Army Corps sector dealt concentrated blows against enemy positions opposite their positions, killing or wounding many enemy soliers and destroying several enemy military hardware. Our units also destroyed two shovels [preceding word in English] one gun, two vehicles, three ammunition dumps, and two infantry positions.

3. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah sighted an enemy group. Our units opened fire on it, killing two and wounding four others. The enemy was seen evacuating its dead and wounded. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed one bulldozer, one vehicle, one ammunition dump, one shelter, wounding two of its occupants, and two infantry positions, killing two of its occupants.

4. One ammunition dump, one infantry position, and one machine gun position were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. One ammunition dump and one fuel tank were destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 August 1986

King Husayn 'Expected' To Visit UK, France, FRG

JN261825 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 25 Aug 86 p 20

[Text] Amman — *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm* — Jordan's King Husayn is expected to embark on a tour of Europe that will include the United Kingdom, France, and the FRG. King Husayn's visit to the United Kingdom will be in response to the current situation in the Middle East and in light of the unsuccessful results of U.S. Vice President George Bush's regional visit. The Jordanian monarch will meet with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, using British political influence to activate the peace process in the region, particularly after Washington has begun to review its policy, study the best ways to reinvigorate peace, and put its reservations about some political matters to rest.

King Husayn's visits to France and the FRG will be in response to these countries' expressed readiness to finance some projects in the 5-year development plan for the West Bank for 1986-90. Total investments in this plan have reached $1.3 billion.

Foreign Minister Departs for Nonaligned Meeting

JN270610 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 27 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri left Amman for Zimbabwe on Tuesday at the head of a Jordanian delegation to take part in preparatory talks for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. The five-day conference, which opened its meetings in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, on Tuesday, will prepare the agenda of the nonaligned summit scheduled to open on Sept. 1.

Seizure of Utility Company 'Politically Motivated'

JN230652 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 23 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Amman (J.T.) — A special Jordanian ministerial committee has worked out a comprehensive plan to channel support and assistance to the Jerusalem District Electricity Company (JDEC) but this plan has not yet been implemented in view of Israel's arbitrary measures against the Jerusalem company, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin was quoted as saying Thursday.

He told the French News Agency (AFP) that Israel's seizure of the JDEC's assets on Tuesday was politically motivated and that Jordan regards the move as part of Israel's drive to Judaise the holy city. The seizure cannot help solve the JDEC's financial problems, the minister added.

Had the Israelis been keen on recovering debts owed to the Arab company, they would have offered the JDEC facilities and settled the dispute through agreement, but the seizure is clearly designed to liquidate the Arab company, the minister said.

Israel, Mr. Dudin continued, seems determined to prevent the JDEC from acquiring an extension to its mandate granted through a concession in 1941 and wants to prevent the company from operating, an action considered illegal and arbitrary by the Jordanian Government.

On Tuesday, heavily armed Israeli policemen broke into a vault at the JDEC's vault in a bid to recover part of the $13 million debt Israel says the JDEC owes the Israeli electric company. [sentence as received]

The company, formerly subsidised by a joint committee including Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, has been negotiating the debt for more than a year with Israel's government-owned company.

In April, former Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Tahir Kan'an said the Israeli move to seize the Arab company was part of an effort to impose hegemony and to consolidate its hold over Arab land.

The Arab company, which buys electricity from the Israeli company, supplies most of East Jerusalem as well as other parts of the occupied West Bank.

Sources Say Syria Plans To Kill Hizballah Officials

NC261742 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] According to travelers from the Al-Biqa', members of Hizballah have had the approaches to Ba'labakk under close surveillance for some time now. They have also been setting up roadblocks on the city's streets, and both measures are seen as a reflection of their fear of car bombs. Arrivals from the area cite sources close to Hizballah in Ba'labakk as saying that Syrian intelligence might assassinate some of the party's officials and put the blame on local opponents of Islam.

These travelers have revealed that Amal members from the south and the Al-Biqa' are being trained at Hizballah centers in Ba'labakk. The instruction covers the launching of suicide operations against the Israelis and the army of southern Lebanon in the border strip.

Christian Meeting Calls for Immediate Cease-Fire

NC261743 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpts] A comprehensive and unified Christian stand was announced today which emphasizes full support for the dialogue process begun recently at the Chamber of Deputies. This move caps a series of positive attitudes adopted by Christian leaders and figures with regard to such a dialogue. Participants at the Christian meeting held at the Phalangist Party headquarters today also called for an immediate cease-fire on all fronts, the reopening of crossing points, and the transfer of ports and public utilities to legal authorities. [passage omitted]

At approximately 1500, Dr George Sa'adah [leader of the Phalangist Party] read a statement issued by today's plenary Christian meeting. This statement says:

[Begin Sa'adah recording] Proceeding from the initiative announced by the president of the Republic and the positive reaction it has received, the conferees have responded to an invitation from the Phalangist Party leader to convene a meeting under former President Camille Sham'un. There are positive signs that an atmosphere conducive to Lebanese dialogue now exists, a dialogue which seeks to reach solutions that will rescue the homeland and people from total collapse, that will put an end to the continuing attrition, and that will consequently lead to a permanent national detente. After deliberation and discussion, the conferees expressed hope that the ministerial dialogue committee will keep in touch with all the Lebanese parties, take their views into consideration, and draw support from them. The ministerial dialogue committee must exert its utmost efforts to marshal the Lebanese people around principles which affirm their determination to coexist in one state. The ministerial dialogue committee must achieve positive results that will fulfill the Lebanese people's dream of restoring peace and stability to their country.

The conferees declare their full support for the dialogue process. They urge that expanded meetings of an advisory nature be held later to keep members apprised of developments in the dialogue process and to render their support for it.

As proof of their support for such a dialogue, the conferees call for an immediate cease-fire on all fronts as a preliminary move to reopening the crossing points. They also call on all parties to hand ports and public utilities over to the legal authorities and to work toward easing the acute economic crisis. [end recording] [passage omitted]

The meeting was chaired by former President Camille Sham'un. It was attended by Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah; Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee; lawyer Karim Paqraduni; Ministers Joseph al-Hashim and Victor Qasir; Dany Sham'un, leader of the National Liberal Party; and Deputies Father Sim'an al-Duwayhi, Pierre Hilu, Fu'ad Lahhud, Melkon Eblegatian, Fu'ad Naffa', Rashid al-Khuri, Nasri al-Ma'luf, Michel Sasin, Emile Ruhana Saqr, Nadim Nu'aym, Ilyas al-Khazin, Butrus Harb, Pierre Dakkash, and Khatchik Babikian. [passage omitted]

Birri Views Meeting

NC261726 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The ministerial committee has not met as scheduled. Sources close to the group said that its session has been postponed until tomorrow. The gathering will come as part of the initial preparations for dialogue amid dwindling hopes for its success. This is largely the result of the situation in the east, which gives no signs of any impending change in the positions of the parties there toward the proposals for dialogue. The nationalist forces consider the Tripartite Agreement to be the minimum expected from these proposals. [passage omitted]

Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, has given his views on today's Christian conference, explaining when we listen, we rejoice, but when we experience, we grieve. It is action that counts.

Minister Birri had this to say about dialogue: The meeting of the ministerial committee, or what is constitutionally called the Council of Ministers, came as a result of a proposal I made to the ministerial committee. This is my view of its form. As for content, I feel that political power in the East is in the hands of more than one party following the recent events there. This prevents any one group, no matter how exalted, from deciding on a solution. Whether in its previous form, or in its current completed form, the ministerial committee is the appropriate body to implement the existing solution, namely, the Tripartite Agreement. In my view, it does not have the authority to make us consider anything less than that accord.

Minister Birri added: In other words, we are ready to attend the meetings of the Council of Ministers, which is the new form of the ministerial committee. In doing so, we seek to discuss ways of implementing the Tripartite Agreement on the basis of its spirit. The accord may be summarized in two general points: first, severing all contacts with Israel. This is what its initial clause provides for, in addition to a statement on the Arab nature of

Lebanon and its relations with Syria. The second point is justice within Lebanon. Any retreat from this, as some have hinted at in their statements, is a way of clouding and evading the issue. The goal in doing so is to give the regime a way out, and to allow it to avoid any so-called concessions. This evasion is being used to bring about a recognition of Ja'ja's legitimacy, which is what we saw at the Christian conference he attended today.

Minister Birri concluded by saying: I could have gone to the ministerial meeting without offering any clarification. However, we have not, and we will not deceive the people of Lebanon, who are paying a high price as a result of such policies. The so-called dialogue will have no results. What we must do is implement the Tripartite Agreement.

Al-Jumayyil Meets New UNIFIL Commander Hagglund

NC261229 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] President al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting at B'abda Palace at 1100 today. The meeting was attended by UNIFIL Commander Hagglund, UN Assistant Secretary General Jean Claude Aime, Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad al-Turk, Judge Joseph Furayhah, Military Prosecutor General Fawzi Daghir, the liaison officer between UNIFIL and the Army Colonel Muhammad Zaydan, Judge As'ad Dhiyab, and Brigadier General Muhammad 'Adnan al-Khalil. The meeting dealt with the security situation in southern Lebanon in light of the recent events in the Tyre area.

Birri Meets Hagglund

NC261234 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, met at noon today with UNIFIL Commander Brigadier General Gustav Hagglund. After the meeting, which lasted 90 minutes, Brig Gen Hagglund said: We discussed the incidents that have taken place and agreed that unity between UNIFIL and the citizens of southern Lebanon is necessary. We agreed to make efforts in that direction.

Amal Denies Dispute Between Birri, Hamiyah

NC261904 Beirut Voice of National Resistance
in Arabic 1430 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The fifth branch of the Amal Movement's Central Military Bureau issued the following statement today: As part of the media campaign organized by Phalangist Party and Lebanese Forces organizations, the Phalangist *Al-'Amal* newspaper published a false report today about disagreements between Amal leader Nabih Birri and Amal military official 'Aqil Hamiyah. The Phalangist and Lebanese Forces radios have also carried these allegations. Amal's fifth branch warns citizens not to believe this daily rumormongering. In such rumors one can perceive indications of these media campaigns with their numerous goals against the Amal movement and its leaders. This is particularly true in light of the fact that Amal is now waging a fierce political struggle against the parties which are harmed by the return of peace and quiet to southern Lebanon. These parties also oppose implementation of the security plan in Beirut and the southern suburb.

Amal's fifth branch also asks these particular media to follow their honest, professional consciences. They should remember that they are responsible to the citizens and must refrain from false reporting, incitement, and the circulation of untrue reports.

Palestinians Fear Syrian, Amal Entry Into Camps

NC261751 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] A source close to the Palestinian National Salvation Front in West Beirut has confirmed that Amal members are continuing to surround the Palestinian camps of West Beirut and the southern suburb with the invisible support of a Syrian intelligence unit led by Lieutenant Colonel Amir Kalla. The source added that the Syrians clearly desire to enter the three camps under the guise of implementing and expanding the security plan.

This same source noted that the Palestinians in the camps fear that a Syrian entry would only serve as a screen for the entry of Amal security and 6th Brigade personnel, who supported Amal in its war against the camps.

'Arafat Group in Sidon Warned To Withdraw Forces

NC270612 Beirut Voice of National Resistance
in Arabic 0500 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The Palestinian National Salvation Front and the Fatah Movement-The Uprising in Sidon have asked the Fatah Movement Central Committee — that is, the 'Arafat group — to withdraw the forces it recently deployed outside the Sidon camps within 24 hours. In a statement issued yesterday, they call on 'Arafat's supporters to honor the signed agreement, and to return to the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and the Al-Miyah wa Miyah camps and not to set up checkpoints or to mount patrols. The statement says that the Fatah Movement Central Committee must withdraw within 24 hours or else measures will be taken and they will launch a wide-scale campaign to publicly denounce its actions.

French UNIFIL Positions Come Under Fire in South

NC271114 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] UNIFIL Spokesman Timor Goksel said today that a French UNIFIL position came under automatic weapons fire in 'Abbasiyah from an unidentified source. There were no casualties. Goksel added that katyusha rockets fell on this same position at 0500. Another French UNIFIL position in Burj Rahhal also came under automatic weapons fire.

Army's 1st Brigade, Lahd Militia Clash 25 Aug

NC261849 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Violent fighting took place along the Al-Gharbi combat line in Al-Biqa' last night between members of the Lebanese Army's 1st Infantry Brigade and agent Lahd's militias. The clashes, in which medium- and heavy-caliber machine guns, as well as 120-mm mortars, were used, lasted for 3 and 1/2 hours.

According to reports, resistance fighters attacked a position held by agent Lahd's forces on the (Surayri) combat line. The post was hit, and those manning it were injured. The agent's artillery stationed on Tallat al-Ahmadiyah brought Mashgharah and 'Ayn al-Tinah under heavy, indiscriminate fire. Six shells fell 50 meters from a Lebanese Army post in (Humat Niha). The Army was compelled to retaliate against several of agent Lahd's positions in the (Surayri) area and in the hills of southern Maydun.

A source in the Lebanese Army's 1st Infantry Brigade noted that the unit was forced to return the fire after a number of shells fell near its positions. He said that the Lebanese Army was able to silence agent Lahd's men after an accurate bombardment.

Soviet Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives

JN262034 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Yuliy Vorontsov, CPSU Central Committee member and first Soviet deputy foreign minister, arrived in Damascus this evening leading a Soviet Foreign Ministry delegation on a visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Assistant Foreign Minister Diya'llah al-Fattal; Jabr al-Kafri, director of the East Europe Department at the Foreign Ministry; and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus and embassy staff.

Reportage on Spanish Foreign Minister in Damascus

Received by Al-Asad

JN261603 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez and the accompanying delegation at 1340 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Spanish Ambassador in Damascus Felipe de la Morena. Fernandez-Ordonez conveyed to the president a message from King Juan Carlos of Spain and another from Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez affirming Spain's consistent stand on the just Arab cause, as well as its concern about maintaining the traditional relations between Spain and the Arabs.

Fernandez-Ordonez conveyed to the president an official invitiation to visit Spain. The president accepted it with thanks. He asked the Spanish minister to convey his best wishes and greetings to King Juan Carlos, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, and to the friendly Spanish people. Talks revolved around the historical relations between Spain and the Arabs, the situation in the region and the Mediterranean basin, and bilateral relations.

Al-Shar' Comments

LD262200 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Faruq al-Shar', Syrian foreign minister, statements on visit of Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, Spanish foreign minister, to Syria in Damascus on 26 August, Al-Shar' in English with superimposed Spanish — recorded]

[Text] [Al-Shar'] We are very impressed by the visit by the Spanish foreign minister, especially because of the fact that he has confirmed Spain's position on the Arab-Israeli dispute, a position which has not changed at all and that supports the just Arab cause. There are no changes in Spain's policy on this subject. We also believe that the visit will greatly help the strengthening of bilateral relations in all fields, especially in the cultural and economic fields. We are satisfied with what the minister told us and we hope that this visit to Damascus will facilitate the path for better and deeper relations.

[Announcer] The Syrian foreign minister was asked about a possible visit of King Don Juan Carlos to that Arab country:

[Al-Shar'] He is welcome. His majesty the king will be welcome. I am sure that president Hafiz Al-Asad would be very pleased if the king could pay a visit to Syria.

[Announcer] The establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and the State of Israel was one of the subjects discussed at the meeting with the Syrian foreign minister:

[Al-Shar'] We made our position very clear when relations between the Governments of Spain and Israel were established. We told our friends in the Spanish Government that we hoped that Spain would maintain her firm position in favor of the Arab cause and this is what we heard from the Spanish minister who told us that there would be no change on this subject.

Fernandez-Ordonez Comments

JN270911 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0740 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Aug (WAKH) — Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez has stressed that his visit to Syria helped bolster bilateral relations and Arab-Spanish relations in general.

In a statement published in the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* today, he denied that his talks in Damascus dealt with Spanish-Israeli relations. He said that he only discussed relations between Spain and Syria, conveyed to the Syrians his country's wish to enhance relations with the Arabs, and indicated that the establishment of relations between Madrid and Tel Aviv will not be at the expense of Arab-Spanish relations. The Spanish minister ruled out the possibility that his country will play a mediation role to solve the Middle East issue and the Iraqi- Iranian war. He went on to say that Spain urges the European countries to develop the Arab-European dialogue, hopes that the war between Iraq and Iran will end, and supports all of the endeavors designed to end this war.

Departs Damascus 26 Aug

JN261606 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 26 Aug (SANA) — Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez left Damascus this afternoon at the end of a 3-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Sulayman Haddad, director of the West European desk at the Foreign Ministry; 'Abd al-Hasib Ustuwani, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and the Spanish ambassador and embassy staff.

Trade Ministry Official Meets Hungarian Minister

JN261611 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1520 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 26 Aug (SANA) — Dr Taha Bali, assistant minister of economy and foreign trade, today met with Otto Herkner, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign trade and deputy head of the Hungarian side to the Syrian-Hungarian joint committee for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation, and his delegation currently visiting Syria.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the existing trade and economic relations between Syria and Hungary and ways to promote them. They also focused on exports of Syria's industrial products in light of the country's export policies.

The Hungarian delegation's visit to Syria is part of the efforts to prepare for the meeting of the Syrian-Hungarian joint committee in mid-September.

USSR Ambassador Ends Term, Reaffirms Support

JN261618 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov has reaffirmed his country's firm and constant support for Syria's steadfast and principled stands under President Hafiz al-Asad and for Syria's liberation struggle to confront aggressive imperialist and Zionist challenges in this important region of the world. This came when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received the ambassador this morning at the end of his term.

During this meeting, the growing relations on the bilateral level and in international forums were reviewed. Al-Zu'bi highly praised the USSR's stands of friendship, cooperation, and support for just Arab causes.

Lebanese Radio Claims Army 'Headed for Trouble'

NC261226 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text]Security reports from Damascus indicate that the situation in Syria is headed toward further trouble and that bloody clashes are expected to take place in Aleppo. The reports add that Syrian intelligence groups have intensified their repressive search operations among the people and anti-regime politicians as a result. In addition, the special Syrian forces in northern Lebanon have been forced to withdraw and to head toward Aleppo through Al-'Abbudiyah.

Diplomatic sources say that one reason for these developments was the recent wave of transfers within the Syrian Army command, which led to the dismissal of some officers who had popular and military influence. Another factor that cannot be ruled out is Dr Rif'at al-Asad's inistence on returning to Damascus, by force if necessary, after having spent more than 8 months abroad.

Other sources report that members of the Muslim Brotherhood recently succeeded in entering the homes of two 'Alawite officers in the Bab Tuma area of Damascus and killing them. One of the dead is Ramzi 'Ashur. The sources also report that intensive measures have been implemented to guard the office and home of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, as he has received threats of assassination.

Informed security soruces say that, beyond the recent transfers, the economic and social situation in Syria has also contributed to the deteriorating situation there. They add that the recent visit to Damascus by CIA Director William Casey was intended to warn President al-Asad that an attempt would be made to overthrow him within a matter of days. A major political rift has also developed between President al-Asad and Khaddam on the need to resume dialogue with the Lebanese regime. The difference was prompted by Khaddam's insistence that the Lebanese regime be boycotted and that a solution based on the tripartite agreement be imposed.

The sources add that regular units from the Syrian Ba'th Party will man the roadblocks in northern Lebanon from which the Syrian troops are withdrawing. Internal security forces personnel will assist them, to accord the roadblocks a certain legitimacy. Meanwhile, the Islamic Unification Movement has rushed to mobilize its gunmen and return them to Tripoli so it can carry out operations against the Syrian forces intended to force them to withraw completely.

Report on Joint News Conference in Cameroon

TA261118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1053 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Report by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami from Yaounde, Cameroon — live]

[Excerpts] The joint news conference held in the presidential palace in Yaounde ended a short while ago. Cameroonian Foreign Minister William Eteki read out the joint communique issued by the two leaders in French, and Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche followed with the Hebrew version:

[Begin Kimche recording] The two sides have decided to resume their diplomatic ties and give a new impetus to relations of friendship and cooperation, especially in the following areas: agriculture, commerce and industry, tourism, housing and construction, communications, defense. The two sides have decided to set up a joint committee to promote cooperation in these spheres. [end recording]

The communique also states that the two countries condemn apartheid in South Africa and are concerned over events in that country.

On the Middle East issue, Israel and Cameroon emphasize the need to promote peace on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 to try to find a solution to the Palestinian problem.

At the end of the news conference, we asked Israel's ambassador-designate to Cameroon, Gad Golan, about what should be expected in bilateral relations upon the resumption of ties:

[Begin Golan recording] This country is joining the circle of countries that have already renewed their ties with us. This is the result of 2 years of work carried out by all the Israeli elements active here. This is a stable, calm, and serious country, and opportunities for cooperation with it are broad and could be lucrative to both countries. [end recording]

During the news conference in his palace, President Paul Biya addressed the disaster in the Wum region in northwestern Cameroon. [passage omitted with recording in French of President Paul Biya's description of the disaster]

President Biya again thanked Israel for the assistance it has so far extended to the survivors and mentioned the problems with which the rescue teams in the are are contending: finding additional survivors and transporting medical aid to the region. The Israeli aid unit has reached the Bamenda region, 50 km from the epicenter of the gas leak. The medical team will not return to Israel with the prime minister this evening but will remain in the vicinity to continue to extend aid.

At the end of his visit, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres invited Cameroonian President Paul Biya to visit Israel and the president accepted the invitation. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Cameroon is thus ending, as will our reports from here. We will meet again tomorrow morning in Jerusalem.

Peres on Cameroon Visit, Reciprocity With USSR

TA270437 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says Israel agrees to the Soviet request to send a delegation to this country for consular talks. Speaking to *Voice of Israel* reporter 'Oded Ben-'Ami, Peres said the Russian visit would not be conditional on the Soviet invitation for an Israeli team to visit Moscow. Earlier this morning, the prime minister returned from Cameroon and on his arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport, said he expects between two and four other African states to renew relations with this country in the near future. At the airport was reporter Sabra Chartrand:

[Begin recording] [Chartrand] Prime Minister Peres said his trip to Cameroon had been exceptional and the interest shown by the leadership of that country had far exceeded any pragmatic, political expectations.

[Peres] We have reached agreement on all the issues and all the subjects comprising cooperation in the domain of agriculture, industry, tourism, security, military issues. In our meetings, we reached a meeting of mind on the burning issues in the Middle East, in Africa; we have agreed to enlarge and deepen the relations between the State of Israel and Cameroon.

[Chartrand] The Cameroon Embassy is slated to open in Israel in 3 months' time. The prime minister said he hoped the strengthening of relations with Cameroon would lead to the establishment of ties with other African states. But he said he would not speculate on which country might be next.

[Peres] I think there are between two to four other African countries that are considering the renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel, but I suggest to await their decision instead of engaging ourselves in guesses.

[Chartrand] Accompanying Peres on the diplomatic mission were 6 doctors, 10 medics, and 4 tons of equipment to be used in aiding victims of the toxic gas disaster in Cameroon. Prime Minister Peres reported that the Israeli team had some difficulty reaching the disaster site due to the toxic emissions, and a progress report was unavailable. The prime minister did say that Israel would continue to provide whatever disaster aid the Cameroon Government requests.

Prime Minister Peres said Cameroon President Paul Biya expressed no dissatisfaction with Israel's position towards South Africa. Israel maintains its traditional policy of not compromising on apartheid, the prime minister said, but will not initiate any actions.

[Peres] We have said Israel doesn't have any ambition to be the leading country in the cementing of a policy towards South Africa. I think we have to remain true to our size, meaning that we are not a superpower. [end recording]

Denies Abandoning Reciprocity

TA271053 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1044 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that the visit of the Soviet delegation in Israel is based on the principle of reciprocity. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that contrary to reports published this morning, the prime minister did not say that a decision had been made to allow a Soviet delegation to visit here in October without an Israeli delegation leaving for the Soviet Union. Mr Peres made it clear that the Soviet Union appealed to Israel with a request to send a delegation and that at the same time Israel requested to send a delegation to Moscow. Israel is now awaiting the Soviet response.

Our political correspondent adds that also on his way back home from the visit in Cameroon the prime minister stated that Israel wants to maintain the principle of reciprocity and send a delegation to Moscow.

Kenyan President Refuses 'Overt Meeting' With Peres

TA260851 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi refused to hold an overt meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Nairobi.

The proposal that Peres pay an official visit to Kenya on his way home after his visit to Cameroon was raised in contacts which were held with the Kenyan authorities. President Moi, however, announced that the timing was not right for such a visit and that he prefers to keep relations between the two countries at their current level.

Israel has an interests representative in Nairobi who will shortly be replaced by diplomat Pinhas Gonen, the current head of the Oceania Division of the Foreign Ministry [as published].

Peres To Seek Consolidated Stand at Mubarak Summit

TA270701 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel aboard the plane flying him from Cameroon on 26 August — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Frankel] The upcoming month of September will be very busy in the political sense. What political achievement would you like to carry over into October?

[Peres] Look, I do not intend to disappear from the scene in October; October will be followed by other months. I do not think I am conducting a personal policy; I think I am the representative of the State of Israel and anything that can be attained must be attained quickly, that is all.

[Frankel] You are scheduled to confer with President Mubarak at the beginning of September. How would you like this meeting to culminate?

[Peres] I think we will try to reach common positions to the best of our ability regarding the continuation of the peace process when we meet in Alexandria. I know our positions and those of Egypt differ, but we should at least try to reach joint positions regarding the prerequisites for opening negotiations. I do not think an agreement can be reached in one or even three or four meetings without conducting any negotiations. Therefore, the agreement should be about these negotiations. On this point, I will try my best to consolidate a joint position.

[Frankel] With a view to a joint document?

[Peres] A joint communique or document; it does not make much difference. I also think the visit in Morocco contributed a great deal. For example, it was responsible for breaking down Cameroon's resistance — even the president told me as much — by promoting our image as an enterprising and serious country and by the very fact of a meeting on Arab soil. How can the Arabs go on resisting when they themselves initiated the negotiations? This was a very significant change.

Peres To Visit Paris 'A Few Days' Before Rotation

TA270858 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Aug 86 p 2

["Exclusive" report from France by Yo'av Tocker]

[Text] Paris — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will visit Paris in October to hold talks with French Government officials. The visit will take place a few days before the rotation on the premiership.

The prime minister will confer with President Francois Mitterrand and with Premier Jacques Chirac.

On 9 October, Peres will be the guest of honor in a festive mass celebration to mark the 100th anniversary of David Ben-Gurion's birthday.

Shamir on Syrian Threat, Security Strip, ASL

TA261420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yistzhaq Shamir has said that Syria's activity definitely concerns Israel and requires constant alertness. Speaking to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal in the course of a tour of the north, Minister Shamir said that judging by the signs, there is no danger of war today or tomorrow, but we must prepare for every eventuality. He claimed that the UN forces are unable to guarantee Israel's safety, and this makes it necessary to maintain the security strip and the army of southern Lebanon [ASL].

UNIFIL Accused of Allowing Terrorists To Operate

TA260848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Senior military sources in southern Lebanon have accused UNIFIL of continuing to allow terrorists to operate freely from the area under its control. According to these sources, in almost all the recent infiltrations into the security zone the terrorists came from the area under UNIFIL's control. The military elements also claim that when UNIFIL captures a terrorist squad, it releases the gang almost immediately and even returns the squad members' weapons to them.

Army of southern Lebanon Commander General Antoine Lahd told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the new UNIFIL commander, General Hagglund, should know that he will not be able to fulfill his duties if he supports one of the sides. Gen Lahd accused Gen Hagglund of being prejudiced and suggested that he change his attitude.

Israel Not Worried by Hagglund Statement on Amal

TA270710 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Defense sources are not worried by the remarks of the new commander of UNIFIL, General Hagglund, to the effect that he will allow what he called freedom fighters — meaning Amal men — to pass through the area controlled by UNIFIL. The commander of the liaison unit with Lebanon, Brigadier General David Agmon, has said he is not sure the commander of UNIFIL feels at ease with his own statement. Brig Gen Agmon expressed his assessment that it stemmed from a wish to allay tensions between the UN force and Amal. Our military correspondent Gabi Zohar spoke to Brig Gen Agmon during the tour conducted by Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in southern Lebanon yesterday, and initially asked him about the army of southern Lebanon [ASL].

[Begin recording] [Agmon] Just like any other young Army, it is gaining experience, assuming more responsibilities, and is becoming successful in the process. I assume that we will yet have to assist it for a long time, if not in the operational sphere then at least as regards planning and logistics because it still has a lot to learn from the organizational aspect.

[Zohar] Are you worried by the statement made by the new commander of UNIFIL that freedom fighters, as he called them, should be allowed passage?

[Agmon] That is his own description, and I am not sure that he feels at ease with it. Therefore, I am not concerned. Such a statement could have been made under duress and out of his wish to allay tempers, and I can very well understand him.

[Zohar] Are they really letting them through?

[Agmon] UNIFIL is proceeding as usual: if the UN forces detain a terrorist gang they let it go after having confiscated their weapons; that is, when they do detain terrorist gangs. Tension between UNIFIL and Amal persists and it is therefore hard to tell whether there is a new policy regarding armed people. We will only be able to tell when things calm down. [end recording]

Luxembourg's Poos Comments on Palestinian Rights

TA261027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Luxembourg's Foreign Minister Jacques Poos has called on Israel to recognize Palestinian rights to self-determination. On a 3-day visit to Israel, Poos said in Jerusalem that any Middle East peace talks must include the PLO. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir differed with Poos, saying that terrorism would have to be eliminated before other Middle East problems could be resolved. Poos met yesterday with Palestinians from the territories.

Former Shin Bet Head Implicating Politicians

TA270641 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by Barbara Amouyal]

[Text] Shin Bet head Avraham Shalom implicated the political echelon in a recent police interrogation, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

Authoritative police sources confirmed reports that Shalom was questioned on Monday by the team investigating the GSS [General Secret Services] affair and alluded to "incriminating developments" as a result of Shalom's testimony.

Police Inspector-General David Kraus is most likely to invite the deputy premier for questioning within the next few weeks, it has been learned.

Kraus reportedly prefers to wait until all four Shin Bet executives give testimony before inviting political officials for questioning.

It has been learned that former Cabinet secretary Dan Meridor has been mediating between the outgoing Shin Bet chief and Shamir in an attempt to legally explain the "permission and authority" to which Shalom alluded in his pardon request last May.

A high level police source said he is "well aware" of Meridor's involvement in the affair, and insisted that to date, the MK's [Member of Knesset] involvement is "technically legal and acceptable."

The source warned, however, that if the police discover that Meridor "overstepped his advisory status," then he, too, may be invited to explain his participation in the ongoing investigation.

AL-SHA'B on U.S. Middle East Plan, Shultz Visit

TA261530 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "George Shultz"]

[Text] It was confirmed yesterday that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz intends to pay a visit to the Middle East region at the beginning of next month.

By linking this visit with the possibility of the U.S. secretary's presence at the signing ceremony of the agreement between Egypt and Israel on the arbitral compromis in the Tabah problem, numerous sources connect the visit to a clearly defined U.S. plan worked out recently the reports of which have been leaked since U.S. Vice President George Bush's recent visit to the region.

This plan aims at boosting coordination between three of the United States's "friends" in the region: Egypt, Jordan, and Israel. During his visit Bush proposed a meeting between Husni Mubarak, King Husayn, and Shim'on Peres in Washington. Reports now indicate that Shultz is trying to get a political document signed by the three on the Middle East problem.

This move is linked to a tangible rashness on the part of Egypt and Jordan toward the U.S. plan for the region. While the Egyptian regime is hastening to accept Israeli conditions and placate the United States, the Jordanian regime is orchestrating its movement in beat to U.S. tunes. The main purpose of all these moves is becoming clear. It is an effort to block the Palestinian role and to peddle a settlement that ignores the PLO and denies the legitimate Palestinian rights.

George Shultz, who will be coming to the region, will shower us with a flood of statements about "peace" and the U.S. "concern" for it. This visit, however, will serve no more than the declaration for the launching of a new and fierce U.S. offensive in the region aimed at striking at the national Arab forces.

Europe 'Fails' To Influence U.S. Mideast Policy

TA261345 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 22 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "West Europe and the Arab-israeli Conflict"]]

[Text] During his meeting yesterday with the PLO's representative in France, the French minister of external relations affirmed the need for the participation of the PLO in any talks to be held in the future for establishing peace in the region.

This is not a new French position. In the past French ministers of external relations met with the official in charge of the PLO's political department. The meetings reflect the position of the EC countries toward the "Venice Declaration" of 1980 in whcih they affirmed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, the right to choose their own representatives, and the need of the PLO's participation in negotiations. What concerns us in this respect is the power of West European countries to confront their main ally — the United States. Experiences have proved that Western Europe has failed to influence the position of the United States toward the Arab-Israeli conflict — these positions that are totally inconsistent with the "Venice Declaration." Apparently West European countries prefer to exert pressure on the United States in the spheres of the arms race, the deployment of nuclear weapons, trade, and other topics vital to Europe's security and economy. An outcry has never arisen between the United States and its allies in Europe over the Arab-Israeli conflict, which clearly confirms Western Europe's limited role with regard to the conflict. Therefore, the statements and proclamations issued by West European countries are no more than a minor service in the public relations field discharged by these countries to the Arabs in order to ensure continued cooperation, particularly in the economic spheres.

AL-QUDS on Egyptian-Israeli Ties After Tabah

TA261610 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 24 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Egypt and Israel"]

[Text] When Egypt recalled its ambassador from Israel in 1982 it put three conditions before Israel in return for sending back the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv. These conditions consisted of a resolution of the Tabah problem, withdrawal from Lebanon, and improving the quality of life of the Arab residents in the occupied territories until a final agreement is reached.

During the past 4 years these points formed the crux of the "cool" Israeli-Egyptian relations. In this period Egypt worked to open its doors to the Arab world, and it scored a great achievement in this respect when Jordan renewed its diplomatic ties with Cairo in 1984. The same applies to the breakthrough in relations between Egypt and the PLO, for decisionmakers in Egypt have repeatedly affirmed the need of the PLO's participation in any talks to be held between the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In our opinion the resolution of the Tabah problem does not necessarily mean the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel as Lebanon and the occupied territories are still on the priority list of Egyptian policy in the Middle East.

From this premise what we are hearing today regarding the expected meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, particularly in respect to the need of moving Egypt away from the PLO and the attempt to convince it to work toward adding Jordan to the partial negotiations, all these are no more than Israeli-U.S. efforts to impose their views and opinions with regard to pushing the peace process forward.

It is no secret to anyone that at this very period Egypt is trying to create the necessary openings in order to restore the arrangement in Palestinian-Jordanian relations, as well as trying to end the Iraq-Iran war with the aim of building an Arab front able to move politically.

Arab Youths Detained for Stabbings in Wadi al-Qilt

TA251340 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1322 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] In a summary action, the security forces detained two youths from the village of Khazmah who are suspected of stabbing the two hikers in Wadi al-Qilt 4 days ago. In the course of their questioning, the knives the youths used to stab the hikers were found. The boys are 14 and 16 years old from the village of

Khazmah in the Ramallah district. They were members of a local village organization.

This operation of the security forces is part of the stepped up preemptive activity that has been effected recently to prevent hostile actions in the region. This was reported by the IDF spokesman.

Youths' Rooms Sealed

TA261522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The security forces have sealed off the rooms of two youths from the village of Khazmah near Ramallah. They are suspected of having stabbed two Israeli hikers in Wadi al-Qilt last week. This is reported by our correspondent Arye Gus.

Harare Correspondent Comments on Summit Agenda

AU261329 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Aug 86 p 7

[Krasimir Ivandzhiyski, Harare correspondent, report on the Eighth Nonaligned Summit: "Festive Mood in Harare"]

[Excerpts] **The capital of Zimbabwe is already living in expectation of the forthcoming great event — the eighth summit conference of nonaligned countries' state and government leaders.**

Harare is festively decorated. In the streets you can see the national flags of the 102 countries participating in the conference and the emblem of the forum, representing two circles — one with a globe and the other with a dove of peace — intertwined so as to represent the number "eight". There is the all-round feeling that the forthcoming meeting is one of the most serious tests for the organizational skills of the host-country, which in the coming three years, will be coordinator of the movement, with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe as its chairman. [passage omitted]

According to the established traditions, there will be a meeting of experts in the preparatory stage on 26-27 August, while the ministers of foreign affairs will have a session on 28-29 August. The tasks of the experts and foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries' member-states will be to prepare the meeting of the state and government leaders scheduled for 1-7 September 1986.

The decision to open the conference on 1 September is symbolic, because it marks the 25th anniversary of the movement, which today represents the greatest interstate alliance of developing countries. When the movement's first summit meeting took place in Belgrade 25 years ago, it was attended by 25 countries. The basic principles of the movement were announced at that meeting as well:

— **observance of the peoples' right to self-determination;**
— **struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism;**
— **observance of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries, and noninterference in their domestic affairs;**
— **elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid;**
— **universal and complete disarmament, and a ban on nuclear tests; and**
— **enhancement of the role played by the UN Organization and its resolutions.**

Today, a quarter of a century later, the movement rallies over 100 countries, but the basic principles continue to be the essence of the nonaligned countries' approach to the most important world problems and continue to determine their role in the struggle for peace and progress.

Despite the variety and different origins of the member-states, despite their potential and real differences, the centripetal forces within the movement have always prevailed over the centrifugal ones, and the basic principles, as well as the understanding that only through joint efforts can peace be protected and can a democratization of international political and economic relations be achieved, have always prevailed. Precisely in this respect nonalignment has never been identical to neutralism. This approach will certainly also be manifested at the forthcoming summit meeting. The Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement has already completed its work on the draft of the political declaration. As Charles Utete, general secretary of the meeting stated, the document will mainly be focused on the problems of peace and disarmament. The member-states are expected to demand a comprehensive halting of the nuclear tests, a (ban on) the militarization of space, and the elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons.

At the meeting of foreign ministers held in Lusaka in 1985, agreement was reached to devote particular attention to the situation in the Republic of South Africa. This was confirmed by Robert Mugabe, who declared that the meeting will to a great extent be devoted to the situation in the Republic of South Africa. Other questions as well — such as the situation in Central America and the Middle East, as well as in other areas of the world — will be discussed. There is no effort to conceal the fact that many of these issues may complicate the work of the conference. However, the conviction prevails again that the basic principles and the anti- imperialist orientation of the movement will triumph once more.

Delegates Continue To Arrive for Summit

MB260807 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Delegates and officials were still coming into Harare by late yesterday, as final touches were being put at the Harare International Conference Center, where the summit is to be held. The delegation from the United Arab Emirates and the Lesotho foreign minister, Mr Lengolo Monyake, and his delegation were among the latecomers yesterday.

The Zairian foreign minister, Mr Mandungu Bula, arrived later leading a high-powered delegation of 11 people. A delegation from the United Nations, the UN high commissioner for refugees, and the Cameroon, Cuban, Egyptian, and Barbados delegates were flown in by the Air Zimbabwe Boeing 747 from Nairobi, Kenya.

Further Reportage on 26 Aug Preparatory Session

India's Krishnan: Session 'Positive'

LD261800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1518 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 26 (TANJUG) — The preparatory session of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit, opening in Harare next week, began this morning in a highly positive, constructive, and working atmosphere, as chairman of the preparatory committee meeting at level of senior officials, India's Permanent Representative to the UN Natarajan Krishnan assessed.

Speaking at a press conference, Krishnan said the (?morning) session mainly examined a series of questions regarding procedure and other issues aimed at securing the successful course and outcome of the eighth summit. He specified that the first session discussed the summit draft agenda, the composition of the conference bureau, and a series of other, mainly organizational questions.

The preparatory committee meeting will continue this afternoon and tomorrow and is expected to conduct an exchange of views on proposals regarding the draft document prepared by Zimbabwe, the host country, for the eighth summit.

In reply to a journalist's question as to whether the Philippines and Haiti had requested to become members of the movement, Krishnan, who chaired the Non-Aligned Coordination Committee at its new year session, said no such requests had been received so far.

Krishnan confirmed the existence of a proposal submitted by the Coordination Bureau that Australia, Mongolia, and several regional organizations be (?accepted) in the movement with the status of observers.

SAPA: Disagreement Mars Proceedings

MB270551 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2359 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — The Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] summit got off to a smooth start in Harare today with the opening proceedings among officials — laying the groundwork for next week's meeting of heads of state — marred only by regional disputes.

ZIANA, the semi-official news agency, reports ambassadors and senior officials of the organisation's 101-member nations, and representatives of liberation groups, gathered in the huge gold and purple hall of the Zimbabwean capital recently-constructed conference centre.

The representatives of the polyglot of nations, swelled by hundreds of pressmen from all over the globe, laid the stage for scenes of unprecedented activity — with heavily underlined international overtones — in Africa's newest independent capital only a few hours drive from the borders of the South Africa.

The task facing the ambassadors and officials was to draw up an agenda for the summit proper, starting on Monday. And this they partially achieved, paving the way for its adoption by the NAM foreign ministers meeting on Thursday and Friday. They meet again tomorrow to complete their work on the document.

After the opening session, the officials split up into three regional groups representing Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

It was in the Asian and African groups that disagreement marred the proceedings, the purpose of which was to elect regional representatives to the NAM's Coordinating Burea.

In the Asian group, Iraq refused to accept proposals and nominations put forward by Iran, its long-standing foe in the six-year-old Jihad — or holy war — in the Persian Gulf.

Some delegates to the African group did not come up with the names of representatives for the bureau and, after some dispute, were given until tomorrow to sort out their problems.

The day started off well when the Yugoslav foreign minister, Mr Raif Dizdarevic, praised the Zimbabwe Government for their preparation of the NAM's draft documents, saying they should create a favourable atmosphere for the success of the conference.

The South American scene was set when the movement's draft political declaration, released today, severely criticised the Reagan administration's support for counter-revolutionaries in Nicaragua.

It said the NAM was outraged by the allocation of 10-million U.S. dollars (about R25 million) to Contra bandits fighting to topple the government of President Daniel Ortega.

The movement was concerned about violations of human rights in El Salvador and, on Chile's problems, the NAM called on the military junta to cease all human rights violations and repressions.

The Cuban news agency, PRENSA LATINA, quoting diplomatic and journalistic sources, said the United States two days ago sent a delegation to Harare in an attempt to forestall Nicaragua's predicted accession to the leadership of the NAM at the next handover in three years time.

The current chairmanship, held by India, will he handed over to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe on Monday, the official opening day of the meeting of heads of state and also the occasion marking the NAM's 25th anniversary.

At a lunchtime briefing Mr Natarajan Krishnan of India, chairman of the senior officials, said there had been no new applications for NAM membership. This put to rest rumours of anticipated applications from the Philippines and Haiti.

Overall, the mood during the morning had been "excellent," he said, admitting, however, there had been differing points of view but that was "in the very nature of our movement."

The draft agenda included provision for the consideration of measures for strengthening peace and international security, disarmament, human survival and peaceful coexistence in the nuclear age, and promotion of positive trends in international relations and relaxation of tensions.

Diplomats and other delegates felt participants in the summit would probably opt for the Havana formula on a "vacant seat" for Kampuchea despite the fact that the deposed Kampuchean leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, had asked Zimbabwe to allow his representatives to attend the summit.

The secretary for external affairs of the ANC of South Africa, Mr John Makathini, tonight called for the strengthening of the striking power of his organisation and that of the South-West Africa People's Organisation. Ironically, little appeared to have been said on the opening day of the all-important South African issue, which is expected to leap to the forefront of the NAM discussions when Mr Mugabe makes his formal opening address next week.

Syria, Iran Disagree With Agenda

MB261324 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1301 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — A wrangle between officials over procedure and confusion over press access marked the first formal session of the Nonaligned Movement's eighth summit in Harare today.

Syria and Iran, leaders of the radical Islamic bloc among the 101 Third World nations due to attend, complained that the agenda had omitted vital items.

Just as the discussion threatened to bog down, journalists who had been trying to watch the proceedings in an upstairs lobby, crowded round the sole TV monitor screen with working sound, suddenly found themselves left in silence. When they complained, they were told unofficially by junior Ministry of Information staff that the summit officials meeting was supposed to be in closed session and sound plugs had deliberately been disconnected when the security slipup was detected.

The 1000 or more journalists covering the summit are barred from the Yugoslav-built auditorium, which seats some 8000 people, and will have to watch the entire proceedings on TV monitors.

The officials are trying to confirm an agenda before foreign ministers of the 101 states begin their meetings on Thursday.

The Syrian representative appeared to begin the wrangle with a long contribution in Arabic which was not translated but which appeared to disconcert the Indian official, Mr Khrishnan, who was in the chair. Mr Khrishnan said delegates were at liberty to propose amendments to the agenda and the Iranian representative then joined in with plans for two additions. In what seemed to be a reference to the five-year war in the Persian Gulf, the Iranians sought the inclusion of a section headed "non aggression and non resort to force in international relations."

The spokesman said this was particularly relevant in view of United States' actions in Nicaragua, Libya, and against the Moslem fundamentalist regime in Tehran.

The Iranian official said that cultural matters were often overlooked in discussions which focussed on political and economic problems. He sought the inclusion of another heading: "the right of nations to preserve their culture and national heritage."

The Iranian spokesman said: "The colonising powers have been able to extend and retain their influence in their previously colonised countries through matters related to culture." He said other matters had been omitted from the Harare agenda which were agreed for inclusion at earlier preparatory meetings in New Delhi and New York.

Guyana, Cameroon, and Sri Lanka warned that time should not be wasted by prolongued procedural debate. "As soon as we become too specific in the preparation of this draft declaration there is no telling where we are going to stop," said the Guyanan representative.

The Syrian official again intervened and began saying that discussion matters of vital international concern.... He was silenced on the monitors before any more of his 15 minute speech came through.

According to Zimbabwean officials, a briefing may be given later today on the rest of the session.

Draft Political Paper Urges Sanctions Against Israel

MB261916 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1908 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — The Nonaligned Movement has called for international sanctions against Israel to force it to withdraw from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. According to the draft political declaration of the Eighth Summit of NAM Heads of State and Government, which also lists more than 10 areas of conflict which need immediate attention, the movement says Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories ensured "a just and comprehensive peace" in the Middle East.

The organisation called on the UN Security Council "to take effective measures, including the imposition on Israel of sanctions ... to achieve the immediate withdrawal of forces from the Syrian Arab territories," ZIANA, the semi-official news agency reports. The declaration condemned Israel's insistence on its continued occupation of the Golan Heights and its non-implementation of the relevant UN resolutions. It denounced the establishment of an alliance between the U.S. and Israel and affirmed that the alliance would enhance the "aggressive, expansionist and destabilising" role of the Israel Government. The U.S. Israeli alliance showed a total bias of the U.S. in favour of Israel. The document states the condemnation of Israel for its "exploitation" of the natural resources and wealth of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories in defiance of the Hague and Geneva conventions.

Delegates Review Draft Economic Declaration

IMF Policies Termed 'Inadequate'

MB261048 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1033 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — The policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for solving Third World debt problems had proved inadequate because they "failed to take into consideration the long-term and social development prospects of the developing countries," the draft economic declaration prepared for the Harare non-aligned summit says.

The document demands that "IMF policy should take into account the requirements for growth in production and employment and should respect the capacity of individual countries to set up and execute their adjustment plans," according to the semi- official ZIANA news agency.

The declaration also notes that impositions made by the IMF had a serious gearing on the "sovereignty of states over their economy and their natural resources," ZIANA reported.

It re-asserts the "inalienable right of all states to choose their economic systems freely, regulate their economic activities and make their own decisions regarding the policies which they consider suitable to face the crisis and foster their development, including debt servicing."

RSA-Multinational Ties Condemned

MB261014 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0945 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — A draft economic declaration for the Harare non-aligned summit condemns the collaboration between some multi-national corporations and South Africa.

The document declares that "this collaboration has only served to entrench apartheid and to prolong Pretoria's illegal occupation of Namibia," the semi-official ZIANA news agency reported today.

The declaration calls on multi-national corporations to "comply strictly with all United Nations Security Council decisions on this matter and to desist from obstructing efforts aimed at the eradication of apartheid."

The declaration also urges the UN Economic and Social Council and the commission on transnational corporations to propose concrete measures aimed at preventing "further collaboration between multi-national and the apartheid regime," ZIANA said.

The document also expresses the Non-Aligned Movement's full solidarity with the countries of southern Africa "in their struggle against Pretoria's destabilisation."

It commends the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) for the progress it has made "in initiating programmes in important economic sectors vital for economic growth and collective self-reliance" and for reducing dependence on South Africa.

The declaration urges all non-aligned countries to provide greater support for SADCC projects in order "to give concrete content to their solidarity with the Frontline States."

Solutions Urged to Debt Problem

MB261214 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1157 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — The debt burden of many developing countries has become "unbearable" under the present circumstances, says the draft economic declaration for the Non-aligned Movement summit in Harare. According to Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency, ZIANA, the declaration accepts that foreign debts should be honoured, but warms that "unless urgent, just, and durable solutions are found by the international community, these obligations may exceed the capacities of the economies of some of the debtor countries."

While debtor nations had undertaken "strenuous adjustment efforts" in response to the debt crisis, "developed countries are not making parallel efforts to adopt and implement appropriate economic policies," it said.

Developed countries maintained trade restrictions, subsided their exports, and did not take measures to reduce those fiscal imbalances which led to "high real interest rates which at present are well above historical level."

The draft declaration calls on the governments of debtor and creditor nations and international financial bodies "to engage in political dialogue in order to find jointly genuine solutions to the external debt problems of developing countries." Among the measures that should be pursued are a reduction in real interest rates and extensions to periods of payment.

The document calls for debt service payments to be limited to a percentage of export earnings "which would be compatible with the development needs and economic and social requirements of each country."

It argues that existing debt should be differentiated from new credit flows for the purpose of determining interest rates "in order to provide incentives for new flows of funds to debtor countries."

Special treatment should be given to the poorer and least developed countries in the solution of their debt problems, it says.

The declaration demands greater market access in developed countries for the exports of developing countries, and "the immediate implementation of developed countries' commitments on standstill and rollback of protectionism." It calls for "reversing the trend towards disruptive market practices, discrimination and managed trade, and strengthening commodity markets in order to ensure fair and remunerative prices to producers."

Financial System Reform Needed

MB261203 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1058 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — The current world economic crisis is "a symptom of deep-rooted structural maladjustment, characterised by increasing imbalances and inequities that operate inexorably to the detriment of developing countries," according to the draft economic declaration for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit.

The semi-official Zimbabwean news agency, ZIANA, said the document was to be discussed by senior NAM officials at their meeting in the Harare International Conference Centre today.

The crisis had been "further aggravated by the short-sighted and inward-looking macro-economic policies pursued by some developed countries which favour neither the growth of the world economy as a whole nor structural reforms in the system of international economic relations."

These policies had pushed the burden of the crisis onto the most vulnerable members of the international community.

The document notes a "widening gap" between rich and poor countries, which "poses a serious threat to international peace and security." Most developing countries had experienced "stagnant or declining rates of growth" instead of the seven per cent growth rate projected for the first half of the third United Nations development decade. Present trends pointed to "a danger of further contraction and stagnation," the human results of which "could threaten the social fabric of developing countries."

Although there had been a "limited economic recovery" in some developed countries, the document expresses concern that this recovery is "based on economic activities that do not stimulate the growth of demand for commodities produced by developing countries." Developing countries had been badly hit by sharply falling commodity prices and a general deterioration in their terms of trade. There had also been an "upsurge in protectionist tendencies" and a "general proliferation of discriminatory practices." These factors wree coupled with monetary instability, high interest rates, and unmanageable debt burdens.

To make matters even worse, instead of a transfer of resources from the rich north to the poor south, the process had been the other way round with a net flow of resources from developing to developed countries.

The decline in official development aid to developing countries is "most disturbing" says the document, noting that the United Nations' aim that 0.7 per cent of the Gross National Product of developed countries should go towards development aid "remains unfulfilled."

The declaration argues that the interdependent nature of the world economy "makes it all the more urgent that both the developed and developing countries engage in a serious dialogue aimed at finding common solutions to the problems currently confronting the international economy."

These solutions should include "fundamental reform and restructuring of the international monetary, financial, and trading systems."

Summit Preparatory Meeting Enters Second Day

MB270557 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The meeting of senior officials of the Nonaligned Movement aimed at studying a draft agenda for the eighth summit and prepare a conference document enters its second day in Harare today. The conference documents and agenda will be discussed at the meeting of the foreign ministers tomorrow and Friday before adoption by heads of state and government. The meeting is being chaired by the Indian ambassador to the United Nations, Natarajan Krishnan, who is head of the NAM's Coordination Bureau in New York.

An Iranian official told the first session of the meeting yesterday that the movement should condemn those countries that resort to force to impose their will on the world. He proposed to include in the agenda an item condemning aggression and the use of force in international relations by major powers and went on to attack the United States for its attack on Libya and its intervention in Nicaragua.

At the meeting, Uganda and Ethiopia were elected to represent the East African subregion at the Coordinating Bureau of the NAM. The other regions — namely, North, South, Central, and West Africa — are expected to come up with their suggestions today.

Draft 'Provisional Agenda' Adopted

LD271012 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0936 GMT 27 Aug 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Aug 27 (TANJUG) — At their current preparatory meeting here, the non-aligned countries' senior officials have adopted a draft provisional agenda for the eighth summit. The draft had previously been adjusted at a Coordinating Bureau session in New York last month. Further procedure envisages for the draft provisional agenda to be adopted by the ministerial conference, which opens tomorrow, and to be finally endorsed at the opening of the summit itself.

The draft provisional agenda lists some twenty items, among which [is] the admission of new members and participation by observers and guests. One of the most important items on the agenda relates to the strengthening of the role and policy of non-alignment as an alternative to bloc policies and great power rivalries in international relations.

According to the draft provisional agenda, the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries will make a general review and appraisal of the international situation and of the measures of solidarity of the non-aligned countries in the implementation of their policy and decisions, including the intensification of measures to combat colonial domination and foreign occupation, apartheid and racial discrimination, and providing effective support for national liberation movements.

The draft provisional agenda also envisages for discussing measures for strengthening peace and international security.

Some of the other important items on the agenda are the questions of disarmament, promotion of positive trends in international relations, relaxation of international tension, and universal application of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The highest representatives of the non-aligned countries will also discuss non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of states, as well as peaceful settlement of disputes between non-aligned countries.

The eighth summit is to devote special attention to the world economic situation and the position of the developing countries. Stress will be laid on intensifying the efforts of the non-aligned and other developing countries in establishing the New International Economic Order. The question of foreign indebtedness and the development of the non-aligned and other developing countries will also be discussed.

The draft provisional agenda also envisages for an agreement on further gatherings of non-aligned countries, including the date and venue of the ninth summit, and the composition of the new Coordinating Bureau.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Leaves on Official Visit to Moscow

LD261711 Algiers APS in Arabic
1629 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and the official in charge of the permanent secretariat of the party, left Algiers this morning for Moscow on an official visit to the USSR within the framework of the existing relations between the two countries. He was seen off at the airport by the USSR ambassador in Algiers. It is worth noting that Messaadia was received by President Chadli Benjedid on the eve of departure for Moscow.

Abdelghani Welcomes Libya's Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi

LD262254 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The commander Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Command of the Libyan Revolution, arrived this evening in Algiers. He was met at Houari Boumediene Airport by Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state to the presidency.

LIBYA

'Right' To Defend Against 'U.S. Base' in Chad Cited

LD270919 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0115 GMT 2786

[Text] At a press conference in Washington yesterday, the official spokesman of the American black house, Larry Speakes, touched on the situation in Chad and said: We have cooperated with Chad and have strengthened its Armed Forces.

Question: What have you done to help Chad?
Answer: I believe we have continued the sales of arms. From the point of view of supplies; we have provided assistance from time to time. We have always reported that.

Question: Can you say anything about coordination of action with the French in Chad?
Answer: We have always consulted the French about Chad, but I do not wish to comment on this.

The JANA political editor, commenting on what Larry Speakes said about Chad, has declared: Thus it becomes clear to the world in general and all African peoples in particular, that Chad has become a U.S. military base from which the Americans disturb the stability of the peoples of the continent and strike at the liberation movements of the continent. Proceeding from the legitimate right to self-defense, the Great Jamahiriyah declares its right to defend itself to confront this U.S. base, which will be a dangerous military springboard near the Jamahiriyah's southern border.

In conclusion, the political editor called on all African forces to speed up the toppling of America's agent Habre, whose presence as an American puppet in Ndjamena is a danger threatening the sons of Chad. His rapid overthrow has become inevitable so that stability and prosperity can return to Africa in general and Chad in particular.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Greetings From PRC President

LD271008 Tripoli JANA in English 0925 GMT
27 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 22, Shahr Hannibal 27, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — On the 17th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih revolution, the leader of the revolution has received a congratulatory telegram from Mr. Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China. It reads:

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great Al-Fatih Revolution, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah,

On the 17th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih Revolution of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on behalf of myself and the Chinese people I extend my heartfelt congratulations to your excellency and through you to the Libyan people.

I wish all prosperity and advancement for your country and happiness for your people. I wish also for your excellency good health.

Li Xiannian, President of People's Republic of China.

'Man-Made River' Pipe Production Begins 28 August

LD261314 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1130 GMT 26

[Text] As part of the Libyan Arab people's celebration of the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution, the plants for the production of the pipes needed for the great man-made river projects will be opened on 28 August, marking the start of one of the most important stages in the implementation of the project.

The secretary of the people's committee for the management and implementation of the great man-made river project has stated that the plants, two in number, are among the most modern and largest pipe-making plants in the world. The wells needed to supply the two plants with the water necessary for production have already been sunk.

Following the completion of the great man-made river and the production of the huge pipes needed for it, the two plants will continue to provide all pipes required for all new water projects with the ultimate aim of attaining self-sufficiency in industrial development programs.

The first stage of the great man-made river begins from the south of Tazirbu and Sarir to Jdabiya and from Jdabiya to the south of Banghazi and through the central region to Sirte. The pipes covering the first stage will be about 2,000 kilometers long. The second stage from Jdabiya to Robruk, and from Sirte to Tripoli, and from Jabal al-Hasawnah to Tripoli will be as long as the first stage. Thus the river will be about 4,000 kilometers long forming a network covering the entire Great Jamahiriyah.

The pipes for the first stage will carry about 3 million cubic meters of water daily to Banghazi and the central region. Following the completion of the entire network, the pipes will carry 6 million cubic meters daily.

Studies show that when the project is completed it will be possible to irrigate 185,000 hectares in the winter and spring seasons and 100,000 hectares in the summer season. It will also be possible to raise 2 million head of sheep in addition to 250,000 head of cattle.

Studies also show 750,000 tons of wheat can be produced annually; all we consume is 600,000 tons.

The wires used for the production of the pipes, studies show, can encircle the world 225 times while the earth dug out to lay the pipes will be 10 times the amount of earth dug out for the high dam. The cement and other materials used in the production of the pipes will be sufficient to construct a road extending from Libya to India and the amount of water carried daily by the water-pipe system will be equal to 55 percent of the entire world consumption of oil daily. The amount of water that can be carried annually through these pipes in the final stages will be twice as much as the water of the north Italian Lake Como.

The scientific studies carried on the subterranean water resources at Al-Kufrah and Sarir have shown that the amount of water available can meet the needs of the Great Jamahiriyah for the next 500 years, and that the areas from which the water of the river will be secured will not be affected and that the basin will only affect the area where the wells are dug and will not extend to area further away.

Studies also show that the water derived from the great river will be 20 times cheaper than the desalination of sea water, thereby affirming that the construction of this great river will bolster the independence and freedom of the Arab nation, insuring for it food sufficiency so that its future and destiny will not be in the hands of the imperialist powers which possess surplus food and which use it to dominate the needs of the small and poor countries and thereby subjugate them to their hegemony and imperialist colonialist influence. The great man-made river constitutes an important turning-point on the road to freedom and the elimination of the causes of starvation and need for all the Arab masses.

MOROCCO

King Hassan II Receives Jordanian Crown Prince

LD261320 Rabat MAP in English
1220 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Rabat, Aug 26 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco received on Monday evening Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal in the presence of Morocco's Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed and Prince Moulay Rashid. The monarch hosted a dinner banquet in honor of the Jordanian crown prince.

Prince Hasan ibn Talal who arrived in Rabat on Monday has left this morning for Asilah, northern Morocco, to participate in the symposium on the Afro-Arab thought to begin this Tuesday through Thursday.

Hasan Addresses Forum

JN261359 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Asilah — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan has called for achieving the greatest possible degree of harmony, cohesion, and cooperation between the Arab and African peoples and for opening up channels of dialogue and understanding between them to consolidate the ties of cooperation in all fields. In a speech delivered at the fourth session of the Arab-African Cultural Forum in Asilah in the Kingdom of Morocco, his highness affirmed that Arab-African cultural ties have historical and spiritual dimensions and mutual effects, affirming the importance of the role of public institutions and organizations and universities in providing opportunities for meetings and exchange of expertise between Arab and African countries.

His highness said: If colonialist forces exerted — and some of them are still exerting — great efforts to undermine these ties, Arab and African peoples, since gaining political independence, have been seeking to free themselves of cultural subservience to these greedy forces and trying to develop their national cultures through the integrated rebuilding of values, traditions, education, and social and economic relations. His highness the crown prince said: Our meeting and contacts at this confrerence are the best proof of the determination of Arab and African countreis to develop relations among themselves to consolidate their strength in a world where there is no room for the weak and fragmented. [passage omitted]

Earlier, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan affirmed that Moroccan King Hassan II's invitation for him to participate in the work of the Arab-African forum was an opportunity to hold contacts and renew acquaintances with the Arab and African countries. In a statement to reporters upon arrival at Rabat Airport yesterday en route to Asilah to participate in the work of the fourth session of the Arab-African forum, his highness added that his visit to Morocco is within the framework of continuing contacts between officials of the two fraternal countries in light of the difficult circumstances experienced by our greater homeland.

His Majesty King Hassan II hosted a dinner banquet last night in honor of His Highness Crown Prince Hasan attended by His Highness Moroccan Crown Prince Mohamed, Prince Hasan's delegation, and the Jordanian ambassador in Rabat.

SUDAN

Interior Minister Denies Aid to Ugandan Rebels

JN271034 Khartoum SUNA in English
1015 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum Aug 27 (SUNA) — Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn has denied the Ugandan president's allegations that Sudan was helping Ugandan rebels. The minister accused an unidentified foreign circle of working to spoil ties between the two neighbouring countries. He described the Sudanese-Ugandan relations as strong and expressed Sudan's keenness to develop them further.

The minister affirmed that Sudan would not allow its territories to be used for destablizing Uganda adding that Sudan is still committed to the joint statement issued by the summit of the seven East African nations held last June in Nairobi.

Ugandan Source Says Forces 'Never' Crossed Border

JN271051 Khartoum SUNA in English
1027 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 27 (SUNA) — An informed Ugandan source in Nairobi said the Ugandan opposition forces had never entered Sudan but were still in the northern parts of Uganda. He said troops of the Ugandan National Liberation Army of former President Milton Obote kept their weapons in northern Uganda when Museveni came to power and never handed them neither to the Sudan Army nor the Ugandan one.

Ugandan President Museveni has succeeded only in gaining support of the Ugandan National Salvation Front and failed with respect to the Ugandan National Liberation Army which is mainly from the northern Achouli tribe, he said. However, observers there consider Museveni's recent accusations of Sudan that it supports Ugandan rebels as serious because Museveni himself is well aware that Sudan is preoccupied with a rebellion inside its territory that necessitates cooperation with neighbouring countries.

They also refer to the fact that Sudan was behind the decision which was adopted by the recent summit of east and central African countries that obliges the states in question to stop alien activities against each other from being launched from inside their territories.

Meanwhile, an official source at the refugees commission in Khartoum said Ugandan refugees in southern Sudan do not perform any political or military activities. The refugees are granted asylum in the context of international laws, he said.

Radio SPLA Reports New Army Commanders in South

EA261739 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] SPLA sources in Khartoum have informed Radio SPLA that in the place of Major General PSC [Passed Staff College] [not further identified] who refused to come to Malakal on transfer, Brigadier PSC Muawiyah 'Abd al-Wahhab has been promoted to major general and given the command of upper Nile. Also in order to intensify the war, Major General PSC Umar Muhammad of the artillery has been appointed chief of operations for the three southern provinces.

The official spokesman of the SPLA High Command has told Radio SPLA that the SPLA High Command is monitoring the situation very closely and taking the necessary measures to counter these desperate and futile enemy moves.

SPLA Claims 'Mass Exodus' From Waw Follows Warning

EA261547 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Reports from Waw speak of a mass exodus of citizens from the town following the SPLA's warning [to evacuate the town] and mounting government army atrocities against the civilian population. According to the Radio SPLA correspondent in Waw more than 4,500 citizens who left the town recently are being settled by the SPLA in the areas under its control.

The killing of innocent and defenseless civilians by Khartoum forces has become a daily occurrence in Waw. Reliable sources there attribute the motive for the killing and other brutalities to the determination of Khartoum forces to keep the civilians inside Waw town for fear that their departures for the countryside would trigger a massive SPLA assault on their position.

The correspondent says that with the starvation reaching a climax, Khartoum forces now freely break into peoples' houses by night to loot whatever they could lay their hands on. Waw is now in the vicious grip of terror and absolute lawlessness, the correspondent says.

The gravity of the food situation in Waw is highlighted by the correspondent who cites a particularly nasty incident that occurred lately there. According to the account, the army on the one hand and the police, prison wardens, and game wardens on the other, clashed recently following a bitter quarrel over control of the rapidly dwindling relief supplies in the town. The shootout left seven policemen and three soldiers killed in addition to 25 injured on both sides.

Our correspondent says that the two sides exchanged fire following an attempt by the police to resist possible control over food stores by the army.

ETHIOPIA

Delegation to Somalia Returns; Statement Issued

LD261914 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The participants of the second meeting of the Ethiopia-Somalia ad hoc joint ministerial committee which was held on the basis of a common interest in securing a lasting peace between the two countries have agreed to hold their next meeting in Addis Ababa on a mutually convenient date. The ad hoc committee reached this agreement according to a joint statement it issued at the end of its second meeting which was held in Mogadishu for 4 days from 23d August 1986.

In its statement the committee pointed out that the second joint committee meeting had been held on the basis of common interest in securing a lasting peace between the two countries. At this meeting talks centered on points discussed at the first meeting and on the jointly drafted agenda.

It was agreed that the third joint ministerial committee meeting, which will be held in Addis Ababa, will discuss this agenda. In addition both sides will present an up to date report to their respective governments on what has been accomplished so far.

The delegation to the meeting which was led by the WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs arrived back in Addis Ababa this afternoon.

The Ethiopian delegation expressed its pleasure to the government and people of Somalia on its reception and on the hospitality accorded to it during its stay in Mogadishu.

The joint committee meeting was initiated in line with an agreement reached between the WPE secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and the Somali leader, President Siad Barre when they met and held talks in Djibouti last January.

SOMALIA

Talks With Ethiopia Take 'Step Forward'

EA261659 Mogadishu International Service in Oromo
1500 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The delegation led by the Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde left for home today after attending the meeting held to try to find a peaceful solution to the problems existing between the two countries.

The Somali foreign minister, Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre, and the Ethiopian foreign minister, Goshu Wolde, exchanged ideas at the final meeting, saying that it had been held in a friendly atmosphere and in an atmosphere of goodwill. The two ministers said that another step forward had been taken and this would help to bring about cooperation between Ethiopia and Somalia.

The Somali Foreign Minister Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre and the Somali delegation saw the Ethiopian delegation off from Mogadishu airport.

The delegation, which was led by the Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde, arrived here on 23 August and greeted the Somali president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre on the morning of [date indistinct].

CAMEROON

Biya, Peres Hold 26 August Press Conference

AB261315 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0945 GMT 26 Aug 86

[News conference by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Cameroonian President Paul Biya in Yaounde on 26 August — live]

[Text] [Peres in French] Mr President of the Republic, members of the Cameroonian cabinet, ladies and gentlemen: First of all, I wish to announce that I have invited Mr Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon, to pay an official visit to Israel and that the president has accepted in principle. [passage indistinct] Allow me to express my deep impressions about your country, its people, as well as its president. Israel considers the president of Cameroon as one of the most serious-minded and most responsible leaders in the world. It was a pleasure and honor for me to discuss with him world problems as well as problems of mutual relations and cooperation. For me, Cameroon has been a revelation; it is a country with a modest character and which is (?developing its economy) with good humor, hope, and [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct] My visit to your country is a great encouragement for me in the constructive tasks of world politics. [passage indistinct] You have achieved a very impressive development. I hope that in my discussions with other world leaders, I will have the opportunity to comment about the very special situation existing in your country. Once again, I wish to thank the Cameroonian people, their government, and especially the president of the Republic for their courageous decision to reestablish diplomatic relations between our two peoples [words indistinct]. [Applause] If you have any questions, we are ready to answer them.

[Question by Joseph Maseni of Radio Cameroon] Mr Prime Minister, first of all I would like to thank you on behalf of the press for kindly granting us this interview at the end of your visit to our country. My first question concerns precisely this visit. Will your discussions with the Cameroonian authorities make it possible to improve the relations between both countries?
[Peres] I think that the relations between our peoples should be based on goodwill. This is the correct word; this is the true sentiment. [passage indistinct] I believe that both countries will be able to take the best measures to contribute to peace in the Middle East and in Africa.

[Question by Charles Ndoungou, (?correspondent) at the presidency] Mr Prime Minister, what does the Cameroonian visit represent for you in Israel's return to the African diplomatic scene? Almost unanimously, the international press describes this visit as [word indistinct] and of capital importance. How do you explain this if it is true?
[Peres] I very much regret the breakoff of relations between Israel and some African countries. I believe that the reestablishment of relations with Cameroon and some other African countries constitutes a more positive alternative for the two regions — the Middle East region and the African region. [passage indistinct]

[Question by Aribi Ya of *Cameroon Tribune*] Mr Prime Minister, do you expect President Paul Biya to play some role in making other African countries resume diplomatic relations with your country?
[Peres] We must respect the sovereignty of each country. (?I respect) the sovereignty of the Cameroonian state. [passage indistinct] I know that the president has much influence in this region and in the continent. We would be very happy should the president decide to ask other African leaders to resume relations with Israel.

[Question by Dieudonne Kindodoua of the *Journal Republicain*] Mr Prime Minister, in the matter of Israeli-Cameroonian relations, in which field do you expect to direct our cooperation?
[Peres] I think that agriculture is the most important field. As you know very well, we are developing an extremely modern agriculture and I think that we have (?very great potentialities) in this field.

[Question by Sophie Yapi Delore of *Cameroon Information*] Mr Prime Minister, in the field of agriculture, Israel has succeeded in putting desert lands to good use thanks to research conducted at the (?Beersheba) Institute. Could one not envisage the use of this experience in the interest of the northern region of Cameroon?
[Peres] [passage indistinct] Each of the two countries could gain much through exchanges of information and methods. I am sure that the (?ideas we have exchanged) will be developed further in the future.

[Unidentified reporter in English] Your Excellency, on the 21st and 22d of July, you met with King Hassan II of Morocco. [passage indistinct]
[Peres in English] In my talks with the president of Cameroon, I tried to explain the [words indistinct] how to stop the conflict between the Palestinians and our country. [passage indistinct] The real problem is to (?start) and talk and negotiate [words indistinct] because without this, I don't see a chance for peace. [passage indistinct] So, the politics [as heard] we are really looking for is to prepare all the necessary conditions to negotiate and then to negotiate without prior conditions. [passage indistinct] There is nothing in the decisions and resolutions of the Arab League which prohibit direct negotiations with Israel. [passage indistinct] And I hope that some other leaders in the Arab world will follow suit and continue direct talks until we find an acceptable solution. I don't think that we can — or anybody can — solve the conflict and problem by military (?force) [words indistinct]. I don't think that anyone can or should try to impose a solution either upon the Arabs or upon the Israelis. It is all together that we have to seek and look for a solution and I believe it is (?that). So, on that point of view, the significance of the step taken by King Hassan is of great and [word indistinct] importance.

[Question by Philippe Esonda of *Afrique Panorama*] Mr Prime Minister, I was happy to hear you say just now that you are against apartheid. To be sure, you have a large Jewish community in South Africa and you maintain sustained relations with South Africa. It is true that your trade with South Africa represents only 1 percent of South Africa's external trade [short break in transmission]. In the military field, you have signed many agreements, notably after your visit to South Africa in 1976 when you were minister of defense. I will cite some examples: (Yuzi) and (Egalil) automatic rockets are being produced under license in South Africa. (?Mermaid) and (Dabreyel) missiles are also being produced there under license and the Israeli army has repaired about 300 South African tanks. And some years ago — I think it was in 1983 — (?some) young men from South Africa went to Israel for training. To finish my question, Mr Prime Minister, I noticed in Tel Aviv that Bophuthatswana, which is a bantustan, has the most beautiful African chancellery in Israel. [passage indistinct]

[Peres] You know things more than I do. [Laughter] And I think that you [short break] have made a very impressive analysis but which is not true. First of all, as far as apartheid is concerned, we have said clearly that no Jew can be in favor of apartheid. Whenever a Jew supports racial discrimination, he is arrested and interrogated. Our faith and religion are against racism. It is impossible to be a Jew and a racist at the same time. There is no compromise in this matter. Let us recall — if you know the South African situation well — there are Israeli-made guns. [passage indistinct] We are not a great world power as some newspapers have said. Ours is a small country [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct] We cannot (?judge) South Africa's policies but we can certainly participate in the resolutions which are accepted by the international organizations.

[Unidentified speaker] Now that the Cameroonian press has finished with its questions, the prime minister is prepared to answer questions by the foreign press.

[Question] Mr President, I am a representative of the Israeli television [words indistinct]. I would like to ask you or may I ask for your comments on the new Israeli approach to the question of South Africa?

[Biya] The prime minister and I have had an important exchange of views on various problems. [passage indistinct] Like Cameroon, the State of Israel condemns apartheid. [passage indistinct] We achieved a similarity of views on this point. I think this is important. We also agreed that we must continue to (?approach) the great powers and the African countries to accelerate the advent of an (?egalitarian) and democratic society in South Africa. [passage indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Peres] [passage indistinct] For example, the pace of development in Cameroon is completely different from that of other countries. But surely we shall look for opportunities to reestablish our diplomatic relations with all other countries. [short break in transmission]

[Question in English] Mr President, I am [name indistinct] from Israeli radio. I would like to know [words indistinct] in the disaster zone and do you have any information about the Israeli mission that is trying to give some aid, some medical aid there?

[Biya] I think that yesterday I made a statement to the Cameroonian press concerning the calamity that has hit the northwestern part of the country. I do not have any new information apart from what I said yesterday [words indistinct]. There are more than 1,000 dead and we have the great problem of trying to avoid an epidemic. At the same time, we must take care of the sick. There are survivors who are sick. There is also the problem of finding other accomodations for the survivers and the sick. I wish to take this opportunity to express the gratitude of the Cameroonian government and people for the assistance given our country by the prime minister who has given us not only some equipment but also doctors and nurses who are now busy on the spot. We also thank France, the United States, Great Britain, and Germany which are kindly helping us. I take this opportunity to thank all these friendly countries for their help in our misfortune.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister and Mr President of the Republic, we thank you for being patient and for answering our questions [words indistinct]. We thank you on behalf of all the press.

President Biya Orders Release of 14 Prisoners

AB261543 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The president of the Republic, His Excellency Paul Biya, has ordered the release of some 14 persons under detention for attempting to reconstitute dissolved leagues for clandestine meetings, and distributing texts aimed at destabilizing the institutions of the Republic. The persons concerned are Miss Minjomo Elizabeth, former militant of the UPC [Union of Cameroonian Peoples]; Mbanga Paul, pharmacist; (Noutoua Basile), mathmatician; (Oune Jean-Pierre), hydrolic scientist; Mouyeme Mogoue Albert, architect; Jacques Mouenze, administrator; Dessi Alexandre, biologist; Sindie Koule Ferdinand, lecture at the Advanced School of Mass Communications; (Nguema Tambe Alixis), computer engineer; Abandam Mpasma Pierre, mechanical engineer; Vikoume Mbongo economist, (Deze Samuel), former leader of the UPC; Owono Miboue, former leader of the UPC; and Konda Essi, former leader of [word indistinct] militants of the UPC.

CHAD

Paris: GUNT Factions Battle in Northern Region

LD261540 Paris Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] A battle has broken out in Fada in northern Chad approximately 850 km northeast of Ndjamena between supporters of Acheikh Ibn Oumar, the head of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), and the chairman [of the Transitional National Union Government Goukouni Oueddei. According to Chadian radio which is reporting the facts and which quotes trustworthy sources, the supporters of Acheikh Ibn Oumar have gained control of Fada locality which is the most important locality in the region after Faya Largeau where Libyan troops and opponents of the Ndjamena regime are based.

Breakaway Rebels Seize Fada

AU270803 Paris AFP in English
0755 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Paris, Aug 27 (AFP) — A breakaway faction of the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT), the

Libyan-backed Chadian rebel movement that controls northern Chad, has taken control of the strategic northeastern oasis of Fada after heavy fighting in which 30 people were killed, Chadian sources here said.

The sources said the fighting between GUNT and members of the Democratic Revolutionary Council — formerly the largest faction within GUNT — had taken place August 22 and left some 50 people wounded. They said Libyan troops present in Fada, 900 kilometers (550 miles) northeast of the capital, Ndjamena, had refrained from getting involved in the factional dispute. [passage omitted]

The sources said Libyan authorities were attempting to mediate between Mr. Acheikh Oumar and Mr. Goukouni, who are both currently in Tripoli. Mr. Acheikh Oumar has repeatedly said that despite his break with Mr. Goukouni, he was not prepared to respond to calls from President Habre to rally to the Ndjamena government.

But the sources here said that following the fighting in Fada, a dozen of Mr. Acheikh Oumar's followers attempted to march across the desert to Chadian Government positions 120 kilometers (75 miles) to the south, but that all but five had died of thirst along the way.

The sources also reported major Libyan troop movements in northern Chad that they said were routine troop rotations. They said Libya was maintaining its heavy military presence in the north and had even completely taken over the region's largest oasis at Faya Largeau, where Chadians were reportedly only being allowed to enter with special passes.

Sudanese Delegation Arrives on Mediation Mission

NC262050 Paris AFP in English
2041 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, Aug 26 (AFP) — A high-level Sudanese delegation arrived in Ndjamena Tuesday [26 Aug] in an attempt to mediate in the crisis between Chad and Libya, which backs Chadian rebels controlling the north of the country, officials here said.

The Sudanese delegation was headed by 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, a member of the five-man collective presidency appointed in Khartoum last May. Mr. Taj al-Din said on his arrival that his delegation's task was to find a "compromise" between Chad and Libya.

Responding to Sudanese press reports that 1,000 Libyan troops were massed in western Sudan's Darfur Province, which borders Chad, Mr. Taj al-Din said: "At this moment, there are no Libyan troops in Chad."

The Sudanese delegation, which includes Darfur Governor Yusuf Bakhit, was due to meet with Chadian President Hissein Habre later Tuesday.[passage omitted]

CONGO

Gabon's Bongo Arrives for Talks on Chad

AB261656 Dakar PANA in French
1710 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 25 Aug (ACI/PANA) — El Hadj Omar Bongo, the Gabonese head of state arrived in Brazzaville today to discuss the Chadian conflict with OAU current chairman, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

The Gabonese head of state, also chairman of the ad hoc committee for mediation between Libya and Chad, declared that during his talks with Colonel Sassou-Nguesso, a solution will be sought aimed at initiating moves which will put an end to the conflict.

"Today, we shall try to see if we should call on a meeting at other countries' level or wait for the summit of the non-aligned states," Mr Bongo said. The OAU current chairman will decide what move to make, he added.[passage omitted]

RWANDA

Foreign Minister Leaves for Nonaligned Meeting

EA261946 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Summary] Francois Ngarukiyintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Kigali this afternoon for Harare to participate in the preparatory meeting prior to the nonaligned summit.

BENIN

National Assembly Begins Extraordinary Session 25 Aug

AB261220 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The first extraordinary session of the second legislature of the supreme organ of state authority, the revolutionary National Assembly, officially opened its deliberations at the Aledjoa PLM Hotel in Cotonou this morning, under the chairmanship of its speaker, Romain Vilon Guezo. This session opens with an important participation of the people's commissioners according to the speaker, who, in his opening address, made a solemn appeal to the commissioners to examine with all seriousness the issues of capital importance such as the disturbing developments in the world, regional, and national economic situation. [passage omitted]

GHANA

USSR Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives

AB262006 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Another Soviet delegation, this time from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has arrived in the country for a week's working visit. The 2-member delegation is led by (V.P. Tereknov), chief of directorate of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He said the visit will enable the delegation to exchange opinions on international issues that concern Ghana and the Soviet Union, with special reference to international scene. (Mr Tereknov) said the Soviet Union recognizes the important role Ghana plays at the United Nations. This is why the Soviet delegation is in the country to exchange views with the government, prior to the 41st session of the UN General Assembly in New York. According to (Mr Tereknov), the socialist countries will sponsor a resolution at the session for the establishment of a security system that will ensure world peace. He said the resolution is in line with an earlier appeal made by the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev for the complete elimination of nuclear tests in the world. Meanwhile, the Soviet delegation which was in the country for talks on CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], has returned home.

NIGERIA

Ukiwe Queried on Response to IMF Austerity Demands

MB261804 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 26 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Nigerian Government finally submitted at the weekend to strong pressures from the International Monetary Fund, IMF, to do something about the value of the naira. The IMF wanted a straighforward devaluation as well other austerity measures. The government resisted and tinkered with other controls on currency deals. Now a decree has been signed enabling the introduction of a two-tier foreign exchange market which in effect means a free market in foreign exchange. In Lagos, Elizabeth Blunet talked to Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, who fills the role of prime minister, and asked him why it has taken the government so long to act on the naira:

[Begin recording] [Ukiwe] Well, a lot of work was needed. It's a new thing. We have not been doing this type of foreign exchange management before. Now, we needed to train people, to prepare the grounds thoroughly before putting it into practice.

[Blunt] When you are doing something like that do you also have to, as it were, save up for it so that the country does have a good supply of foreign exchange when the legislation comes in?
[Ukiwe] It does help to have enough foreign exchange to start, but more so it is a necessity intended to encourage export, local export whereby we generate the necessary foreign exchange.

[Blunt] Are you confident that you have got enough to start the system off?
[Ukiwe] I think we have.

[Blunt] Have you had help from outside with getting that supply of foreign exchange?
[Ukiwe] There are promises from the World Bank, and we do have also some foreign reserves that we intend to apply to this.

[Blunt] So, you think also on the first day there is going to be plenty for all comers?
[Ukiwe] There will be enough for everybody.

[Blunt] There have been some worries expressed in Nigeria that a total liberalization of the market might lead to floods of luxury imports with no check on what came into the country and also to the benefit going to reach people and to foreigners do you share those worries?
[Ukiwe] Well, that may be correct. That may be so, but then that is why we are here. We make certain that the areas that will only worsen the marketeer will not be allowed.

[Blunt] So, there will still be some regulation and control other than pure market forces.
[Ukiwe] Every nation has some regulation and some control.

[Blunt] The introduction of the second tier obviously affects Nigerians very much, but it is obviously a source of interest to people overseas, not least to Nigeria's creditors. Have you been having discussions with other nations about the introduction of the market and what sort of reponse have you had from them?
[Ukiwe] We have had discussions with the World Bank and with the fund, the IMF, and I should say that the response has been positive.

[Blunt] Would you expect it to lead to the reopening of lines of credit that have been blocked recently?
[Ukiwe] I expect that to happen, yes. [end recording]

Commentary Supports Continuation of Commonwealth

AB232207 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 23 Aug 86

[First of 2-part commentary by Atilade Atoyebi]

[Text] The political upheaval in South Africa has lately assumed a serious dimension. The black people who have been under the white minority subjugation for many years are now saying in unmistakable terms that enough is enough. They are fighting on three fronts.

First, they are purging themselves of traitors, informants, and other agents of the white minority racist regime. This aspect of the struggle, revolutionaries would say, is an integral part of a just struggle for a new political order. This is especially the case in the circumstance where black people in South Africa find themselves.

The second battle front is with the racists (?themselves). Daring young men and women are using all kinds of weapons available to them to challenge the apartheid police. In the name of quelling unrest in the black ghettos or shanty towns which the enemy call townships, the children have been challenging the police and army to a duel. These children have remained more resolute as the enemy pumps bullets into their midst. So Pieter Botha and his war machine are up against black nationalists who are now bent on fighting a long-run battle for freedom.

The third front, of course, is more of a diplomatic offensive than military confrontation. And this is between the black freedom movements and other peace- and freedom-loving people around the world, all on one side, and South Africa with her friends on the other. Principally, both the United States and Britain have been clearly identified as providing the last straw for the racists to hang onto.

This situation perceived by many countries is what is causing some uncomfortable ripples in the Commonwealth. Some members of the organization led by Zambia have been raising doubts about their future membership of the organization. The basic issue has been that Britain is the leader of the Commonwealth and so should have supported the majority view of the members that South Africa should face economic sanctions. The contention therefore is that why should other countries which share different views with Britain remain in the Commonwealth?

The matter has already attracted a great deal of attention in Nigeria in the past few months. Like the stand taken by President Kaunda, some Nigerians are saying that the country should pull out of the Commonwealth if Mrs Thatcher won't change her position on the question of sanctions against South Africa. Certain people have equally agreed with President Kaunda's alternative of asking Britain itself to leave the organization. The debate on the issue has made some people to even ask the question of what use is the Commonwealth to Nigeria. A few people even assert that the Commonwealth, as an organization, is a sad reminder of our colonial past. Hence, why don't we quit and forget that past?

Again our brothers said Nigeria has not received enough sympathy from Britain over her economic plight. She has been identified as one of our creditors putting pressure on us to adopt economic measures that will enable them collect the money we are owing them. This is regardless of the uncomfortable side effects of the policy. So such people are asking the same question of what use is the Commonwealth to Nigeria. Therefore, even [words indistinct], the Commonwealth is an organization that is not in a position to assist our brothers and sisters in South Africa in their just struggle for freedom and the role of the British Government is the bone of contention. Also, the southern African situation in relation to the attitude of Britain has brought about a negative evaluation of the usefulness of the Commonwealth as far as (?they) are concerned.

However, there is the other side of the issue, which is that Nigeria ought to retain her membership of the organization. That side of the issue is the theme of the second of this 2-part analysis.

Part Two

AB251315 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Second of 2-part commentary by Atilade Atoyebi]

[Text] In the first of this two-part analysis, the views of those who question Nigeria's continued membership of the Commonwealth were enunciated. The premise on which they rest their case is that if the British government would not encourage the imposition of sanctions against South Africa, why should we remain in the Commonwealth? The same section of public opinion has reviewed some of the areas of poor relations between Britain and Nigeria and has come up with the idea that the Commonwealth is of no significant value to the country.

But there are those who hold somewhat diametrically opposed views on the matter and they have many reasons for expressing such views. In the first place, it has been said that it is a kind of subterfuge to make Britain to be synonymous with the Commonwealth. Those who say this argue that the Commonwealth today is an organization of sovereign independent states. This fact has not been obliterated by London being the headquarters of the organization or by the queen being its ceremonial head. Every member is free to take stands conducive to its national interest on any issue. Therefore, the fact that Mrs Thatcher is trying to (?fend off) international pressure on South Africa is not a sufficient reason to disband the Commonwealth. You can't throw the baby away with the bathwater, goes the saying.

Secondly, some political scientists and commentators on current issues have said that Nigeria should remember how she used the Lusaka Commonwealth conference to twist the arms of the same Mrs Thatcher on the Zimbabwe independence question. Retired Major General Henry Adefope, who was Nigeria's representative at that meeting, stood his grounds against all odds and worked in close collaboration with other members on the same side as Nigeria until wise counsel prevailed. Of course, General Olusengun Obasanjo's government was at home also adopting economic measures which acted as catalyst.

The import of this argument is whether or not Nigeria could have played that decisive role outside the Commonwealth. After all, you don't take your country out of the United Nations because President Reagan is opposed to sanctions against South Africa.

The same argument is being advanced at the moment. It is being said that Nigeria's membership of the Commonwealth created the opportunity for the retired General Olusengun Obasanjo to visit the racist enclave and to come face to face with the reality of the South African situation. The feeling is that that visit has created more problems for apartheid South Africa. For many anti-apartheid groups, it has led to better understanding and appreciation of the problems in the territory. It has reinforced the pressure by other members of the Commonwealth on Britain herself.

Also those who are watching the internal politics of Britain are of the view that the real opposition to sanctions against South Africa is from some far-right members of the Conservative Party led by the prime minister herself. That is, there are members of the party who have disagreed privately with the stand of the Conservative government on South Africa.

And of course, members of the British opposition parties have been heckling the prime minister in Parliament on the issue. Although the opposition parties would want to do anything to replace the Conservatives, there is a feeling that they are more likely to take a much harder line against the racists.

So the real issue here is that Britain, presumably under another government — and changes are possible in British politics — should be given the benefit of doubt. [Sentence as heard]

Beyond the South African issue, those who have studied the inner workings of the Commonwealth say that there are numerous nongovernmental organizations within it cooperating in various fields of human endeavor. The view here is that the members have been better for it on the long run. In fact, those who have seen these nongovernmental organizations at work are worried that the political aspects of the Commonwealth activities are discussed more than the tangible value of the organization to its members.

Lastly, if the ayes have it, Nigeria should remain in the Commonwealth. Their opinion is that the issue of South Africa is indeed an emotional issue on which we should prepare to take any steps we deem fit. Nevertheless, the same emotion cannot necessarily be displayed when considering a country's membership in an international organization.

New Weekly Held Precursor of National Newspaper

AB240658 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Excerpt] President Ibrahim Babangida has again asked media practitioners in the country to ensure a meaningful and objective journalism that will foster national unity. He said there was probably a notion about journalism in the country which had often been perceived to be dichotomized and polarized along certain sentiments and forces. These forces, the president noted, tended to divide rather unite. General Babangida made the call yesterday in a message to the launching of a new publication, *The Mail on Sunday*, in Lagos. He advised media establishments to educate and inform the people on the need for sacrifices related to the economic and political reconstruction of the nation.

Launching the publication, the minister of defense, Major General Domkat Bali, commended the publisher of the newspaper Dr Clarsen Majamu, for his courage and enjoined him to be fully prepared for the greater task ahead. [passage omitted]

The weekly publication is the forerunner of a national daily, *The Mail*, which will commence publication later on in the year.

ANGOLA

Savimbi Addresses UNITA Congress in Jamba

MB270630 (Clandestine) KUP in French
to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 27 Aug (KUP) — UNITA's Sixth Congress is being held in Jamba despite desperate attempts by combined Soviet, Cuban, and Angolan forces, operating from Cuito-Cuanavale, to attack Jamba, the headquarters of the UNITA movement.

Speaking to a crowd which included more than 2,000 foreign delegates as well as delegates from different parts of Angola, Dr Savimbi, the leader of the UNITA movement, stressed, among other points in the agenda, the election of a vice president and relations with neighboring countries.

The president said that, among other things, UNITA's penetration in urban areas and the unity of its members had contributed decisively toward the victories achieved by UNITA over the last 4 years.

U.S. Group Visits UNITA, Meets Savimbi

MB261943 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 26 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A group of black Americans has just been into southern Angola with Jonas Savimbi's UNITA rebels, who are fighting the MPLA government. They belong to an organization called Black Americans for a Free Angola. They are now in London, and Rick Wells asked the organization's chairman, the Rev Maurice Dawkins, what they have been doing in Angola:

[Begin recording] [Dawkins] Well, I have just returned from Jamba, the provisional capital of the liberated areas of Angola and President Jonas Savimbi. We attended the sixth congress opening as his guest, and I went because we had to establish a fact-finding mission to get the true facts to go back to America and tell the American people, especially black Americans, the story of Dr Savimbi, going back 28 years of fighting the Portuguese and then coming and finding the white Portuguese were being substituted for by white Russians bringing in black Cubans to fight black Angolans and that he felt that the blacks in Angola ought to settle their own destiny, get the foreign troops out, the Cubans and the Soviets, and let those who are running a very [word indistinct] in Angola settle their own problems.

[Wells] Can I just ask you what you actually did and saw when you were in Jamba?

[Dawkins] Yes. We had a full-scale briefing as though we were generals of another army or presidents of another nation. We had a military briefing from the field on the fight at Cuito Cuanavale that had just been going on a few days ago, the objectives of keeping them from going down to Mavinga which is closer to the areas that are controlled by UNITA and that they can keep the fighting from being launched as a major offensive by blowing up the bridges or the tanks or the munitions locations so that when the rains come in October it won't be possible to launch a major offensive.

[Wells] The Angolans, the MPLA, says that in UNITA's preemptive strike on Cuito Cuanavale it was the South Africans that actually bombed the area there.

[Dawkins] That's a big lie. That's a Goebbels-Hitler technique. We got absolute evidence that the MPLA has denied that it was true — they couldn't produce the prisoners. Okay, you got them, show us to them. Where are they? What did you do with them? You know, and also because it was clear from the MPLA soldiers that have been captured by UNITA. We heard it that they knew that there were UNITA troops that beat them and they knew they had been beaten.

[Wells] But UNITA make no bones about the support they do get from South Africa.

[Dawkins] Well, it seems to me that if your house is on fire you don't argue about who brings the water to put the fire out. He cannot be expected to fight on two fronts. He has got a war going on and if he doesn't win the war in Angola it won't make any difference what the South Africans do and until you get the Cuban troops and the Russian troops, Russian advisers, out of Angola there can be no stabilization in that area. [end recording]

UNITA Says 40 Government Soldiers Dead in Attacks

MB261243 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The UNITA resistance movement in Angola says it has killed more than 40 government soldiers and an unspecified number of Cubans in renewed fighting in the southeastern province of Cuando Cubango. In a statment issued in Lissbon, UNITA said it had destroyed 3 tanks, 4 armored cars, and 11 army vehicles. UNITA losses amounted to 9 dead and 27 wounded. One of the clashes which UNITA said was witnessed by foreign newsmen took place 10km southeast of the city [words indistinct] government base of Cuito Cuanavale. UNITA has said its [word indistinct] has attacked the base several times over the past few weeks to head off a Soviet-backed offensive.

NAMIBIA

OAU Marks 'Namibia Day', Assails RSA 'Brutality'

HK270144 Hong Kong AFP in English
0136 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, Aug 27 (AFP) — The world community must "salute and hail" the sacrifices paid by the Namibian people for more than two decades in fighting South African "brutality and aggression," the Organization of African Unity (OAU) said here Tuesday.

Their sacrifices were the more laudable given the meagre military and financial resources at their disposal to keep at bay the powerful and sophisticated machinery of the Pretoria regime, the OAU said in a message to mark Namibia Day.

The day marks the launching by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) 20 years ago of an armed struggle to free the former German colony from South African rule.

Pretoria has continued to govern the territory in defiance of the United Nations because, said the OAU, of the "overt and covert support it receives from some Western powers".

"South Africa, in its continued challenge of international norms, is violating human rights in Namibia and using the territory as a springboard for its naked aggression against neighbouring independent African states", the Panafrican body said.

Furthermore, it was insisting "with the collaboration of the U.S. Administration" on the "infamous policy of linking Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola", the OAU added.

The answer lay in stepped up political, diplomatic, military and material support to SWAPO and the Namibian people to help them rid themselves of the "vicious Pretoria regime," the OAU concluded.

SOUTH AFRICA

'Scores' Injured in Soweto Rent Boycott Clashes

HK270118 Hong Kong AFP in English 0115 GMT
27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27 (AFP) — Scores of people were injured Tuesday night in serious clashes in the sprawling black township of Soweto near here, a hospital source said.

A senior nurse in the casualty department of Soweto's Baragwanath Hospital told *Agence France-Presse* by telephone that 84 casualties from the fighting had been received over the past few hours, suffering from a variety of injuries including gunshot wounds.

According to residents, the clashes were centred on the white city sector of the township, where police reportedly broke up a meeting of residents involved in a long-running rent boycott.

Other reports spoke of people being evicted from their homes.

No immediate confirmation of civilian casualties was available from the South African Government's Bureau for Information. A statement from the bureau, the only official channel for news during the 11-week-old state of emergency, said four policemen had been injured when a hand-grenade was thrown in Soweto from a rioting crowd of about 250.

A Bureau for Information spokesman, Carel du Toit, told AFP three black policemen and a white one were injured in the grenade attack, but that a statement on civilian casualties would not be made until morning.

"A barricade was set up at a liquor store. A crowd of about 250 threw stones at security forces and then a hand-grenade was thrown. Police opened fire on the crowd, and that's about all I know at present," Mr du Toit said.

He said the four policemen had been admitted to hospital, but he could give no word on their condition.

Soweto residents contacted by telephone said shots could still be heard in the township at 0100 a.m. local time and that youths were going from house to house waking residents up and asking them to join them in the street.

Further on Incident

HK270248 Hong Kong AFP in English 0245 GMT
27 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Aug 27 (AFP) — South African security forces opened fire on crowds in Soweto Township near here Tuesday night and at least 80 people were reported injured by early Wednesday in the most serious outbreak of violence in the black satellite city since a national state of emergency was imposed 11 weeks ago.

The clashes that erupted late Tuesday continued into the early hours of the next morning with the sound of tear-gas grenades and shotguns being heard, residents said.

The authorities confirmed crowds had been fired on after an alleged grenade attack on security forces in which three black policemen and a white one were injured.

Over 80 black people have been hospitalised with injuries, many with gunshot wounds, at Soweto's Baragwanath Hospital, said a senior spokesman who did not wish to be identified.

The spokesman, who said security forces were in and around the hospital, confirmed what a senior nurse in Baragwanath's casualty department told *Agence France-Presse* by telephone earlier, that over 80 casualties from the clashes had been received in the previous few hours.

Other injured people were believed to have shunned medical treatment for fear of arrest.

There were no immediate details on the condition of the injured. The hospital said that it was hard-pressed dealing with the influx and could not at this time say whether anyone had died.

According to residents, the clashes were centred on the white city sector of the township where police reportedly broke up a meeting of residents involved in a long-running rent boycott.

Other reports spoke of people being evicted from their homes for non-payment of rent. [passage omitted]

On Monday, Soweto was the scene of a clash between security forces and striking school pupils and students in which one protester was killed and eight others injured.

The authorities also reported Tuesday the discovery of the burnt body of a black man in Zwide Township in the eastern Cape, bringing to 254 the number of people officially known to have been killed in political violence since the emergency was imposed.

More than 2,200 have died overall in the past two years of black rebellion against the government's policy of racial segregation and in factional fighting between blacks over how they should go about securing political rights and the end of white-minority rule.

'At Least' 11 Reported Killed

HK270302 Hong Kong AFP in English 0259 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27 (AFP) — At least 11 people have been killed and over 100 injured in clashes here Tuesday night between South African security forces and black protesters in the black satellite city of Soweto, a hospital spokesman said Wednesday.

A senior nurse in the hospital's casualty department contacted by telephone by *Agence France-Presse* confirmed that figure. But she said patients told her there were many more dead and injured.

People could be heard screaming in pain in the background.

Residents said the clashes were still continuing. They are the most serious in the country since a state of emergency was imposed 11 weeks ago.

A spokesman for Baragwanath Hospital told AFP that seven people had died during treatment and four others were taken straight to the mortuary on arrival.

"We've treated over 100 and they're still pouring in," the spokesman said.

Information Bureau Gives Details

MB270545 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0544 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — Eleven people died when unrest flared in Soweto last night and 62 were injured, the Bureau for Information announced in Pretoria today.

The bureau said police took action in two incidents.

In the first at 10pm, police retaliated when a crowd of 300 set up barricades and threw a hand grenade at police which injured four policemen. Seven people were killed and 61 injured.

In the second incident at 1.30am, police shot at a group of 80 who had set up barricades, killing four and wounding one.

The bureau said in one of the two barricade incidents, 300 blacks "threw a hand grenade" in which four policemen were injured. Police "retaliated killing seven men and wounding 61."

At the other barricade, at about 1.30am, "about 80 blacks were trying to rob a truck.

"Police took action killing four men and injuring one," the bureau said.

The violent street battles took place at White City, Jabavu — one of the poorest sections of Soweto — after municipal officials, "blackjacks," started evicting some residents who had been boycotting rents for three months.

"Its not that we don't want to pay rent, but we've been told not to," one resident of Section 2, White City said. "I have not paid rent since June," she said.

Residents reported that youths went from house to house calling on residents to join them.

Baragwanath Hospital sources said five of the 11 killed were dead on arrival, while two died in the surgery resuscitation room. Over 80 were treated for various kinds of wounds — mainly gunshot injuries, the sources said.

"The casualty area is very busy, even this morning," one told SAPA.

"Most (patients) are in their late teens and young twenties, and its been like this all night."

At Least 15 Said 'Shot'

MB270528 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2344 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 26, SAPA — At least fifteen people from White City in Soweto — including three policemen who had been "shot" — have been treated at Baragwanath Hospital tonight and at least five gunshot victims were given emergency treatment, hospital sources said.

The sources said the injured had been coming in since about 8pm tonight.

Meanwhile a resident of White City, Jabavu, told SAPA gunfire could still be heard at 1am and youths were going from house to house waking residents to join them on the street, saying those who were asleep had obviously paid rent.

The resident said violence had started after 7.30 tonight when police broke up a rent boycott meeting held at a local hall. He said the violence was centred near the White City clinic.

The Bureau for Information in Pretoria said four policemen were injured and hospitalised tonight when a crowd of about 250 hurled a hand grenade at them in White City.

Four Policemen Hurt

MB270531 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0034 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 26, [as received] SAPA — Four policemen were hurt tonight when a crowd hurled a handgrenade at them in White City, Jabavu, Soweto.

"At the Tshabalala bottle store in White City, a barricade was put out," a spokesman for the Bureau for Information said.

"Police came to look into the matter."

Approximately 250 people attacked the police unit, the spokesman said.

"A handgrenade was hurled at the police. Four police were injured, one white and three black. The police returned fire. The four policemen are in hospital."

Clashes Said To Continue

MB270829 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0820 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — Shooting continued in Soweto this morning as police on foot and in vehicles patrolled the tense township, eyewitnesses siad.

At least 11 people have been shot dead by police in continuing street fighting in Soweto. Another 62 were wounded in the fighting which also left four policemen injured.

Violence erupted last night as police and mobs clashed at makeshift barricades erected in streets.

The fighting started near White City Jabavu about 10pm, eyewitnesses said.

Residents said hundreds of youths in White City, Jabavu, barricaded streets to stop town council police from getting into the area and evicting families owing rent.

The youths used horse carts, scrap vehicles, dustbins that had been set on fire, rocks, tree stumps and various other objects to barricade the area.

Angry and chanting youths stoned cars which went past the barricades.

Residents and the Bureau for Information today had differing stories on how the violence started.

Residents said violence broke out after residents had pleaded with "Soweto Council Police" not to evict residents, while the bureau's account of the violence is:

The first incident happened at 10pm last night, when about 300 people erected a barricade between the Swazi Royal Hotel and Tshabalala bottle store in Jabavu. A handgrenade was thrown by someone in the crowd and the police retaliated, killing seven people and wounding 61.

Four policemen, including a warrant-officer, sustained shrapnel wounds.

The second incident occurred at around 1.30 am when police "took action" against a group of about 80 blacks they believed were trying to rob a truck.

Four men were killed and one person was injured.

There was also no information about the condition of those who had been injured.

Bureau Says Soweto 'Not Abnormal'

MB270931 Johannesbrug SAPA in English 0921 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, August 27, SAPA — The Bureau for Information, asked to comment on reports of continued violence in Soweto today, said "the situation there is not abnormal."

No further comment was available.

City Official Hacked to Death

MB270949 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0947 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — A Soweto city councillor, Mr Sydenham Mkhwanazi, was hacked to death by a mob in Soweto today while another was shot in the leg by his own guards, reporters from the *Sowetan* newspaper told SAPA today.

Another city councillor Mr Sigfried Manthata, escaped with his life when his house in Naledi was burnt down by an angry mob, the reporters said.

The death toll in the violence which erupted last night is officially 12, but unofficially is reported to be more than 20.

Mr Silas Tshabalala was shot in the leg by his guards when he apparently panicked and fired a shot in Emdeni today.

A team from the *Sowetan* newspaper was ordered out of Soweto's troubled area of White City Jabavu at about 10am today.

The newspaper's news editor, Mr Thami Mswai, said a photographer and a driver from the newspaper were told they had to leave the area by security forces this morning.

He added that more bodies were being found in White City where the Bureau for Information reported 11 deaths and 62 injuries overnight.

Reports that violence in the township is continuing have been received but the bureau has said the 'situation there is not abnormal.

None of the incidents concerning the councilloars could be confirmed by the bureau. A spokesman said she had heard about the hacking to death of a councillor but could not confirm it.

Information Bureau 27 Aug Report

MB271005 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1002 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 27, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

"At 2215 last night, members of the South African Police in three landrovers went to investigate a road block consisting of burning tyres in White City, Soweto.

"When the police arrived at the scene, they were confronted by a large group of blacks. A hand grenade was thrown at the police, exploding between two of the landrovers and injuring one white and three black members of the police.

"The police then fired at the group. Seven black men died on the scene and one black man later died in hospital.

"Preliminary investigations also indicate that 64 people were injured.

"The four injured members of the South African Police were treated in hospital. Three were discharged after treatment and one was admitted to hospital. He is in a satisfactory condition.

"At 0130 this morning, the police went to investigate a road block in Mpheta Avenue, Soweto. A group of blacks were attempting to rob a private vehicle on the scene. The police fired at the group and four black men died. According to information available at this stage, one person was injured.

"In Fingo, Grahamstown a group of blacks burnt Nyanisihe Michael Mcopele (22) to death at about 0950 yesterday morning after he had allegedly refused to give the group money.

"Police investigations into both the incidents in Soweto are continuing. The names of the people who died or were injured, as well as any further information, will be made known in further press statements as soon as available."

Evictions Said Not Cause of Unrest

MB270728 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0725 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — Evictions of residents who hve refused to pay rent had nothing to do with last night's unrest in Soweto the township's town clerk, Mr Nico Malan, said today.

Mr Malan told SAPA this morning there had been no evictions of residents in the areas where unrest flared last night.

Eleven people died and at least 62 were injured in the violence.

He said only four people were evicted by municipal police yesterday from Jabulani. There was no unrest in that area last night, he said.

"The council has not evicted anybody from the areas of Jabavu, White City, Emdeni, Zola or Naledi where the unrest occurred," Mr Malan said.

He added: "we believe that the present unrest in Soweto cannot be linked to the evictions as none have taken place in the areas where there is unrest at present."

Mr Malan denied that any evictions took place in Soweto last night and reiterated that there were only four evictions in the whole of the sprawling township yesterday.

He said that only three other families had been evicted since the council's deadline for payment of rent at the end of last month.

"Two families were evicted in Jawelo on Friday and one on Monday in the same area," Mr Malan siad.

He added that there had been no trouble in Jawelo.

A spokesman for the Bureau for Inforamtion in Pretoria said this morning that so far 62 people had been injured in two incidents of unrest in Soweto last night, but this figure was sure to rise as the staff at Baragwanath Hospital "were stil busy treating and counting the injured."

Zambian, Zimbabwean Trucks Delayed at RSA Borders

MB261156 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1146 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — Long queues of Zambian and Zimbabwean commercial truck drivers have started building up at Beitbridge and delays of at least 30 hours have been experienced at Messina before drivers are allowed to proceed, according to Zimbabwe's news agency, ZIANA.

The drivers told a ZIANA conrrespondent who visited Messina today that they had been informed by South African customs officials that they were being searched for arms sent by guerrilla organisations into South Africa and this was causing the delays.

The customs officials there refused to comment on the drivers' allegations, ZIANA said.

The drivers also expressed concern over the treatment they were receiving at Messina, charging that they had been harassed in addition to the "irritating delays" they were experiencing. One Zambian truck driver said he had waited for 30 hours before being allowed through.

South Africa introduced measures to check all Zimbabwean and Zambian goods transitting its territory because of the two countries pro-sanctions stance. This resulted in queues of trucks destined for Durban, Port Elizabeth and other ports as they had to be "physically searched" by customs.

Zambia and Zimbabwe, both members of the Frontline States, are seeking ways of diverting their imports and exports to reduce their reliance on South Africa.

'Survey' of Zambia, Zimbabwe Goods To End 27 Aug

MB261628 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, August 26, SAPA — A statistical survey to determine what goods Zimbabwe and Zambia export through South Africa will end tomorrow, the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria today.

"The information gathered since the 4th of August is considered to be sufficient for the present," it said in a news release.

The reason for the survey was "confidential," officials in Pretoria said, but it is public knowledge that the South African Government needs the information if it is to lodge counter-measures against these countries for their pro-sanctions stand against South Africa.

Long queues of trucks were reported to be building up to the Beit Bridge border post today, their drivers waiting for clearance by South African customs officials.

Delays of "at least 30 hours" were being experienced, Zambian and Zimbabwean truck drivers told a ZIANA correspondent.

They said that they had been informed by South African customs officials that they were being searched for arms sent by guerrilla organisations into South Africa. This was causing the delays.

Customs officials however refused to comment, according to ZIANA.

The drivers also expressed concern over the treatment they were receiving, charging that they had been harassed in addition to the "irritating delays."

A Pretoria government spokesman reacted by saying that these drivers should lodge complaints with the customs authorities.

Monitoring Could Resume

MB270946 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs says that, although the monitoring of export traffic from Zambia and Zimbabwe via the South African transport network will stop today, action could be taken again if additional information was needed. The department announced earlier that the statistical survey would end today because sufficient information had been obtained at this stage.

During the intensified monitoring action, which began on 4 August, lorries carrying goods were sent to Messsina and trains to Pretoria, to determine the quantity and nature of goods being transported through border posts.

Commentary Notes 'Hyprocisy' of Nonaligned Movement

MB270524 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Foreign ministers of some 170 countries meet in Harare this morning to prepare an agenda for a summit conference of that misleadingly titled international pressure group, the Non-aligned Movement. Among the topics of perennial interest to the body — of which bashing the West is the most favoured — South Africa will head the list this year. Specifically, there will be a rousing display of support for sanctions against South Africa, to be implemented by Western governments.

In Harare, itself, however, the distinguished quests will find, should they wish to go shopping, that a remarkably high proportion of the luxury goods on sale is from South Africa. When it comes to paying, African delegates will find that the banks don't accept their money, and insist on the currency of one of the major Western countries — or the South African rand. The villas that have been specially built for them were designed by South African architects. And when the heads of state make their entry into the city in impressive motor cavalcades, they might spare a thought for the South African petrol that makes it all possible.

Not that this will cause any surprise. Most of them — all who find it convenient to do business with South Africa — are in the same boat. Thus the oddity of the sanctions call by SADCC countries last week (demanding that the West should implement sanctions while refraining from any such commitment themselves) raised hardly any comment. It had been expected.

Self-serving hypocrisy is a hallmark of the pressure group, which is what the Non-aligned Movement is. Unable or unwilling itself to make the sacrifices to achieve its declared goals, it discovered long ago that more was to be gained by soliciting Western aid through abusive demands. So consistent has the pattern been that respected commentators have come to the conclusion that the movement is in effect a pressure group acting on behalf of the Soviet bloc. Before the last summit in New Delhi three years ago Dr Henry Kissinger said outright that its secretariat had more or less fallen into the hands of Marxist regimes. They were using the movement, he said, to exact by political pressure the economic development assistance their system wasted and their politics made meaningless. Moreover, while they were monotonously critical of the United States, the Soviet Union was never criticised. It is absurd for a group to call itself non-aligned, Dr Kissinger said, while professing such one-sided views.

This year it is South Africa's turn to be the main target of the self-righteous indignation with which the movement masks its disreputable motives. But the mask has become too transparent. These days it convinces only those who have their own reasons for welcoming any anti-South African initiative.

Pik Botha Reaffirms Opposition to Sanctions

MB261554 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1550 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Aug 26, SAPA — The South African Government had held discussions "from time to time" with Zimbabwe on the effect sanctions against the Republic would have on neighbouring states, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. His reply was to questions from the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, who asked whether there had been direct communications on sanctions between South Africa and Zimbabawe and Zambia since the Commonwealth mini-summit earlier this month.

Mr Eglin also asked if there had been discussions on restrictions on the transport of goods to and from these countries through the Republic.

The reply, read on Mr Botha's behalf by the minister of transport affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said that the Zimbabwean discussions had taken place through the South African trade representative in Harare. South Africa had no such representation in Lusaka.

"The South African Government does not believe in trade sanctions and boycotts and does not impose such actions against other countries as we are against the intereference in the internal affairs of other countries and we believe that ideological differences should not stand in the way of trade," Mr Botha said.

It had been decided in line with international practice to take certain steps. These were to protect certain of the South African private sector and to obtain a correct statistical picture of transport and trade patterns. They were also to ensure that transit traffic reached its destination. "These steps are handled by the relevant departments and not by the Department of Foreign Affairs."

School Attendance in Soweto Continues Erratic

MB262001 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1947 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 26, SAPA — Most schools in Soweto have had a good attendance in the past two weeks — but only on the first two days of the week, a spokesman for the Transvaal Students Congress [TRANSCO] said tonight.

Students from Soweto's secondary schools had decided to go back to class every Monday and Tuesday, he said. On those days, students at each school then decide on a range of activities for the rest of the week. The main aim of the students is to hold "people's education" classes in the latter part of the week — an education programme drawn up by students, parents and various anti-apartheid organisations as an alternative to the syllabuses of the DET [Department of Education and Training].

"Students are keen to find out what is going to happen during the week so attendance on Monday and Tuesday is very high at most schools in Soweto," the spokesman said. "However, the situation on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday depends on the circumstances at each school."

"A range of factors, including the extent of security force presence at each school and the attitude of the school's authorities, influenced what the students decided to do each week," he said. "Circumstances in many schools do not allow students to hold people's education classes and the attendance goes down at the end of the week."

A spokesman for the Department of Education was not available tonight to comment on the accuracy of the attendance patterns outlined by TRASCO.

Asked what TRASCO's policy on the schools boycott was, the spokesman said: "TRASCO held a consultative meeting with students on the weekend to discuss the demands made by TRASCO before June 16. We did not specifically discuss the class boycotts. A call for a return to classes has been made by the NECC (National Education Crisis Committee) and other organisations. However, due to specific conditions in some areas boycotts have broken out."

He said TRASCO endorsed the position of the NECC on the boycotts but added: "Our parents have made frequent approaches to the DET to discuss the situation at our schools. It is clear the DET is not prepared to meet our demands."

TRASCO is an umbrella body for student organisations in Transvaal townships and is affiliated to the United Democratic Front. The Azanian Students Movement also has members in the Transvaal and is affiliated to the black consciousness oriented National Forum.

Asked to outline the attendance rate at schools in other parts of the Transvaal, the TRASCO spokesman indicated that the pattern was erratic. In Alexandra township near Johannesburg and Tembisa on the east Rand most schools were almost empty, he said. In the northern Transvaal most schools were still closed. In Kagiso on the west Rand, however, students were attending classes. In the Vaal townships students were going to school in Evaton and Boipatong. But classes were still unattended in Sebokeng and Sharpeville, he said.

Buthelezi Says Black Civil War Beginning

MB260928 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0756 GMT 26 Aug 86

[SAPA Pr Wire Service; issued by: Chief Minister's Office Ulundi]

[Text] The weekend slaying of Mrs Evelyn Sabelo showed that the black civil war he had warned about had now materialised, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today.

It was un-African to make women and children targets in a war, he said, and this was an indication of the lengths those who wanted to make South Africa ungovernable were prepared to go.

Mrs Sabelo, wife of KwaZulu legistative assembly member Mr Winnington Sabelo, died and their three children were seriously injured in a hand grenade and AK-47 rifle attack on their Umlazi home at the weekend.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said in a statement: "I am naturally shocked, like everyone, by this cold-blooded murder of a woman and attempts on the lives of her children.

"This indicates the lengths to which those who wish to make the country ungovernable wish to go in brutality and hideousness.

"It is un-African for women and children to be targets in a war and I am concerned about the extent to which this kind of crime will brutalise those who are at the receiving end of this dastardly violence. The black civil war I warned about has now materialised.

"I cannot see what can break the spiral of this violence in the light of the reluctance of those who have opted for violence to talk to us. I fear it seems that the only language we can expect in the circumstances is that of the gun, grenades and bombs.

"It is clear that the stakes are loaded against those of us who are committed to non-violence . But this in itself will not stop the upward spiralling of black-on-black violence."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN on Black Education

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 25 August says that the situation in black education is going from "bad to worse." "The very ambitious plans to 'professionalise' black education have failed" because of the non-involvement of black parents in the education of their children. The editorial says that when parents did try to get involved they landed in prison. The editorial also points to the issue of identity cards for pupils as a disaster. "Instead of creating a situation where schoolchildren would become less restive and do what is expected of them," the government has provided the children with "a whole range of new excuses to buck the system."

SOWETAN on Information's 'Peace Song'

A second editorial on the same page says that "the Bureau for Information's ambitious public relations job involving a peace song and video, is bizarre." The editorial says that the idea of a peace song being in "all sorts of crazy ethnic renditions" is "typical apartheid thinking." "If anything, the obsession with tribalism is going to be the death kiss to an idea that has aborted before it saw the light of day."

CITIZEN on Sanctions

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 25 August comments on the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare and says that with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe as chairman, "we're going to have the evils of apartheid emphasised, the 'horrors' perpetrated by the 'racist' regime in Pretoria condemned, the 'destabilisation' of our neighbours highlighted, and threats of sanctions multiplied." However, Mugabe has "done nothing to put his sanctions threats into effect," since "he is no doubt hoping that by the time he has to introduce them, he will have commitments from foreign countries that they will bail him out with financial and other assistance if South Africa retaliates, as it surely will. For the present he applies sanctions with his mouth, since he can talk big without any repercussions."

STAR on Black Education

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 25 August comments on the lack of attendance at black schools in areas such as Soweto, the east Rand and the eastern Cape. The editorial says: "Political protest may be regionalised, but it is important for the education authorities to get schooling back on the road by avoiding new areas of grievance while eliminating the grounds of earlier complaints. Pupils, for their part, need to remember that it does not serve any purpose if they cut off their nose to spite their race." [as published] "If the authorities can be persuaded to address all reasonable grievances immediately, avoid confrontation, and promote a constructive approach through all the political heat, black education may yet get back on course. Many months of upheaval have sorely injured pupils wishing to equip themselves for a career. Black activists must also consider carefully how much longer they can make their youth bear the major burden of a campaign that should be geared to ameliorating their people's disadvantages, not exploiting them without offering positive solutions."

RSA Importance to Soviets Discussed

The same page features a resume of a lecture by Professor Jack Spence, Bradlow Fellow at the South African Institute of International Affairs, who says: "Among many conservatives in the West and certainly in the eyes of the South African Government, the Republic is a prime target of Soviet foreign policy." However, Spence says that Soviet policy is "hedged about with constraints." First, "there is the constraint of uncertainty about Western intentions with regard to South Africa should Soviet policy — either accidentally or by design — lead to revolutionary upheaval in the Republic." Second, "relations with Europe, the United States, China and the Middle East are more important than any interest in South Africa." Third, "the notion that the Soviets have a profound interest in employing their naval capability to harass Western shipping round the Cape route is fanciful." Spence says that "the present crisis in South Africa suits the Soviet Union very well," since "it reaps considerable propaganda advantages from the embarrassing spectacle of a West internally divided on how best to cope with the Republic." Spence believes that the best way the West can protect its economic and political interests in the region is to move South Africa away from apartheid since the Soviet Union's position in the region can "only get stronger the longer fundamental political change is delayed."

BUSINESS DAY on Tutu

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 25 August says: "The foreign Press, smelling fresh carrion, is gathering around Bishop Desmond Tutu as he taunts a blundering government, calling for sanctions, pronouncing his hatred of capitalism, and making of his investiture as Archbishop an international showbiz event. Government, to nobody's surprise, is taking the bait. Even Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis, who is often sensible, has been heightening the stakes by talking of 'treason.' " The editorial says that "to be tried for treason and (if past trials are any guide) to be acquitted would create an international circus." The editorial also says that Tutu should be "permitted to answer to his people" for the consequences of calling for sanctions. It points out that "already the sanctions campaign has swelled the ranks of the unemployed, made SA a poorer country, narrowed political options, halted the reform movement in its tracks, and set government members to talking of the need for further controls on information and on people." Despite this, the editorial says: "the cardinal point should not be lost: Bishop Tutu, as a man and a leader of a great church, has a perfect right to speak his mind."

BUSINESS DAY on Information's 'Song for Peace'

A second editorial on the same page comments on the Bureau for Information's " 'song for peace' " and says: "If government wants its 'Project Optimism' to become meaningful, it should stick to what governments are supposed to do — and that is deal with legislation. In keeping with the fine idea that less government is better government, a good start would be to dump the remaining apartheid laws which divide the country that Pretoria is now foolishly trying to unite in song."

CAPE TIMES on Prisoners of Conscience

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 22 August says that Amnesty International writes to the authorities holding "prisoners of conscience" and calls for the release and humane treatment of each prisoner. The editorial says: "If thousands of letters pour into ministerial post boxes in Pretoria each month, it is not a case of the world picking on South Africa. It only shows the sort of company we keep." Among other countries cited are: Congo, Ethiopia, China, Cuba, and Libya.

Namibians Want Elections

Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 10 of Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 22 August: "Instead of trying to give the whites in particular, and the country as a whole, the impression that SWAPO's support is minimal inside Namibia, Mr Mudge [DTA chairman] and other propagandists of the interim government should make people aware of the true situation." Lister also points out that "they were appointed and not elected." She says that the reality in Namibia is that the majority of the people want elections in terms of Security Council Resolution 435, and not concern over whether 4,000 or 1,500 people attended a SWAPO rally. Lister says that Mudge and all the other pro-interim government forces should "get their priorities right."

Interim Government Anniversary Celebration Condemned

"The majority of schools in Namibia will probably not 'celebrate' the first anniversary of the interim government by making August 29 a public holiday," says a page 12 editorial. "There is, after all, nothing to 'celebrate' in any case, since the record of the interim government in the past year contains no landmarks to the overall benefit of the Namibian people." "Commemoration of the anniversary of a government which has no mandate, is out of place in our society, and even more so when schoolchildren are forced to 'celebrate' such an event."

Election a 'Farce'

"The municipal by-election in Ward 12 (Windhoek West) for the election of a member of the Town Council, proved to be a farce with only 78 votes cast in favour of both candidates," says an editorial in *The Namibian* on page 12. "In a country where the interim government is supposedly against any form of discrimination on grounds of colour, the holding of this 'whites-only' by-election would prove that very little has changed in Namibia."

TRANSVALER on Black Housing

A page 12 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 22 August comments on the R750 million government grant for low cost housing for blacks which is going to "create work for thousands of unemployed." Even though the amount of R750 million "may be a drop in the ocean," a start has been made which can "contribute to suppressing frustration and creating greater stability and peace" in the communities.

Government Aids Detainee Dependents

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 22 August comments in a page 8 editorial on the government relief fund for the dependents of detainees and says the government has "established an important principle," which is that "innocent dependents should not suffer because the breadwinners, due to their political revolutionary actions, are detained." The editorial also says that the state, "when it does detain people, accepts a measure of responsiblity for their dependents." The paper believes that there are "few if indeed any other 'suppressive governments' which display such humanity."

RAPPORT on Black Housing

A page 32 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans says that many whites agree that more land is needed to build sufficient houses for black people. However, "when the land is found in their neighborhood, then there is great consternation." The editorial says that "for the majority who can only afford modest housing, provisions will have to be made. It will happen that the housing will have to be within reasonable distance of their working-world, and whites in those areas will have to come to terms with that."

RAPPORT on Tutu

A second editorial on the same page says on the eve of Bishop Desmond Tutu's enthronement as archbishop of Cape Town, he shows no sign of "playing a more reconciliatory role in South Africa." The editorial says that it appears that Tutu wants to use his greater influence and esteem to "create a more polarized community." "It is a pity that the archbishop who more than ever should extend the hand of reconciliation," is "weighed in the balance and found wanting."

NP Can 'Avoid Bloodbath'

On page 10 of Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 23 August Columinist Dawie writes in the "From My Political Pen" column: "The manner in which the far-left and far-right groups attack the National Party from opposite corners and blame it for South Africa's problems, is one of the most striking aspects of politics." The columnist says that "it is too simplistic for words that the government and apartheid should be blamed for the sanctions campaign against South Africa. The far-right groups claim that the onslaught began when the government started reform..." The extremism and negativeness of these two groups "can only help to worsen the polarization of South Africa." "No attention is paid to President Botha's appeal that South Africans should find communal ground and should hold one another's hands in these difficult times." The columnist believes that the National Party's (NP) task of reform and building a nation is all the more important. "Only the National Party can avoid a bloodbath."

Namibians Excluded From Talks

A page 8 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 22 August comments on Rev Jesse Jackson saying in Maputo that America and leaders of the Frontline States should engage in talks to end apartheid and to bring about the independence of SWA/Namibia. The editorial says that the Namibians are tired of "Africa-Diplomats who race here and there and around this country without involving the people concerned in the process."

STAR on Elections

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 26 August says it should be the "concern of all, including those still denied a vote," that an election be held soon. The editorial says that "it is unrealistic to think an election would produce a different ruling party" since "the real government comes from the whites-only House of Assembly." It also does not look likely that the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) or the Conservative Party will "wrest power from the party which has held it for 38 years." The paper believes an election would show that limited democracy is still operative. "It would remind politicians that they are still answerable to their voters. It would show the limits of the right-wing threat to the Government. It might even help to end the emergency. Most important of all, it would put this Government on a public platform where it would have to answer some questions, and in spite of the predictable election ploy of making sanctions the whipping boy, it would put the question of fundamental reform back into the public spotlight, where this Government would be asked to spell out where it intends to take us all."

Reform, Not Majority Rule Wanted

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 26 August states that Federal Council Chairman, Ken Andrew says "research has shown that hundreds of thousands of White voters support the basic attitudes of the PFP but have not joined the party," due to a "communication gap." The editorial says "the majority of Whites want reform, not Black majority rule, which is where the PFP's policy would take South Africa." It believes that the right-wing parties are gaining ground at the National Party's expense since "they represent the traditional values of conservative Afrikaners." "What will happen is that the CP and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], coming together before the next election, will gain sufficient seats to make them the Official Opposition, a position now held by the PFP." However, the paper says that the PFP faces two big handicaps. "The first is inability, because of its policy, to achieve a larger base in White politics. The second is that it is soft on terrorism and the emergency and insists on the unbanning of the ANC even though the ANC is still engaged in terrorism." The editorial says that "whites want a policy of reform that will safeguard their future and that of their children, while meeting the aspirations of other races. They don't want to abdicate in favour of the Black majority — and certainly not in favour of the ANC."

SOWETAN on Non-Aligned Movement Summit

"There is no doubt that the meeting of so many black leaders and countries at the Non-Aligned Movement's summit conference in Zimbabwe this week will hardly shake South Africa into changing political direction," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 26 August. *Sowetan* predicts that the stance of the Botha government will "become even more granite." While South Africa may consider the leaders at the summit "no match for her awesome military and economic strength, she cannot disregard the united conscience of such a bloc against her. We are not for a minute suggesting that outrage and moral arguments will convince South Africa to change her politics. On the contrary, the siege mentality that has become part of South Africa's defence against moral outrage may stiffen her back even further."

'Focus' on Namibia

On the same page the "Focus" column says that on August 26, 1986 "for the first time, South African security forces came face to face with the AK-47 rifles of cadres of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) — the armed wing of the South West African People's Organisation." However, "twenty years down a long and dusty road, and 'liberation' seems no closer." Even though the scale of SWAPO infiltrations into Namibia has decreased since the early 1980's, "the mere fact that SWAPO keeps coming back into the country indicates that it is far from being a beaten force, and it is still capable of striking hard, as it proved in a recent stand-off attack on Oshakati and Ruacana." The columnist says that the SADF and South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) have "mounted an intensive 'psychological action' campaign to win the 'hearts and minds' of the people of the north." "Whether or not the security forces have been successful in spreading their political gospel is debatable, though. According to opposition politicians and churchmen, the military is still resented by many of the people in the north of the country, and security forces have been frequently accused of brutalities, illegal detentions and even killing of civilians."

BUSINESS DAY on Free Market Control

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 26 August comments on Director General of Finance, Chris Stal's, urging control of the free market system by means of " 'stronger disciplines' " on the economy. The editorial says that Stals overlooks an important aspect of the free market system: "that the market place inevitably applies its own, sometimes harsh, disciplines if left to operate in relative freedom." The editorial also points out that "even with its imperfections, the free market is more effective and efficient than any centrally planned and administered system spawned by socialist ideologies." Stricter disciplines on the private sector really means "raising a red-tape tangle of controls excerised by people with little knowledge or experience of business or markets. Where discipline should be applied with the utmost force and vigour is in the public sector. Most of the economic ills which have befallen this country for the past decade or more have resulted from the utter lack of financial disciplines excercised by government."

BUSINESS DAY on Action Against 'Aliens'

A second editorial on the same page says: "It is the sovereign right of any government to require foreigners to be authorised to live or work within its territory. Therefore the action now being taken against aliens is lawful, if unpalatable. It is also an inevitable response to economic measures being applied against this country, and one conveniently overlooked by the sanctioneers." However, the editorial says that the authorities "bungle the task" when they arrest 13 people as " 'aliens' " when they "are in fact legal residents." "Such arbitrary round-ups perpetuate the arrogant habits bred by pass raids, and that is how they will be perceived abroad."

Sanctions Survival Priority of Businessmen

"The silence which has descended over the business community in SA on the subject of apartheid reform is deafening, even here in Britain," says Stanley Uys from London on the same page. Uys says that it seems that the preoccupation in the boardrooms of SA companies these days "is not with apartheid reform, charters of human rights or ringing declarations on the indissolubility of the SA polity, but with contingency plans to beat sanctions." "Survival against sanctions is a priority with businessmen, but is it a greater priority than negotiating a political future?" Uys believes that Pretoria's present stategy is based on two fallacies: "One is that through the application of maximum force — emergency rule — it can, in the black community, eliminate the baddies and bring in the goodies."

Secondly, Pretoria is taking a gamble meeting sanctions "in full frontal confrontation. Sanctions are being positively invited." Uys says that businessmen should bear in mind that "one of their original purposes of their demand for reform was to distance business from apartheid — to persuade increasingly socialist-minded young blacks that apartheid was not the handmaiden of capitalism, or vice versa. Will this case go by default now? If the business community decides that the priority now is sanctions-busting and that the case for apartheid reform must take second place, then it must understand that the young socialists who are multiplying in the townships and the sanctions campaigners who are multiplying overseas, will judge them accordingly."

Government Versus Official Opposition

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 25 August says in an editorial on page 8 that the PFP's "accusation that the government has failed to curb unrest and ward off sanctions sounds impressive until it is exposed to analysis. Then the accuser becomes the accused. The government can show what it has done to prepare the country in case sanctions are applied.

It can also boast of successes achieved by the security forces. The question is what has the official opposition done about this? The PFP has done nothing positive to help restore local authorities, to get black children back to school, or to convince black leaders to enter into dialogue with government." "Perhaps Mr Colin Eglin [PFP leader] does not regard positive actions as the responsibility of the opposition."

SWAZILAND

RSA's Pik Botha Comments on 26 Aug Talks

MB261724 Mbabane Television Service in English 1630 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpts] South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha arrived at Matsapa Airport this morning for high-level talks with government officials. Mr Botha also met His Majesty King Mswati III at Manzana Guest House. He was accompained by the deputy director general for foreign Affairs, Mr Neil Heerden, Mr Lesley Manley, Pieter Botha, and Avie Marais, all senior officials in South Africa's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Alo present was the head of the South African Trade Mission in Swaziland, Mr Sam Sterban. [passage omitted]

Afterwards Mr Botha gave a brief press conference:

[Begin video recording] [First unidentified reporter] Mr Pik Botha, would you like to tell us whether your trip to Swaziland has been fruitful or not?

[Botha] Yes, all my trips to Swaziland are fruitful because ku Swazi. You seem to forget ...

[Second unidentified reporter, interrupting] Mr Botha, can you brief us on what was discussed during your talks here?

[Botha] No, I do not think that it would be in the interest of our region to divulge all the matters that we discussed. It is not strange that I come here very often. I have come here during the last time of the late king, I even often saw him alone. He confided in me, I know that he trusted me, and I have continued that long-standing arrangement. And now there is a new king and I was invited to continue in the tradition that was actually started by the present king's father.

[Third unidentified reporter] Well, with the present situation in South Africa, would you like to brief the press as to how this problem is going to go on for?

[Botha] If we, and not only the South African Government, but also the Swazi Government, or any government in Southern Africa, allow outside pressure to determine our future, whether it is economical, whether it is political, whether it is social, it does not matter, if the governments of southern Africa allow outsiders to determine our futures for us, we are finished. They will one day do this, the next day they will come with other claims they will find other reasons to interfere. Today it is in South Africa, tomorrow it is in Botswana, and one day it will be in Zambia and Zimbabwe. My duty is, my responsibility is, to try and persuade the leaders of southern Africa — all the leaders — to come together to discuss their problems around a conference table and to resolve our problems ourselves for our people.

[Fourth unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, your government has said that if sanctions should be introduced against South Africa by the international community, South Africa would have no choice but to retaliate against neighboring states, possibly one of ...

[Botha, interrupting] No, no. I am glad you asked the question, but please allow me to say what I said because I think I am in the best position to remember what I said. No, I did not say that. We made it quite clear that South Africa does not believe in sanctions. We do not believe in punitive measures. We trade with all countries of the world. We do not believe that ideological or any other differences should hamper or stand in the way of trade. That is a basic point of view of the South African Government. But we pointed out that should the outside world, without us wanting it, with us actually having fought this, impose sanctions against us, then it would have certain inevitable results, not only for the South African Government, but for Swaziland, for Lesotho, for Botswana, for Zambia, for Zimbabwe, even further afield, even further afield in Africa. Now what does that mean? If for instance we cannot export textile goods, then surely I have got to protect out textile manufacturers, and we would not be able, I think, to import freely textiles from other countries surrounding us anymore. If we are to scale down on imports, then Swaziland, and Lesotho, and Botswana will get less income from the customs pool, not because I want it, but because this perverse action is being carried on by white Europeans and white Americans. What whites do in Europe now is to rob black Africans of their jobs, and they think that is morally correct. White Australian coal workers will get jobs while black South African coal workers would lose their jobs. I ask you, where is the morality in that? That is not something my government wants.

[Fifth unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, South Africa received a measure of support from President Houphouet-Boigny in a news item this morning. Have you any official comment on this rumor?

[Botha] Yes, except I do not think you must say that South Africa received a measure of support. What happened was that an elderly statesman, a great statesman of Africa spoke out for Africa. That is what he did. He did not support South Africa. He was true to his own conviction, and it is a pity that more leaders in the outside world, particularly the Western world, could not follow President Houphouet-Boigny's example.

[Fifth unidentified reporter] Thank you.

[Botha] Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. [end video]

Delivers Message to Mswati

MB261656 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says the rapport and friendship that exists between his country and the Kingdom of Swaziland will remain intact no matter what happens in the future. Mr Botha's message was presented to His Majesty King Mswati III by the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, at Manzana Guest House today. Mr Botha stressed that whatever happens in the future, the Swazi people and the South Africans have been together for so many years and as such nothing can ever happen to interfere with the friendship which exists between the two states. He then wished for his majesty's good health and the successful government of the country. The South African head of state also sent his regards to the queen mother, every member of the royal family, the Swaziland Government and the Swazi nation.

In response, his majesty said he was grateful for Mr Botha's kind message and requested the South African foreign minister to reciprocate a similar message to the South African head of state.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Speaks at UNIP Council Meeting

MB261125 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0842 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Speech by President Kenneth Kaunda at the opening of the United National Independence Party, UNIP National Council at Mulunguishi Hall in Lusaka on 26 August — live]

[Excerpts] One Zambia. [people respond: "one people"] Comrade Chairman. In the name of God [words indistinct] I declare the 21st National Council of the United National Independence Party open. [applause] [passage omitted]

The economic situation in the country continues to be of great concern to the party and its government and the political situation in the region is particuarly delicate and dangerous. The council, therefore, will do well to relfect on and analyze these issues with its usual serious but cool manner.

Let me begin with an analysis of political issues, because these issues are the heart and soul, the heart and soul of any human society.

Comrades: Since our last meeting, the country has continued to enjoy peace and stability. To a large extent, this is due to the work of the party and to the political consciousness of our people. I thank the Zambian and the leaders in the party for this peace and stability. I commend them particularly because, despite the enormous problems that they are facing and going through, they have remained calm. [passage omitted]

There have been attempts by outside forces, and indeed by a few misguided elements from our society, to mislead the defense and security forces by blaming the party and its government for the economic problems the country is going through. These lies have been seen and indeed dismissed for what they are, by our [word indistinct] of our defense and security forces. [passage omitted]

If we view the dangerous developments in the region which have adversely affected regional peace and stability and therefore our own security and independence [words indistinct] the regional peace, harmony, and stability is (?disrupted by) apartheid in South Africa and the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

Comrade Chairman, comrades, apartheid is a wicked system of racist [word indistinct] by which the white minority regime in South Africa oppresses, exploits, and denies the black majority basic, fundamental human rights and therefore denies them human dignity. That system is resisted and condemned by the black majority in South Africa and by the international community.

South Africa today is in trouble. There is a wave of protest and uprisings by the black majority against the system. They demand the [word indistinct] of a democratic, political, economic, and social order that will allow participation in the political process by all South Africans irrespective of their color and [passage indistinct]

It is the [word indistinct] resistance of the regime and its ridiculous demands by the black majority that is the cause of unrest in South Africa [words indistinct] instability in the region as a whole.

Comrades, if the international community supports the legitimate demands of the black people, we in Zambia do the same. [applause] We believe that no one has the right to oppress and destroy the other. Indeed, no group of people black, white, brown, or yellow — has [words indistinct].

The principles of fundamental human rights (?must be applied to all). The United Nations expressed themselves in favor of [words indistinct] of human rights for all groups of people and, as members of (?the United Nations), our obligations are clear.

Indeed, apart from supporting calls for justice in South Africa [words indistinct] freedom, peace, and stability come to South Africa our own peace and stability here will be [words indistinct]. That was the case after the independence of Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe [passage indistinct]

The international community, through the United Nations, has repeatedly appealed to the South African regime to change [words indistinct]. All these appeals and (?word indistinct] have fallen on deaf ears. They have bene scorned by the South African minority regime. In view of this, the people of South Africa have had no choice, no choice, but to take a path to (?stand) for their rights.

The international community has had no choice but demand [words indistinct] measures including comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa in order for the black people [words indistinct] political, economic, and social order in South Africa and (?in the region).

The latest approach by one international (?organization) to persuade the South African regime to talk with the genuine black leaders about the future of South Africa was [word indistinct] through the Eminent Persons Group [EPG][words indistinct] last year.

The Eminent Persons Group which was composed of persons from Australia, Canada, Britain, Nigeria, and Tanzania [words indistinct] was asked by [word indistinct] leaders of the Commonwealth to assess South Africa's (?willingness) to abolish the apartheid system and talk to genuine leaders about the future of South Africa. Their objective was [words inidistinct] the South African regime to (?make it clear) that the system of apartheid will be dismantled and [words indistinct] in fulfillment of that intent.

[Words indistinct] release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all others imprisoned and chained for their opposition to apartheid. [Words indistinct] to lift the ban on the African National Congress and all other political parties. In the context of [words indistinct] dialogue across the line of color, across [words indistinct] with a view to establishing a nonracial [word indistinct] government.

Comrades, it was with [words indistinct] that when the Eminent Persons Group reported [words indistinct] members of the Commonwealth would consider taking the following additional measures: a. ban all trade with south africa; b. to ban the new investments or reinvestments [words indistinct] and to South Africa; c. a ban on imports of agricultural products from South Africa; d. the termination of [words indistinct] agreements with South Africa; e. the termination of all government assistance to investments in and trade with South Africa; f. a ban on all government procurement in South Africa; g. a ban on government contracts with majority-owned South African companies; h. a ban on the promotion of tourism to South Africa.

The Eminent Persons Group went to South Africa, (?saw), came back. They reported that they had seen no sign, no sign at all, that the South African regime was ready to abolish apartheid. This, comrades, was vindicated by two actions by South Africa. First the regime established another bantustan while the group was in South Africa. And second, it attacked Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, on the day the group was meeting (?eight) South African cabinet ministers. When the Group of Eminent Persons was meeting (?eight) South African cabinet ministers [words indistinct] to Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. One Zambia, one nation.

The group warned in its report of grave consequences if South Africa did not abolish apartheid. They reported that millions, not hundreds of thousands but millions of people would die in the explosion which is bound to come if the changes did not take place there (?quickly). I believe it is safe to assume that when [words indistinct] millions will die, even if they are not racists. The millions who die are both colors, black and white [words indistinct] they said millions will die [words indistinct]. That was the message from the EPG, Eminent Persons Group (?to the) Commonwealth, as a way of persuading South Africa to change its attitude. The EPG (?reported) that stronger measures should be taken against South Africa.

Comrades, the Commonwealth minisummit of the seven heads of state and government which took place in London early this month considered the report of the EPG. The report told that the South African regime is not yet ready to abolish apartheid and to talk to genuine black leaders. Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission, which we in Zambia did not approve because we knew it was futile, reached the same conclusion. In view of the conclusions of the EPG, the six heads of state and government of Australia, Bahamas, Canada, India, Zambia, and Zimbabwe concluded that as the South African regime had become more (?intransigent) and [word indistinct] further measures against it were necessary, and decided to recommend to the rest of the Commonwealth members to take the following further measures against South Africa: one, a ban on air links with South Africa; second, a ban on new investment or reinvestment in South Africa; third, a ban on imports of agricultural products from South Africa; fourth, [words indistinct]; fifth, the termination of all government assistance to investments in and from South Africa; sixth, a ban on all government procurement in South Africa; seventh, a ban on government contracts with majority-owned South African companies; eighth, a ban on the promotion of tourism to South Africa; ninth, a ban on all new [words indistinct] South Africa, whether in the public or private sector; tenth, a ban on imports of uranium, (?coal), iron, and steel from South Africa; and eleventh, withdrawal of all consular facilities in South Africa except [words indistinct].

Comrades, it is a matter of regret that (?leading) countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, and France are against meaningful sanctions against South Africa. They argue that these will not work, but only hurt the black people and the neighboring countries [words indistinct] problems in South Africa [words indistinct]. The question is, how then does one solve the problem in South Africa peacefully, if peaceful means are being rejected by these countries? [Words indistinct] the Reagan administration knows that sanctions work. It has applied them against Nicaragua, Libya, [name indistinct], and Cuba. [passage indistinct] Why then (?refuse) sanctions (?as against stronger measures) against South Africa? The reason is (?clear), very (?clear). They care more about their interests in South Africa than about the plight of the black people who are suffering, and (?will be dying). [passage indistinct] If the situation in South Africa is not solved peacefully, there will be an explosion there, and the Western interests will go up in flames. As I have argued before, Western interests in South Africa, Comrade Chairman, will be more secure in a free and (?genuinely) democratic South Africa than they are now. [passage indistinct] we do not want the economy of South Africa [words indistinct]. That is not the main objective of our support for sanctions. The main objective is to force South Africa to abolish apartheid and initiate a dialogue with the black people for a new political order that will guarantee freedom, peace, and social justice for all South Africans regardless of the color of their skin or any other [words indistinct].

Comrades, the situation in South Africa and South Africa's refusal to leave Namibia has very serious security and economic implications for us [words indistinct] South Africa is determined to defend its apartheid system not only by more repression of the black people in South Africa and Namibia, but also by military and psychological attacks against us. You will recall that on [words indistinct] South Africa's Air Force attacked us. Mr P.W. Botha later boasted that that was [words indistinct]. Comrades, South Africa has already declared war on us economically. Movement of our imports and exports through South Africa is being slowed down, and we have to pay extra levies on imports coming through South Africa. As for the psychological war and subversion, the South African regime (?has always) waged this war against us. Comrades, what then will be our response? First we must make it abundantly clear that despite pressure from South Africa, we shall not abandon suffering people of South Africa and of Namibia. [applause] We canot live with an oppressive system which has been condemned worldwide. Second, we must continue to be united [words indistinct]. Third, our defense and security forces and economic institutions must be prepared for the hard times ahead. Fourth, the whole nation must be more vigilant and be ready to (?defend the country) against any aggressor. Comrades, let me make it clear what I mean. None of us in this region is preparing to invade South Africa. [words indistinct] We mean no ill towards whites in South Africa, none at all. We mean well for all South Africans, because we want them to live together in peace, as brothers and sisters, and as nationals of one country. A free, peaceful, and democratic South Africa will be an important partner of development in this region. It will be richer than it is today, and it will be for the benefit of all South Africans, and to us all in this region. Comrade Chairman, we have [word indistinct] all along, we have always preferred dialogue [words indistinct] the end of apartheid and the question is how to move towards the beginning of dialogue between black and white leaders in South Africa. The ball is therefore in Mr Botha's court.

Comrades, Mr Chairman, we will continue to pursue a policy of good neighborliness. To this end, we want to be on friendly and cooperative terms with all our neighbors. [Words indistinct] Comrade Chairman, comrades, with regard to other international political issues, such as the Palestinian issue, Iraq-Iran war, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Central America, and the question of Western Sahara, our policy has not changed. We want peace and stability in these areas. We support [words indistinct] for the Palestinians and people of Western Sahara. We want an end to the Iraq-Iran war, and we demand the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan. In Central America, we support efforts of the Contadora to bring peace to Central America. Insofar as the problem of a divided Korea is concerned, Zambia fully supports efforts of the Korean people to reunite [words indistinct]. With regard to the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU, and the Commonwealth, our commitment to these organizations remains (?assured). So is our commitment to our own regional organizations, such as the Frontline States, the PTA [Preferential Trade Area], and SADCC.

(?Speaking) of our regional organizations reminds me of the fact that it is (?vitally) important that I brief the council and through it, the nation as a whole, about the latest summit held in Luanda. The Frontline States summit was held on (?20) August [words indistinct] and the SADCC was held on 22 August. Both summits were extremely (?effective). Insofar as the Frontline States summit is concerned, the problem of [word indistinct] was brought up and will no doubt be implemented in coming (?few weeks). The program of action as agreed on by the SADCC summit is both short and long term, and [words indistinct] is also moving extremely well. Here again one takes this opportunity to thank all our partners in development in SADCC.

Comrade Chairman, countrymen, fellow councillors, (?other guests), let me now turn to [words indistinct] [breaks into song] Thank you. One Zambia, one nation.

SWAPO's Nujoma Addresses Council

MB261747 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0823 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Speech by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, at the opening of the United National Independence Party, UNIP, National Council at Mulunguishi Hall in Lusaka — live]

[Text] Comrade President of UNIP and of the Republic of Zambia, Your Honor the Secretary General of UNIP, the right honorable prime minister, honorable members of the central committee of UNIP, honorable ministers, comrades, UNIP militants: On behalf of the SWAPO Central Committee and in the name of the oppressed but struggling Namibian people, I extend fraternal revolutionary greetings to these important [word indistinct] UNIP party militants. [applause] We are particularly grateful to you, Comrade President, and to UNIP as such for one thing UNIP has brought to us in central and southern Africa — I am sure some of the militants are asking what is that — that is the freedom of independence you have brought to Zambia and therefore to central and southern Africa and to Africa as a whole. [applause]

We, in SWAPO, consider those, [words indistinct] all the good members of UNIP [applause] because UNIP and you, Comrade President, stand for freedom, independence, and (?unity). We are grateful for (?granting) Namibia assistance, political and diplomatic support, which UNIP and its government render to the cause of the oppressed people of Namibia and South Africa. We are indeed grateful to all the leaders of Africa who joined in the struggle within our continent from Dakar, Senegal, to Malagasy, Madagascar and from Algeria to Maputo. Only 2 decades ago that was not possible. We couldn't believe that we could go and have a nonaligned summit in Harare, that would be difficult. [applause] We are therefore grateful for the heroic struggle waged by the great people of Africa. Only about 2 decades ago [words indistinct] our [words indistinct] was referred by the [word indistinct] of capitalism and imperialism and so-called Zionism [words indstinct]. Therefore, we are proud of the contribution UNIP has made by bringing about freedom and independence to Zambia and southern Africa. [applause]

Comrade President , although Namibia and its people are still languishing under colonial domination, we are happy to note that almost the entire Continent of Africa today is free. Because of the great sacrifices that were made by the people of our continent [words indistinct] we wish we have proper freedom. This is a great contribution to our struggle. We are encouraged (?again in) our difficult struggle for (?always] we are sure of the final victory in the [words indistinct]. In our path, we leave no stone unturned. We will (?attack) [words indistinct], wherever we encounter them in Namibia and wherever our (?bullets) are able to reach. [applause] We will [words indistinct] to contribute toward the total emancipation of our continent.

I would finally, therefore, wish this very historically important and first UNIP subcommittee success and then we say: Long live President Kaunda! Long live President Kaunda! [crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live unity, [crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live unity! [crowd shouts: "Long live"] [switches to Portuguese] The struggle [crowd shouts: "continues"] The struggle [crowd shouts: "continues"] And victory [crowd shouts: "is certain"] [switches to English] One revolution! [crowd shouts: "one Zambia"] One Africa! [crowd shouts: "one revolution"] One Africa! [crowd shouts: "one revolution"] Long live unity! [crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live unity! [crowd shouts: "Long live"] [switches to Portuguese] The struggle [crowd shouts "continues"] The struggle [crowd shouts: "continues"] and victory [crowd shouts: "is certain"] and victory [crowd shouts: "is certain"] [switches to English] Thank you very much, Comrade President. [applause]

ZIMBABWE

39 Student Teachers Leave for Cuba for Five Years

MB260739 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Thirty-nine student teachers left Harare for Havana, Cuba, yesterday to begin 5-year degree courses in education. This is the second group of students to leave the country under an agreement between Zimbabwe and Cuba. Under the agreement Zimbabwe will send a total of 1,200 students who will teach at secondary school level upon completion of their degree courses.

Meanwhile, the Education Ministry is appealing to all student teachers scheduled to leave Zimbabwe for Cuba on Friday to be at Prince Edward School on Thursday, the 28th of this month. The students are requested to be at the school by 12 noon.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUT[illegible] ASIA REVIEW

28 AUGUST 1986

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi officially opened "the most modern and biggest pipe plant in the world" during a "great popular ceremony" in the Al-Burayqah region, JANA reported, noting that the plant will manufacture pipes for Libya's man-made river project. Al-Qadhdhafi was "loudly cheered" by the "popular masses" when he arrived at the celebration, accompanied by Libyan and Palestinian officials and the visiting ROK construction minister.

Regarding the content of Al-Qadhdhafi's recent talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian sources cited by the UAE's *Al-Ittihad stated that the two leaders discussed Libya's defense* needs including the development of a new Soviet-supplied missile system which will be partly manned by Syrian personnel. Libyan sources said Al-Qadhdhafi suggested to Al-Asad that they hold a tripartite meeting with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, the paper reported. In Algiers, Libyan envoy Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam delivered messages to Bendjedid from Al-Qadhdhafi and Al-Asad, according to Algiers radio and APS. Saudi King Fahd also received a Libyan envoy in Riyadh, Riyadh radio noted.

Egypt

There is nothing preventing Egypt from receiving Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and the summit meeting is expected to take place in Alexandria on 10 or 11 September, the Cairo magazine *Al-Musawwar* stated in a report cited by MENA. The report, which was written by *Al-Musawwar's* chief editor, emphasized that the Palestinian issue should be the primary topic of the summit because there are no outstanding bilateral issues that merit discussion at summit level. While Egypt has "no direct interest" in the meeting it would be shirking its responsibility if it did not seek to direct peace efforts toward the "sole, correct goal" of Israel's withdrawal and its recognition of Palestinian self-determination "within the framework of a confederation with Jordan." The article expressed "deep Egyptian understanding" of Jordan's position and stressed that Egypt "cannot consider pressuring Jordan to push it into a unilateral settlement with the Israelis." On Israel's position toward the Palestinian issue, the magazine maintained that Peres would reap "immense benefits" for himself, for his party, and for Israel if he had the courage to "come closer" to the Palestinian problem.

President Mubarak arrived in Amman 28 August and began talks with Jordanian King Husayn, Amman radio announced, noting that the visit is in accordance with the two sides' "continuous consultations and coordination on all issues of common concern."

Lebanon

The Muslim-Christian dialogue will start at a 2 September Ministerial Council session, Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced in remarks reported by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio following a meeting of Muslim cabinet ministers. Amal leader Nabih Birri and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt were among those attending the meeting, Beirut radio noted. Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Hizballah has issued a statement rejecting the dialogue process as "artificial" and part of a "plot."

The Islamic Jihad organization issued a statement in Beirut warning against military attempts to free its U.S. and French hostages, the Voice of Lebanon announced 28 August.

Iran

Turkish Minister's Visit — Regarding the Turkish raid into northern Iraq, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati told visiting Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu that the territorial integrity of all countries in the region should be safeguarded, since interference in other countries' internal affairs could lead to foreign intervention, Tehran radio reported. Velayati remarked that Iran expects its neighbors to remain neutral toward the Iran-Iraq conflict, according to the radio, which had earlier reported a similar statement made by the Iranian president during his talks with Halefoglu. Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi warned Halefoglu that exerting pressure on Iraqi opposition forces could benefit the Iraqi president, the radio continued. An ANATOLIA report based on Turkish Foreign Ministry sources said the talks eliminated "misunderstandings" that had arisen, Ankara radio announced.

Pilgrims' Release — The Saudi authorities have released 103 Iranian pilgrims who were arrested at Jeddah Airport 8 August, Tehran radio reported, noting that this was due to the "consistent efforts" of the Hajj supervisor and to "cooperation from the Saudi Government." A Tehran-based Muslim student group had earlier warned that the Saudi Government would face "dire consequences and a revolutionary move" if the pilgrims were not released soon, according to IRNA.

GCC Meeting in Saudi Arabia

The GCC foreign ministers concluded their talks in Abha and released a press statement that stressed their determination to support all efforts for a rapid peaceful solution of the Gulf war, welcoming the "positive" position represented by the recent Iraqi proposals, SPA reported. The escalation of Iranian "threats" against some member-countries was noted with "great regret" by the ministers, who expressed "extreme concern" over Iran's increased interception of naval traffic in the Gulf, calling on Iran to stop those "illegal measures."

DRA

A store of military equipment 5 miles west of Kabul exploded due to "technical problems," Kabul radio announced, citing a BAKHTAR report which claimed that the incident caused neither deaths nor damage to adjacent buildings. PDPA General Secretary Najibullah arrived at the scene immediately after the blast, the report continued, and personally supervised the "rescue" operations under way. The PDPA Central Committee Politburo appointed a state commission to investigate the incident, and decided that those who caused the blast should be put on trial and punished under military conditions, the report added.

Sudan

Uganda closed its border with Sudan following allegations that Sudan had given aid to guerrillas fighting against the Ugandan Government, SUNA announced. Uganda also prevented trucks delivering food supplies from entering Sudan, the agency continued. Kampala radio confirmed the closure.

FBIS

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Arab League Condemns Cameroonian-Israeli Ties

LD272128 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1935 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, 27 Aug (KUNA) — Today the Arab League expressed its "grave regrets for and condemnation of the resumption of the diplomatic relations between Cameroon and Israel."

In a previously arranged statement, the General Secretariat said that "its regrets stem from the fact that the friendly people of Cameroon have always been among the greatest supporters of the Palestinian cause, and because of this and the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories, Yaounde in 1973 severed its relations with the Zionist entity."

The statement added: "Since the reasons, which led to the severanceof relations are still there, and Israeli aggressive practices are still continuing against the Palestinian people and against a number of Arab countries, whether near to or far from Israel, we have the right to wonder about the real motives for President Biya's decision."

The statement said: "While efforts are being made to hold an international conference to solve the Middle East problem the Cameroonian president's decision constitutes a violation of his country's commitments to the resolutions of the Arab-African summit of 1977, the consecutive resolutions of the OAU, and the contracted agreements between the Arab League and the OAU vis-a-vis boycotting South Africa and the Zionist entity."

The statement added: "With all respect to the sovereignty of Cameroon, it is clear that the decision to resume relations constitutes a severe blow to the liberation struggle carried out by the Arab and African peoples against the Pretoria and Zionist regimes, and to the struggle against what these two regimes constitute in the form of aggression against our peoples and threats to the security and safety of our countries. This decision is considered to be a renunciation of the foundations of solidarity and cooperation which held together the Arab and African countries in the face of the challenges to their united destiny."

The statement concluded by saying: "The General Secretariat of the Arab League, while stressing its regrets for and condemnation of this decision which obstructs the progress of the joint struggle of our Arab and African peoples, at the same time stresses its commitment to the principled stance on which the policies of the League's countries are based in their cooperation with their African sisters and their solidarity with them during the good and bad times."

Israel's Weizman Invites PLO Leaders to Meeting

JN271657 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 28 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Paris — Diplomatic circles citing well-informed sources in occupied Jerusalem mentioned that Israeli Minister of State [title as published] Ezer Weizman had sent written messages to several Palestinian leaders, including PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat early this month. These messages were carried by a key Palestinian figure in the occupied territories who supports the PLO.

The sources added that Weizman accompanied this figure to the Rafah crossing point to make sure that he would leave safely through Egypt.

It has been learned that Weizman's messages were received by the PLO leaders to whom they were addressed. However, the key Palestinian figure returned to the occupied territories carrying no replies to Weizman's written messages.

In his messages, Weizman said he was ready to meet secretly with Yasir 'Arafat or any Palestinian leader anywhere the Palestinians choose, to initiate an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue for invigorating the peace process in the region. In his messages, Weizman alluded to the PLO's need to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Ministerial Council Session Continues

Second Meeting Concludes

LD271412 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1353 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Abha, 27 Aug (SPA) — The foreign and oil ministers of the GCC states concluded their second session today.

Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the current session of the GCC Ministerial Council, said that during today's meeting the ministers discussed the future of the talks with the EEC and reviewed some of the decisions made regarding the stands of the GCC states on oil policy. He said that the evening session today will be confined to the foreign ministers.

'Abdallah indicated that contacts with European countries will be held within the same framework as previous contacts. He declared: They are exploratory contacts. We are aware of many of the views of the GCC countries. The negotiating body adopted the recommendations and guidance made by all the ministers of the GCC states on the future of the talks with the EEC.

The GCC Ministerial Council is scheduled to resume its meeting later today.

Third Meeting Held

LD271528 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1507 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Abha, 27 Aug (SPA) — The foreign ministers of the GCC states held the third meeting of the 20th session of the GCC Ministerial Council in Abha this afternoon. The 20th session began yesterday with the participation of the oil ministers of the GCC states.

The third meeting was confined to the foreign ministers of the GCC member-states.

Final Statement Issued

LD272114 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2008 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Abha, 27 Aug (SPA) — Their highnesses and excellencies, the foreign ministers of the GCC countries, this evening concluded the proceedings of the Ministerial Council's 20th session which took place in Abha. Oil ministers also took part in some of the meetings of this session.

The council issued the following statement at the end of the third and final meeting of the 20th session.

Here is the press statement read out by the Secretary General of the GCC 'Abdullah Bishara at the conclusion of the meetings of the 20th session of the GCC Ministerial Council: The GCC Ministerial Council held its 20th session in Abha on 21-22 Dhi al-Hijja 1406 Hegira, corresponding to 26-27 August 1986 AD under the chairmanship of His Highness Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdullah, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Sultanate of Oman, and in the presence of all its members.

The council discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war and its developments. While recalling its previous positions and the line it has followed since its inception, the council stresses its determination to support all the efforts exerted in order to find a rapid peaceful solution that would safeguard the legitimate rights of the two Muslim neighbors, based on good neighborliness, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for the sovereignty and security of all the states of the region. The council welcomes the positive position represented by Iraq's latest proposals.

The council has noted with great regret the escalation of Iranian threats directed at the security and sovereignty of some member states. The council reaffirms its collective support for any member-state that would be subjected to threats, inspired by the Charter of the Council and the decisions of the Higher Council, and it would consider these as threats to all the council member-states, since the security of member-states is one and indivisible.

The council also expresses its extreme concern over Iran's increased interception of navigation in the Gulf, to and from the ports of the council member-states, and reaffirms its awareness of its responsibilities in defending the legitimate rights of member-states to secure the freedom of navigation, referring to Security Council Resolutions No 540 of 1983 and 552 of 1984 which expressed the position of the international community on the freedom of navigation in international waterways, and the freedom of the passage of merchant ships to and from the ports of the GCC member-states. The council calls on Iran to stop these illegal measures.

The council also discussed the current Arab situation and expressed its readiness to back the good efforts being exerted to purify the Arab atmosphere and eliminate tension. Also the council discussed oil affairs and welcomed the agreement reached by the latest OPEC conference which has led from the moment of its announcement to the halting of the decline in prices and the start of its upwards trend. In this respect the council praises the substantive sacrifices by the OPEC members from among GCC members which made the agreement possible. There is no doubt that the meticulous adherence to this agreement by OPEC members together with the cooperation of other states outside the organization will achieve the desired results. In view of the fact that the latest OPEC agreement is limited in period by its nature, the reaching of another agreement of a continuous nature, which takes into consideration the previous sacrifices by the GCC countries in OPEC, is necessary and essential.

The council hopes that this new agreement will take the price to the limit between $17-$19 per barrel and that it will settle at this level in order to achieve stability in the market which preserves the interests of producing countries and the interest of the world economy in general. Also the council reviewed the latest developments in the exploratory contacts with states and the international economic groups, and confirmed its welcoming the invitation from the EEC for a meeting in New York during the 41st United Nations General Assembly session among the foreign ministers of the two groups.

The council was also acquainted with the cooperation among member-countries in the military and economic fields and took the necessary resolutions concerning them.

Saudi Foreign Minister on Session

LD272130 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2035 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Abha, 27 Aug (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the minister of foreign affairs, has been held during sensitive and extremely critical circumstances. [sentence as received]

In a statement, which he gave at the end of the meetings of the GCC Council of Ministers, in which the GCC ministers of petroleum participated, he said that the council discussed a number of political and economic issues which occupy the Gulf, Arab, Islamic, and international public opinions. The most important of these issues are the developments of the Iraq-Iran war, the situation of the petroleum market, and the results of the contacts with the international economic groups.

He pointed out that the discussions were characterized by frankness and objectivity.

His highness pointed out that the council, concerning the Iraq-Iran war, reviewed its development and reiterated its previous stances and the course it adopted at the beinning of this war, and decided to continue the efforts for finding a peaceful solution which restores the Islamic fraternal neighborly relations between the two neighboring Islamic countries.

He added that the Council of Ministers also discussed what the navigation in the Gulf is exposed to, and reiterated its previous resolutions and the UN Security Council's resolutions regarding the freedom of navigation in the Gulf, stressed the necessity of guaranteeing the freedom of navigation and that the ships navigating to and from the GCC ports should not be intercepted, and said the GCC countries insist on adopting the necessary measures to achieve these results.

His excellency the foreign minister went on to say that the council had reviewed the current Arab situation and confirmed the need to continue the good efforts being made for the clarification of the Arab atmosphere and backing Arab solidarity.

Also the council discussed economic conditions in the region and the development of cooperation in the economic field in implementation of Article 11 of the economic agreement which calls for the coordination of policies in the field of the oil industry, the drawing up of unified oil policies, and the adoption of unified stands toward external action. He explained that the council decided to implement this immediately through the approval of a strategy for the future and the General Secretariat was asked to draw up a draft for it in cooperation and coordination with the Permanent Ministerial Council for cooperation in the oil field. Among the most important topics for discussion were the conditions in the international oil market and the substansive sacrifices made by the GCC members in order to bring about stability in the oil producers would achieve stability in the oil market, a matter which benefits producers and consumers equally.

Finally he praised the directives by their majesties and highnesses, the kings and presidents of the GCC states, which confirmed the unity of the word, frankness, and objectivity that characterize the GCC. These will make it strong in wisdom and it will progress with maturity and poise until the aspirations of our nation and its common interests are achieved.

Ministers, Delegations Depart

LD272257 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2037 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Summary] Abha 27 Aug (SPA) — Their highnesses and excellencies, the foreign and oil ministers in the GCC, left Abha this evening after taking part in the meetings of the 20th session of the GCC Ministerial Council. Yusuf al-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs; Sa'id al-Shanfari, minister of oil and minerals in Oman; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs in the UAE; Al-Shaybah al-Hamli, under secretary of the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources in the UAE; Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Shaykh 'Ali Al-Khalifah Al Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of oil; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs; and the delegation accompanying him have left Abha.

They were seen off by his Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Abdallah Bisharah, secretary general of the GCC; Ibrahim al-Subhi, GCC assistant secretary general for political affairs; and 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, the director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

Gulf States 'Regret' Iranian 'Threats'

HK280056 Hong Kong AFP in English 0019 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Abha, Saudi Arabia, Aug 28 (AFP) — Ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) said here Wednesday they "regret" Iranian threats against security and sovereignty of Arab states on the Gulf. They appealed for freedom of navigation.

"Any threat to one member country will be considered a threat against all the GCC countries, whose security is one and indivisible," a final communique stated.

Teheran accused the GCC countries of furnishing facilities for Iraq's August 12 air raid on Iran's Sirri Island oil-loading terminal. Iran also warned Saudi Arabia and Kuwait against "continued aid" to Iraq.

The communique demanded that Iran cease "illegitimate" interception of ships calling at ports of GCC countries (the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

They have a right to defend "freedom of navigation" under United Nations resolutions, the statement warned.

Iran has attacked about 30 ships in the Shah Alum regions in a year. Iranian boarding parties frequently inspect ships in the Strait of Hormuz to make sure they are not bringing weapons to Iraq.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Returns From GCC Meeting, Comments

LD281031 Kuwait KUNA in English 0817 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 28 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir and the delegation accompanying him returned home last night from Saudi Arabia where he took part in the 20th session for the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali Al Khalifah, who attended part of the GCC Ministerial Council along with the other GCC oil ministers, returned on board the same plane.

On arrival, Shaykh Sabah told KUNA and *Al-Siyasah* newspaper that the meeting [that] took place in Abha August 26-27 was a good opportunity for meeting with GCC foreign and oil ministers.

Discussions at the meetings dealt with developments in the region, particularly those relating to the Iraq-Iran war and the mounting Iranian threats directed against some Gulf countries, Shaykh Sabah said.

The deputy premier and foreign minister said the GCC Ministerial Council has expressed support to all efforts exerted to put an end to the destructive war between the two Moslem states that guarantees their legitimate rights and the non-interference in the internal affairs and that respects the sovereignty and security of all countries.

He added that the Council has lauded the positive stance adopted recently by Iraq represented in its recent peace proposals.

On the escalating Iranian threats directed against some GCC states, Shaykh Sabah said the Council has expressed deep regret at those threats and affirmed anew the collective support to any GCC member-state that might be subjected to threats.

As for Iran's mounting effort to interrupt navigation in the Gulf, Shaykh Sabah said the Council has expressed deep concern at that and called on Iran to stop those illegitimate steps.

Shaykh Sabah went on saying that the Ministerial Council has discussed the current Arab situation and expressed readiness to back the good-will efforts being exerted for clearing the Arab atmosphere so that the joint Arab action be lifted to the level of the Arab hopes and ambitions.

On the issues relating to oil, Shaykh Sabah said the Council has welcomed the recent agreement reached by the OPEC conference and the positive results of that accord at the oil market.

He added that due to the temporary nature of that agreement, the GCC Ministerial Council is hoping that a new agreement be signed that takes into consideration the big sacrifices offered by the GCC states and enables the oil prices to reach the level of about 17-19 dollars per barrel.

This accord should also realize the stability on the market and preserve the interests of oil producing and consuming countries at the same time, Shaykh Sabah said.

On the prospects of cooperation with the foriegn countries and international economic groups, Shaykh Sabah said the GCC Ministerial Council has reviewed the recent developments and contacts with those countries and welcomed the invitation extended by the European Economic Community (EEC) for a meeting between the foreign ministers of the two groups in New York during the meetings of the United Nations General Assembly.

Secretary General of the GCC 'Abdallah Yakub Bisharah also arrived here on board the same plane.

Shaykh Sabah was received on arrival by Information Minister and acting Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Nasir Mohammad al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Foreign Under Secretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin and a number of ranking Foreign Ministry officials.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives Libya's Public Services Minister

LD272019 Kuwait KUNA in English 1635 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, Aug 27 (KUNA) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Wednesday received Libya's Minister of Public Services Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mabruk, Saudi Arabia news agency reported today without elaboration.

'Abd al-Majid Confers With Palestinian Officials

NC261549 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today conferred with Hayil 'Abd al-Haimid, member of the Fatah Central Committee; Sa'id Kamal, assistant to the head of PLO's Political Department; and Zuhdi al-Qudrah, PLO representative in Cairo. The meeting was held within the framework of ongoing contacts and consultations between Egypt and the PLO.

The conferees discussed all developments pertaining to the Palestinian issue, the efforts being made by Egypt to reactivate the peace process, and the possibilities of coordination between Jordan and the PLO.

In a statement to our reporter, Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid said that his talks with Dr 'Abd al-Majid had been successful and that they had focused on all matters affecting Arab and Palestinian issues. The PLO is now seeking to achieve Palestinian national unity, he added, and some progress is expected to be made in this regard. He expressed hope that all Palestinian factions will join this drive for unity. He noted that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat will hold contacts with a number of Egyptian officials to explain the current Palestinian stand.

Israel's Kimche Arrives; Tabah Discussions Planned

NC271629 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] David Kimche, a member of the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks, arrived in Cairo today. He will meet with Egyptian officials to review those issues still disputed by Egypt and Israel. Emphasis will be placed on the addendum covering the arbitral compromis.

Magazine Views Mubarak-Peres Summit

NC271231 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Aug (MENA) — In the issue appearing the day after tomorrow, Friday, the magazine *Al-Musawwar* says that there is nothing preventing Egypt from receiving Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

Makram Muhammad Ahmad, the magazine's chief editor, reports that it is believed that Egypt will receive Peres in Alexandria on 10 or 11 September and that the visit will last for a day and a night. The magazine notes that President Husni Mubarak and Peres will hold one or more rounds of talks.

The magazine emphasizes that Egypt has no direct interest in this meeting, except in relation to its role and commitment to the Palestinian cause. It adds: Since Egypt is the only party that has a deep understanding with Jordan, binding ties with the PLO, and equal relations with Israel, it would be shirking its pan-Arab responsibility to some degree if it did not seek to act to direct peace efforts toward the sole, correct goal; namely, Israel's withdrawal and recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the framework of a confederation with Jordan.

The magazine also stresses that this meeting will take place in an atmosphere that Egypt has insisted on creating and marking with its own stamp. Otherwise, it would not have been held so late and would not have been held after the agreement on the arbitral agreement, in which all possible conditions were available to preserve Egypt's right to Tabah.

Al-Musawwar stresses that Egypt has no direct interest in this meeting for which it had set the conditions at the time of the withdrawal of its ambassador from Israel to protest the invasion of Lebanon; pan-Arab and Palestinian interests are the basis for this meeting. The magazine points out that even within the framework of bilateral relations there is nothing, after the Tabah issue, worthy of being the subject of a meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Peres. It adds: Most probably, Tabah will be a topic on the fringe of the Alexandria meeting for the simple reason that Egypt does not mind having normal relations with Israel based on equality of rights and duties, and has no illusion that there are privileges or special status in these relations.

The magazine's chief editor says that Peres would reap immense benefits for himself, for his party, and for Israel if, on the verge of leaving the prime ministership, he has the courage to take a sound approach as leader of the Labor Party, and to come closer to the Palestinian problem. This the Israeli Labor Party sees as a time bomb that will explode as a result of the high rate of growth of the Arab population, because it might change the form and nature of the Jewish state or might hand it the same fate now facing South Africa in its desperate resistance against the rights of the black majority. Peres will not benefit much if he sticks to his own pretext that the Arab party qualified for these negotiations is missing because of King Husayn's insistence on his present position.

Al-Musawwar stresses that a constant and sure fact, despite the changes in the current situation and regardless of the people involved, is that the Palestinian problem will not be peacefully settled except through Jordanian-Palestinian coordination that takes into account the principle of land in return for peace — all the land in return for peace. The magazine asks: Is Peres in accord with this? It adds that another constant and sure fact, despite the numerous formulas proposed, is that the Palestinian issue will be correctly settled only through the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the framework of a confederation with Jordan. It goes on to say that these two questions should be the primary topic of President Mubarak's talks with Peres. The agenda will be circumscribed to a single issue; namely, the Palestinian issue.

Concluding his article, the chief editor writes: Let it be clear to all that there is deep Egyptian understanding of Jordan's position, of its insistence on holding the international conference, its courageous rejection of unilateral solutions, and its responsible evaluation of the importance of the PLO's presence in the international conference. This conference should not be merely a front but the perfect venue for negotiations in which all parties may take part. He adds: Egypt refuses to accept pressure from anyone. By the same token, Egypt cannot consider pressuring Jordan to push it into a unilateral settlement with the Israelis.

Daily Attacks Israeli Monuments in Sinai

PM261100 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 13 Aug 86 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan "Word of Love" column]

[Text] Israel has a monument in Rafah in memory of the soldiers who were killed during their aggression against Sinai. We get upset when we see the monument because it brings back bitter and ugly memories. We feel humiliated when we see the monument because Israeli is honoring its dead on our land. The peace treaty provided for maintaining this monument. We have no objection to its existence but the road leading to it could be cut off so that we would not see it and we would not be offended, disgusted, and humiliated.

The peace treaty provides that Israel should accept the erection of a monument to our martyrs who fell in defense of their land. We have martyrs in Al-Falujah, Gaza, the Negev, and in Umm al-Rashrash, an Egyptian territory which the Jews usurped in 1948 and which became an outlet to the Red Sea called Eilat.

There is a difference between Israel's dead and Egypt's martyrs. Israel's dead were committing aggression on the land of others and stealing land that does not belong to them while the Egyptian martyrs were in a state of self-defense. Egypt's martyrs are worthier of remembrance than Israel's dead.

If Israel maintains the monument so that Jews come to visit it each year, it can rest assured that there is not a single Egyptian who wishes to visit Egyptian monuments in the occupied land as long as it is occupied.

Perhaps Israel is procrastinating over handing over Tabah so that we will not claim the restoration of Umm al-Rashrash, which is 100-percent Egyptian land. During 'Abd al-Nasir's era they usurped the right of passage through Sharm al-Shaykh just as they usurped for themselves an embassy in Cairo in return for giving back Sinai during Al-Sadat's era. Has the time come to halt these repeated usurpations?

Israel usurps Arab rights in the absence of the Arabs. The Arabs are absent when they disagree; Arab disagreement is a source of the utmost happiness for Israel. Perhaps the Arabs might recall that when they once united in 1973 the balance of power in the Middle East changed. It is for this reason that Israel is anxious to see the Arabs disagree and to continue to shout because when they are shouting they are doing nothing, but if they think calmly the Arab reality and the reality in the area will change.

Al-Biltaji Comments on Bush Tour, Syria's Stand

NC271244 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Aug (MENA) — Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, head of Egypt's Public Information Authority, has denied the existence of any definite links between the various political meetings which have taken place in the region recently. These include the Peres-Hassan II meeting in Morocco, King Husayn's meeting with President Husni Mubarak in Alexandria, and U.S. Vice President George Bush's tour of the area. Dr al-Biltaji said that these three events fall within the framework of the continual efforts being made by Arab and international parties to give an impetus to the Middle East peace process.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti *Al-Majalis* magazine, published here today, Dr al-Biltaji stated: Egypt believes that the usefulness of such meetings lies in any possible outcome that will help to retrieve the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinain people's legitimate rights. These are indispensible conditions for establishing peace in the region.

The Egyptian official said that Bush's tour did not constitute a new U.S. initiative. Its objective was to become acquainted with developments in the region and with the positions of the major parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Dr al-Biltaji referred to the suspicions certain Arab circles harbor toward any action. He noted: This seems strange. It's almost as if there is an interest in stagnation. Dr al-Biltaji added: We all know that stagnation means the perpetuation of the status quo as manifested by Israel's occupation of Arab territories and the continual denial of the Palestinian people's national and inalienable rights, particularly their right to self-determination.

When asked whether Bush was trying to isolate Syria from the efforts being made for a settlement, the Egyptian official replied: It is not in anyone's interest to isolate any party concerned with the issue. No one can ignore a country which rejects isolation and which wants to participate positively to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict and retrieve territories and rights. This is also applicable to the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the prevailing moderate force among Palestinian groups.

AL-AKHBAR Views Bush Objection to Palestinian State

NC240639 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2158 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Cario, 23 Aug (MENA) — The newspaper *Al-Akhbar* asserts that the only significance to statements made by U.S. Vice President George Bush declaring that he does not support the idea of establishing a Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip is that the coming presidential election campaign has begun way ahead of time.

The newspaper says that Bush argues that the first priority in any Middle East peace settlement is to ensure that Israel can live within secure and recognized borders, although this issue is not disputed. The paper asks whether the Palestinians do not also have the right to live in peace, whether they do not have the right to establish an independent state in their occupied territory.

In its Sunday editorial, the paper wonders if the sons of the Palestinian people will have to live as homeless refugees without possessing the right of self-determination despite the fact that their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, has more than once declared its desire to achieve peace. The paper wonders if Americans accept their candidates placing Israel's interests first to guarantee electoral success even at the expense of U.S. interests. The paper also ponders whether Bush knows the effect his statement might have on U.S. credibility in moderate Arab countries.

Al-Akhbar asserts that it is necessary for the U.S. Government to understand the psychology of the people of the Middle East when dealing with them.

RCC Vice Chairman Reacts to Khamene'i Statement

JN280741 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Aug (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim has stated that the Iraqi people, their brave Army, and their courageous leadership will rub the noses of all the Iranian rulers in the mud of defeat if they try their bad luck and attack Iraq again, adding that Iraq is ready for combat and for crushing the forces that the Iranian rulers will send to the crematorium of death where they will surely die.

Answering a question by INA on Iranian President Khamene'i's threats during a 25 August symposium by the so-called war supporting committees that Iran has prepared itself to continue the war, Ibrahim said that our Armed Forces are fully prepared for battle if the Iranian rulers want it, and that Iraq will completely annihilate their forces. He said that the Iranian rulers will not achieve any useful result except through peace, which is the only way to end the war in accordance with the five principles outlined in President Saddam Husayn's recent message to the Iranian rulers — a message which constitutes a just, honorable peace plan.

The RCC vice chairman noted that Khamene'i and others are frightened by Iraq's clear intentions and trends for peace which have become the slogans of all the free Iranians and those who believe in the fraternal Islamic ties between Iraq and Iran.

Ibrahim pointed out that the five principles for peace enjoy the support of the Islamic world as well as the wide support of the peoples of the world because they imply full respect for the Iranians rights as well as those of the Iraq's. He said: Therefore, Khamene'i and his henchmen have no hope of obtaining any useful result from this war and their only available option is peace and its clear path as outlined in President Saddam Husayn's five principles.

Communique No 2,339 Details Combat Operations

JN271636 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,339 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 27 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God willing, victory will always be the lot of men who face death, vie with one another to defend the homeland's dignity and freedom, and do their best to win the honor of defending the present and its acheivements and the future and its aspirations.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our giant Air Force planes continue to carry out daring raids against enemy units in the sectors of operations and to strike at enemy resources which finance its war machine. Our planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 2210 [1810 GMT] yesterday, scoring an accurate and effective hit. Our planes also carried out 58 combat missions, inflicting losses in life and equipment. After carrying out their duty, our planes safely returned to base, praise be to God.

2. Our formations in the VII Army Corps sector pounded enemy positions with their weapons, destroying one gun and one tubular launcher and setting fire to one shovel [preceding word in English], one large vehicle, and four ammunition dumps.

3. Two ammunition dumps and one infantry position were destroyed and one vehicle was damaged in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

4. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector opened fire on selected enemy targets, inflicting further losses in life and equipment. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our patrols captured one 60-mm mortar and some military hardware the enemy left behind.

5. Our units opened fire on an enemy patrol of seven men, killing or wounding all of them, in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. One vehicle and one tracked vehicle were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

7. Several Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our units on the battlefront and were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The criminal and suspect Iranian regime continued to shell residential areas in Basra with long-range artillery, thus disregarding humanitarian values and international appeals not to shell residential areas. As a result of the enemy shelling, two civilians were martyred, seven were wounded, three houses were demolished, and two houses were damaged. We reaffirm such crimes will be met with the punishment they deserve at the right time.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 August 1986

Security Council Informed of Shelling

JN271821 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Aug (INA) — Iraq has informed the UN Security Council that Iran has continued to shell cities and residential areas despite Iraq's recurring calls to Iran to halt the shelling of civilian areas.

In a letter he sent to the UN Security Council president, Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that the city of Basra in northern Iraq was subjected to artillery shelling today, 27 August 1986, as a result of which two civilians were martyred, seven others were wounded, and several houses were destroyed.

Tariq 'Aziz Departs for Harare Nonaligned Meeting

JN271125 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 27 Aug (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Baghdad today en route to Harare to participate in the nonaligned foreign ministers' meetings which will begin tomorrow and continue for 2 days in preparation for the eight summit which will open there on 1 September.

The delegation accompanying Tariq 'Aziz comprises Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Wisam al-Zahawi, Iraq's permanent UN representative 'Ismat Kattani, and the chairman of the International Conferences and Organizations Department in the Foreign Ministry. [passage omitted]

Trade Minister Leaves for Ankara 27 Aug

JN271314 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Aug (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, left for Ankara today on an official visit to Turkey lasting several days. Hasan 'Ali said the visit aims to promote economic and trade relations between the two friendly countries.

Egyptian President Arrives on 'Surprise' Visit

JN281046 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1034 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Amman, 28 Aug (INA) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak arrived here today on a surprise visit to Jordan. It was announced that the Egyptian president will discuss with King Husayn the latest Arab developments and bilateral relations within the coordination and consultations between the two fraternal countries.

The two leaders met in Alexandria on 6 August of this year.

Holds Closed Session With Husayn

JN281122 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a closed session at the Royal Hashemite Court upon his excellency's arrival this afternoon. Meanwhile, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, and the minister of court met with Dr 'Usmat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is accompanying President Mubarak.

President Mubarak arrived in Amman at noon today on a brief working visit to Jordan at His Majesty King Husayn's invitation. His majesty led those who met him at the airport. Also present to receive him were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan al-Qasim, Minister of Court 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, and Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Amman Hilmi Badr and the embassy staff.

His majesty and President Mubarak reviewed a guard of honor.

President Mubarak is accompanied by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Dr Mamduh al-Bultaji, chief of the Egyptian information organization.

The visit is within the continuous consultations and coordination on all issues of common concern.

Iraqi Transport Minister Arrives, Makes Statement

JN271847 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Asadi, Iraqi minister of transport and communications, arrived in Amman today leading an official delegation on a visit to Jordan lasting several days, during which he will hold talks with Transport Minister Raja'i al-Dajani on bilateral relations regarding transportation. In a statement to our correspondent Lina Musharbash, the Iraqi minister said:

[Begin Al-Asadi recording] In fact, the visit is like our traveling from Baghdad to any city in Iraq. The aim of the visit is to attend the meetings of the general assembly of the Iraqi- Jordanian Land Transport Company. This company is considered one of the leading companies in the Arab world. No bilateral cooperation in the field of transportation in the Arab world can be compared to the level of cooperation between Iraq and Jordan in this field. We don't believe there are any difficulties or obstacles facing the flow of commodities betrween Iraq and Jordan. We cannot find in the Arab world this kind of cooperation and this good level of understanding and overcoming of any simple obstacle which may emerge during work. [end Al-Asadi recording]

The guest minister was received by Transport Minister Raja'i al-Dajani, the ministry under secretary, a number of senior ministry officials, the under secetary of the Iraqi Transport and Communications Ministry who arrived in Amman yesterday evening, the director general of the Jordanian-Iraqi Land Transport Company, and the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Amman.

'Political Move' on Occupied Territories To Resume

JN280710 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 28 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Jordan will resume its political move next month to bring about a solution to the Middle East problem, which includes a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights.

Political sources in Amman have said that a senior Jordanian official will begin a tour at the beginning of next month during which he will visit a number of West European countries and the United States. This official will hold talks on developments in the Middle East and efforts to promote the peace process. The tour will include visits to Paris, London, Bonn, and perhaps Washington. The U.S. Administration has sent invitations to a number of Middle East leaders.

Karami Chairs Ministerial Committee Meeting

NC271101 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The Ministerial Committee met at 1115 today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The meeting was attended by Ministers 'Adil 'Usayran, Salim al-Huss, Nabih Birri, Walid Junblatt, and 'Abdallah al-Rasi. They are getting together for consultations regarding the agenda and the joint paper to be submitted to the dialogue committee.

Prime Minister Karami earlier received the Italian ambassador to Lebanon. They discussed the situation here and in the region, and bilateral relations.

Dialogue Committee To Meet 2 Sep

NC271304 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Ministerial Committee met at 1100 today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Rashid Karami. [passage omitted]

After the conclusion of the meeting at 1350, Prime Minister Karami said that there was full agreement among the members of the Ministerial Committee to hold the Ministerial Council meeting on Tuesday. He added that the government will work for the declaration of a long truce, which will hopefully end this crisis.

Regarding the social and economic problems facing the people, Karami asserted that a request will be made for the return of the ports and utilities to enable the treasury to receive funds and to permit the authorities to fulfill their duties and ease the pressures. A committee composed of Ministers Salim al-Huss and 'Abdallah al-Rasi has been asked to get in touch with the nationalist parties to brief them on what the government has decided to do.

Nabih Birri stated: We agreed to have the first meeting of the dialogue committee on Tuesday. The subject of the dialogue will be the spirit of the tripartite agreement.

Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi remarked: We discussed the issues that will be raised at the dialogue committee. The Ministerial Committee members had identical views. We also stressed the need for the security truce to continue and we discussed economic issues.

Al-Hashim, Sham'un Agree to Meeting

NC271312 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The government's dialogue committee members will meet at the racetrack at 0900 this coming Tuesday. This emerged after Prime Minister Rashid Karami talked with Minister Joseph al-Hashim during the ministerial meeting in West Beirut today and informed him of the date. Minister al-Hashim in turn briefed former President Camille Sham'un on his conversation with Karami. They agreed with the date set for the meeting.

Hizballah Rejects Dialogue as 'Plot'

NC271710 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] In a statement issued today, Hizballah said that the new circumstances surrounding the atmosphere of the illusory and artificial dialogue create great doubts and basic questions for Lebanese Muslims. The statement said that the ministerial dialogue is only part of a plot which has taken on a new international dimension and that this dialogue should be rejected.

Al-Jumayyil Leaves for France 28 August

NC281042 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil left Beirut for Nice this afternoon. While there, he will meet with several Arab political figures and with a number of Lebanon's European friends, including Bavarian Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss.

Spanish Envoy Reportedly Leaves After Threats

NC271437 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The Spanish newspaper *La Vanguardia* has reported that the Spanish ambassador in Lebanon left Beirut after receiving threats on his life from the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group at the beginning of August. The Abu Musa group is demanding the release of a Palestinian who is connected with last June's explosion at the Madrid airport El Al office.

French UNIFIL Convoy Ambushed in South

NC271452 Ihdin Radio Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1430 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel has announced that a convoy of French troops was ambushed by gunmen today while it was travelling from the headquarters of the French contingent in Ma'rakah to French positions in Al-'Abbasiyah. The convoy, which consisted of two armored vehicles and two trucks, came under machinegun and rocket fire.

Islamic Jihad Warns Against Military Move for Hostages

NC281029 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1020 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The Islamic Jihad organization, in a statement to an international news agency in Beirut, has warned against military attempts to release American and French detainees held as hostages by the organization in Lebanon. The statement added that the fate of whoever makes such an attempt and the fate of the hostages will be much worse than that of the Marines in 1983.

Attached to the organization's statement was a photo of David Jacobsen, American University hospital director, who is one of four Americans held by the organization, along with four French citizens.

Israeli Forces Allegedly Extend Positions in South

NC271423 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] According to unconfirmed reports from the south, Israeli forces have been seen on the road extending from Al-Naqurah up to the Al-Hamra' Bridge triangle via Al-Bayyadah. Israeli vehicles have crossed a UNIFIL roadblock and have established positions near the township of Buyut al-Sayyid in Al-Bayyadah.

Clashes in Beirut; Amal Kidnaps 3 Palestinians

NC271414 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] A security setback occurred on the combat lines in the center of Beirut this afternoon. Clashes involving the use of medium- and heavy-caliber weapons took place on the Sodeco, Primo, and Al-Barjawi combat lines up to the commerical markets. Mortar shells and RPG-7's hit the outskirts of Al-Ashrafiyah.

Meanwhile, Amal gunmen kidnapped three Palestinians at a roadblock in Khaldah this afternoon. The Palestinians were taken to the Amal Movement headquarters in Al-Awza'i.

More on Fighting in Beirut

NC271536 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The Lebanese Forces, the Phalangist militia, and the Al-Yarzi Army groups disrupted the security situation on the combat lines in Beirut at 1520 today. Artillery shells fell deep within residential areas. Similar attacks were directed against Al-Shiyah this afternoon.

According to security reports, violent clashes have taken place on the Bisharah al-Khuri, Sodeco, Ra's al-Nab', and Primo combat lines. A number of 60-mm and 81-mm mortar shells have fallen on residential areas. Security sources said that the attacks on the residential areas in West Beirut originated from the police post and the Burj al-Nasirah areas. The clashes, which alternately abate and intensify, are continuing. Medium- and heavy-caliber machinegun fire accompanied by 81-mm mortar and rocket fire can be clearly heard on the combat lines from Ra's al-Nab' up to Bisharah al-Khuri and the markets. A shell which was fired from East Beirut hit the fourth floor of a 6-story building in Burj abu Haydar at approximately 1700, causing material damage.

SSNP, Junblatt Gunmen Clash in Mountains

NC280915 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Gunmen from the Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party [SSNP] and followers of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] have been fighting for approximately 1 hour with Junblatt gunmen and 'Arafat supporters in the area of Bhamdun. Artillery fire from Dahr al-Baydar has reached 'Alayh, Bhamdun, and Sawfar. Ambulances were seen moving the wounded to 'Alayh.

SSNP Controls 2 PSP Centers

NC281048 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] According to the latest information on the situation in Bhamdun and Ba'lshmayh as a result of the clashes between gunmen of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] and followers of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] on the one hand, and Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] gunmen and 'Arafat loyalists on the other, the Abu Musa men control two centers held by the PSP and 'Arafat's group in the area of the fighting.

Talks With Soviets Emphasize PLO Unity, Gulf War

Moscow Requests Softened Stand

JN271440 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 26 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Ittihad* has learned that the Soviet leadership told the Syrian leadership 2 days ago it should soften its stand to unite Palestinian factions. Moscow considers this matter more important today than before. Arab diplomatic sources in London told *Al-Ittihad* that the Soviet leadership conveyed to Damascus its satisfaction over the stand of the DFLP led by Nayif Hawatimah in support of Palestinian unity and that Moscow intends to contact the PFLP led by Dr George Habash in the next few days to urge it to amend its stand to this effect. The sources expected Habash to visit Moscow soon for this purpose.

Mideast Peace Conference Discussed

JN271923 Doha QNA in Arabic 1812 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Beirut, 27 Aug (QNA) — It has been learned from diplomatic sources in the Syrian capital that the visit of Yuliy Vorontsov, CPSU Central Committee member and Soviet first deputy foreign minister, and his delegation to Damascus is aimed at discussing issues pertaining to Syria's stand on the issue of an international conference for peace in the Middle East and the subject of PLO unity, in which Moscow is playing an active role, and the Iraq-Iran war, which the USSR opposes.

The Soviet official's current visit to Damascus, which began last night, is within the context of visits by a number of Soviet envoys to several Arab countries to get acquainted with the stands of these countries on burning issues. These sources say that the visits of Soviet officials to the region precede the meeting scheduled to be held between the USSR and U.S. foreign ministers in September to prepare for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

Al-Asad Receives Delegation

JN281226 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Yuliy Vorontsov, CPSU Central Committee member and first Soviet deputy foreign minister, at 1200 today. Attending the meeting were ‘Isam al-Na‘ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Felix Fedotov, the USSR Ambassador in Damascus; and the delegation accompanying Vorontsov.

Two Astronauts Leave for Training in USSR

JN271513 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 27 Aug (SANA) — Syrian Arab astronauts Munir Habib and Muhammad Faris left Syria for the Soviet Union last night. The second stage of joint training with Soviet astronauts will begin shortly in preparation for carrying out a joint space journey dedicated to scientific research.

Sudanese Education Minister, Delegation Arrive

JN271947 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 27 Aug (SANA) — Sudanese Minister of Education Bakri Ahmad ‘Adil arrived in Damascus this evening leading an education delegation that includes Salah al-Din ‘Umar al-Karib, chairman of the national council for higher education in Sudan, on a visit to Syria during which he will sign the implementation program of the cultural agreement between the two fraternal countries for the next 3 years. He was received at Damascus International Airport by ‘Id ‘Abduh, assistant to the education minister; the Sudanese ambassador and the embassy staff; and a number of Education Ministry officials.

It has been decided that the education talks between the two sides will begin on Thursday morning. The talks will center on issues related to the educational agreement program between the two fraternal countries for the years 1986, 1987, and 1988.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Nonaligned Meeting

JN271805 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar‘ left Damascus for Harare this afternoon leading Syria's delegation to the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement, scheduled to be held in Harare tomorrow to prepare for the nonaligned summit which will begin next Monday.

People's Assembly Creates Investigation Committees

JN271910 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu‘bi has issued several decisions creating special committees from the People's Assembly to conduct a field study of some issues before the Assembly. These committees are:

1. A committee to inspect the course of work in oil installations in the country as well as the implementation of drawn up plans.

2. A fact-finding committee to investigate what has been published by the newspaper *Tishrin* about the soundness of pre-university education as well as the general education level in the universities.

3. A committee for studying the reasons for the backlog in hearing legal suits between the government and its departments on the one hand and the citizens on the other.

4. A committee to examine the state of affairs in warehouses in the ports of Latakia and Tartus as well as their contents, the backlong of material in them, and the extent of the implementation of instructions and measures regarding storage and its conditions.

5. A fact-finding committee to investigate complaints and issues raised against the Daryayya mayor in accordance with a report submitted to the People's Assembly.

6. A committee to examine the sites of the General Fishery Corporation in the country and its projects, as well as what has been published in the newspapers about that.

7. A fact-finding committee to investigate what was said about the Australian sheep bargain, as well as the smuggling and exporting of Syrian sheep using forged documents, and to act on what has been published in the newspapers *Al-Ba'th* and *Tishrin*.

The aforementioned decisions stipulate these committees should immediately begin work, meet with the conderned parties in party organizations, government departments, and trade union organizations, seek help from appropriate specialists and technicians, and submit reports on the required proposals and recommendations.

Papers Comment on Recent Regional Events

Al-Asad's Libyan Visit Viewed

JN270918 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 27 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "President al-Asad's Visit to the Jamahiriyah and the Responsibility of Countering Aggression," *Al-Ba'th* says: In the statements he made yesterday, Shamir said: We are worried about Syria's activity in Lebanon and prepared for any eventuality. If it is obvious that Israel uses Lebanon as a reserve card to justify its aggression against Syria, it is also obvious that the Zionist enemy's threats always coincide with the renewal of the U.S. threats against the Jamahiriyah.

Shamir's threats came exactly after U.S. officials were quoted as saying that the United States is ready to bomb Libya once again and that it is high time that Al-Qadhdhafi be issued another warning. According to this, we can say that the atmospheres foreseen by the two strategic allies are not normal; these atmospheres have the smell of gunpowder, expansionist ambitions, and thirst for aggression, which has become an integral part of the nature of the joint U.S.-Israeli policy.

The paper adds: In view of this situation and the possibilities of aggression, a joint Syrian-Libyan move was necessary. This accounts for leader Al-Asad's visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah which produced natural results based on a comprehensive vision of the imminent danger threatening our nation and solid pan-Arab stands that cannot be discredited by anyone.

Al-Ba'th concludes: President Al-Asad's visit and its results were advanced steps on the road to confronting any probable aggression. It is the confrontation that is carried out in the name of the nation's masses which aspire for liberation, victory, and the extermination of all agents and traitors.

On the same subject and in the "Behind the News" column, *Tishrin* says: Al-Asad's visit to Libya and his talks with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi fall within the framework of intensive Syrian efforts to reinforce the Arab steadfastness front and counter the heated campaigns aimed at liquidating the Palestinian question. Although Syria is an insurmountable obstacle which assumes most of the pan-Arab effort and devotes all its capabilities and energies to encircling the Camp David conspiracy and preventing it from extending to Lebanon or the Palestinian arena, pooling the pan-Arab effort will reinforce the general situation and mobilize the Arab masses which aspire to might and dignity, especially on the Palestinian level.

TISHRIN Assails Palestinian 'Right'

JN280753 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 28 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Trap of the Palestinian Right" and in the "Behind the News" column, *Tishrin* says: Statements by symbols of the renegade Palestinian right reveal the extent of a major fraud being executed in the name of recovering Palestinian national unity with the object of joining the Camp David process. Khalil al-Wazir has announced that there is a plan under consideration to internationalize the West Bank and Gaza. Naturally, he is keen not to expose the roles of the partners in the conspiracy, particularly the part played by Rashad al-Shawwa to return the Gaza Strip to Egyptian control, and impose a de facto solution, implementing an article of Camp David entitled Palestinian autonomy.

What Al-Wazir said is echoed more strongly in 'Arafat's call for an Arab foreign minister level meeting, if not a summit, to discuss the Ifrane meeting between the king of Morocco and Peres. 'Arafat has not condemned the Ifrane meeting. Neither did he say why it should be discussed if an Arab meeting was held for this prupose.

Tishrin concludes by saying: The Palestinian right is setting up a new trap for the Palestinian patriotic action based on taking the Camp David autonomy road under the guise of rejecting recognition [of UN Resolution 242].

New U.S. Plans Viewed

JN280936 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 28 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "We are Capable of Confrontation and Will Never Open Our Arms for Invaders," *Al-Ba'th* writes: The United States is beating the drums of war anew at the gates of the Arab world. The United States is also moving its aircraft carrier to Libyan territorial waters as a prelude for another aggression against brotherly Libya, having held joint large-scale provocative maneuvers with the agent Mubarak regime on land, at sea, and in the air. What the United States is aiming at is to push the Arab countries to the capitulationist negotiating table one by one.

During his recent tour of the region, Vice President George Bush did not deny that he put pressure on a number of parties to enter into direct negotiations with Israel on the basis of the so-called

Reagan initiative. He also did not deny the United States' determination to keep up Israel's qualitative superiority and thus increase its capacity for aggression.

Al-Ba'th concludes by saying: The visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah by President Al-Asad has come to put into focus the resolve of Arab masses to confront hostile schemes and to prove that the Arab nation still has in its possession the potential and means to foil the fierce U.S.-Israeli onslaughts. Syria stands by brotherly Libya with all of its capabilities; any aggression against Libya is an aggression against Syria. The Arabs should be aware of the comprehensive nature of the U.S. aggression of which they are all without — without exception — the target.

On the same subject *Al-Thawrah* says: The United States has made a point of marketing military plans for an expected aggression through U.S. papers and other media in an open attempt to test reaction on the one hand and to prepare world public opinion on the other to swallow a new U.S. aggressive step in the region. The thrust of U.S. poisonous propaganda is to disfigure the Arabs' struggle against aggression and occupation by labeling it as terrorism, deluding itself that such an approach, which is repudiated on the Arab and international levels, can undermine the resolve and struggle of the Arab masses and stop the Arab march against the imperialist U.S.-Zionist alliance. The provocative exercises jointly conducted by U.S. aircraft carriers and battleships in the Mediterranean and the Camp David regime forces in Egypt coincide with statements made by U.S. officials on what they call combatting terrorism. This is an old-new tune with its insidious aims to justify a new premeditated aggression to subdue the Arabs and subjugate them to schemes of hegemony and expansionism and U.S.-Zionist domination.

Reportage on Continuing Tabah Talks With Egypt

Kimche Travels to Cairo

TA271011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, left for Cairo this morning to confer with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat Abd al-Majid. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Kimche will conclude the issues related to normalization with a view to signing the arbitral compromis. Kimche is accompanied by the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser.

Tamir: Compromis Signing 'Next Week'

TA271830 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, said this evening that the signing ceremony of the arbitral compromis on Tabah will take place next week in Cairo. The summit meeting between Peres and Mubarak will take place in 2 weeks. In a talk with our correspondent Yoram Ronen, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office said that the mapping work in Tabah will be concluded within several days. Simultaneously, three international arbiters will be decided on in the talks which are continuing between the Israeli, Egyptian, and U.S. foreign ministry legal advisers. According to a source in Cairo, one of the arbiters will be a former president of Switzerland.

Avraham Tamir is convinced that there is no reason for any deviation from or postponement in the timetable which, as said, determines the signing of the arbitral compromis next week and the summit in 2 weeks time. He added that Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche is now holding talks in Cairo on the realization of the normalization agreements, while he is busy with final preparations for the summit, in an attempt to reach a joint Israeli-Egyptian position on the continuation of the peace process with Jordan and the Palestinians.

Peres Meets Poos, Calls for Direct Negotiations

TA271115 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1045 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that progress must be made now toward direct negotiations between the sides of the conflict in the Middle East, negotiations which would start off with international accompaniment. In a meeting with the deputy minister of Luxembourg, Jacques Poos, Mr Peres said that President Mubarak and King Hassan believe that negotiations must begin even before the solutions to the conflict are formulated. As for the question of Palestinian representatives in the negotiations, Mr Peres said Israel does not discriminate against positions but only between violence and nonviolence.

Foreign Ministry: 'No Change' on USSR Reciprocity

TA271125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry officials say there has been no change in Israel's policy toward the Soviet delegation. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres also said as much to Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning.

The Foreign Ministry officials say Israel's position remains that presented in Helsinki. When the Soviets demanded that an exploratory delegation be allowed to visit, Israel insisted that its own delegation be allowed to visit the Soviet Union. The officials note that since then there have been no contacts with the Soviets.

Peres Comments on Visit, Summit

TA281053 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said no preconditions will be presented before the Soviet delegation will be able to come to Israel in a few weeks, but emphasized that Israel will present its own position in regard to the arrival of the Soviet delegation. The prime minister, who was presented with an honorary citizenship of 'Afula this morning, said he would pursue his political activity to promote peace even as foreign minister. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports from 'Afula:

[Begin recording] [Zohar] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, an honorary citizen of 'Afula as of this morning, was welcomed in the traditional ceremony in which the guest is served bread and salt to the lovely tunes played by the town's youth orchestra. The prime minister mentioned three no's with which he will be armed when leaving for his summit meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak: no to war, no to terrorism, and no to rejection of negotiations.

At the end of a tour of a Tadiran plant in the town, we asked the prime minister if he would present the Soviets with conditions before their delegation is allowed to come here.

[Peres] We decided not to present any ultimatums, and there was not need for them. Hence all the misunderstanding. The Soviets have presented their requests of us, and we presented ours to them. We will give them an answer and get an answer back from them. That is all.

[Zohar] What will our answer be? What is our position in principle?

[Peres] If we had a negative response in mind, we would not have gone to Helsinki. But just as the Soviets have the right to ask things of us, we have the right to ask them for certain things.

[Zohar] Will we present them with any preconditions having to do with the Soviet Jews?

[Peres] What do you mean by conditions? We will place the Soviet Jews at the top of any discussion with the Soviets. This is not a precondition; for us it is a condition for our existence.

[Zohar] But in principle we will receive the Soviet delegation with open arms?

[Peres] As I said, if we had had any problems with that and had objected to it, we would not have gone Helsinki. But we did go to Helsinki to hear what they wanted of us and to let them know what we want from them.

[Zohar] Sir, regarding your recent political initiatives, your partners in the unity government have voiced their reservations. What is your reaction?

[Peres] I do not envy our partners. After all, what did you expect them to say? So they say: You must maintain a sense of proportion, and guard this or that. What do I have to guard? [laughing] All in all, a meeting on Arab soil with the king of Morocco is a first-rate political event that has somewhat changed the Arab political map and has altered the Israeli map. I see it as a totally positive thing. Or a meeting like the one I held in Cameroon, with hundreds of thousands of people flocking the streets, shouting: Hurrah, Israel. During this visit I signed six agreements in 1 day. Is there anything here worthy of criticism? The critics are stuttering. I cannot blame them.

[Zohar] The Likud ministers have...

[Peres, interrupting] Look, the Likud ministers, or at least some of them, have been trying to paint the picture of two governments existing in Israel, but there is only one. This is the guideline that we have followed, and we will pursue this line in the future too.

[Zohar] Sir, as for your visit to Egypt, you mentioned the three no's you will take with you there. Could you tell us about a message that you plan to convey to President Mubarak? As foreign minister, do you plan to continue working toward warming up the peace?

[Peres] What did you think, that I would come to the Foreign Ministry and work to cool peace off? Certainly I will work toward that, and even more vigorously, as I may have more time on my hands. My message is that we will talk with a view toward the future, concentrating on ways to promote the peace process and find a solution to the Palestinian problem. [end recording]

High-Level Swedish Parliamentary Delegation Visits

TA271200 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 27 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by Shlomo Shafri]

[Text] A high-level Swedish parliamentary delegation, which includes nine members of the foreign affairs committee, headed by its Social-Democratic Chairman Stig Alemyr and by Center Party leader and former Foreign Minister Karin Soeder, arrived in Israel yesterday for a 3-day visit. The delegation will continue to Jordan and Egypt, and from there to Ethiopia.

This is the first visit to Israel by such a large Swedish delegation, and it includes representatives of the five Swedish parties, including the Communist Party.

The delegation members will confer with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres; Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir; Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin; Knesset member Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee; and others. The political developments in the Middle East will feature in these talks, as will UNIFIL's operations.

Two More Shin Bet Men Implicate Shamir

TA280700 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Barbara Amouyal]

[Text] At least two other Shin Bet (General Security Service) members, in addition to their outgoing chief, Avraham Shalom, have implicated Deputy Premier Yitzhaq Shamir in the affair during recent police interrogations, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

A reliable source close to Shalom said that Shin Bet head had confided to him, in the days following the April 1984 killing of two terrorists after a bus hijack, that he had followed explicit orders in the killing of the captured men. Shalom reportedly assured fellow Shin Bet operatives that the "affair would die down and that everything was OK."

In addition to Shalom, at least two of the 11 pardoned Shin Bet men have since relayed this information to the four-member investigating team lead by Police Inspector-General David Kraus, the sources said.

Kraus and other authoritative police sources refused to comment yesterday on the probe.

The Post's report yesterday, that Shalom had implicated Shamir in a recent interrogation, and that former cabinet secretary Dan Meridor, (now a Likud Knesset member) had been mediating between the two men about the "permission and authority" alluded to in Shalom's pardon request, did not come from any member of the investigative team.

Police authorities do not suspect Meridor of trying to suborn witnesses. They are convinced that any association between Meridor and the two men was "above board" and "irreproachable."

A source has indicated that although police investigators may question Meridor about the Shin Bet affair, they will restrict their questions to the period during which he was cabinet secretary.

Former Defence Minister Moshe Arens and 'Azri'el Nevo, then aide-de-camp to Shamir, who was premier in April 1984, may also be asked to elucidate privileged information passed to them following the hijacking, the source added.

Officials on Cameroonian Aircraft Orders, Trade

TA280740 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Aug 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Mikhal Yudelman and agencies]

[Excerpt] Israel is to sell Cameroon 12 Kfir fighter-bombers in the wake of Prime Minister Peres's visit to the West African state and the renewal of diplomatic ties between the countries, *Jane's Defence Weekly* reported yesterday.

Israeli officials said earlier this week that military personnel from this country had been secretly helping Cameroon rebuild its security forces since President Paul Biya put down an attempted coup in 1984.

Cameroon has also ordered four Arava transport aircraft, according to *Jane's*, a respected source of aviation and military news. The magazine said the aircraft deal totalled $70 million.

But members of the Israeli economic delegation who accompanied Peres told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that Cameroon had ordered only two Aravas. They made no mention of the reported sale of Kfirs.

Cameroon ministers who met members of the delegation had also ordered agricultural equipment and expressed interest in economic cooperation with Israel, and learning from Israel how to develop an industrial, technological infrastructre, delegation members reported.

Cameroon also wants help in developing its communications system and would like to increase tourism from Israel, they said.

Israel, for its part, inquired about direct imports of coffee and cocoa from Cameroon. This would allow Israel to bypass the London bourse, where it now buys these products.

In talks between Deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz-‘oz and Cameroon's agriculture minister, the two agreed to study the setting up of a jointly-owned factory for processing cocoa and coffee, Katz-‘oz said, noting that Cameroon exports an annual 120,000 tons of cocoa and 100,000 tons of coffee.

Next week Israel is to send Cameroon a first shipment of chemicals used in rearing chickens and of chicks for broilers, Katz-‘oz said. The shipment is to be made by Koor-trade, Ltd.

Cameroon also intends to buy vegetable seeds and wheat varieties suited to the tropical south of the country, with its 6,000 millimetres of rain annually, he said. Israel is to acquire various fruit trees from Cameroon. [passage omitted]

HA‘ARETZ on Ties With Black Africa, RSA

TA271045 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Aug 86 p 7

[Editorial: "Back to Cameroon"]

[Text] When the black African countries severed their diplomatic relations with Israel — some of them even before the Yom Kippur war, but most as a result of the sorry outset of that military confrontation — it came to us as a shock. This rift marked a certain victory for our Arab enemies and could be regarded as a move that could encourage them in their goal of bringing about the international delegitimization of the Jewish state.

One thing should be admitted: After the initial shock, we discovered that the blow was not as painful or dangerous as was our immediate impression. It turned out that a number of black African countries were sensible enough to continue to maintain ties with Israel; some even did so officially although at a level lower than full diplomatic relations. Economic interests proved stronger than propaganda and as the years passed more and more Israeli economic and other elements found their way back into the black continent. Thus, the ongoing diplomatic boycott became more and more of a put-on; the renewed Israeli presence meanwhile became commonplace.

There was no need to refrain from attempting to renew our unofficial presence although the African rulers continued to avoid exchanging ambassadors with Jerusalem; it was in our interest not to let the seeds sowed before 1967, which had already begun to grow, wither and die. We also could not stop trying to persuade those who had severed diplomatic relations to correct the wrong they had done to Israel. This effort, which began to yield its first fruit in Zaire, Liberia, and the Ivory Coast, has now won an additional boost in Cameroon.

The government in Yaounde may be pinning exaggerated hopes on its expectations of Israel in terms of economic development aid. In this respect, we have reservations about the wisdom the prime minister showed in incorporating such a heavy-weight party of industrialists and other businessmen in his entourage. Yet these doubts cannot take away from the political achievement as manifested in Shim‘on Peres' visit and the warm welcome he was accorded there. Any African country that decides to rectify its mistake of 13 years ago makes our enemies feel disappointed.

The South African leaders will have to understand that Israel is not prepared to give up its friendly ties with black African states while the latter must realize that Israel is likewise not prepared to sacrifice its relations with Pretoria and the South African Jewish community for its friendship with them. Israel has already had some experience in this dilemma and will have to face it now and in the future, even if it becomes harder to reconcile.

Likud Ministers Promise Renewed Settlement Drive

TA280531 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The three Likud ministers Yitzhaq Sahmir, David Levi, and Ari'el Sharon have recently pledged to activists from the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District that the settlement drive in those area will be given a new impetus immediately after the rotation. The Likud ministers said that by the end of the unity government's term, the 21 additional settlements agreed on in the coalition agreement will be established. Vice Prime Minister Shamir explained to the settlers that he has thus far refrained from raising the issue of the new settlements in the Inner Cabinet for fear of sabotaging the rotation. He added that as prime minister he will be able to force decisions in the Inner Cabinet more easily. The secretary of the Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza Settlement Council has told our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor that the council executive will also support the struggle of Gush Emunim's Jericho nucleus, provided that its activity does not result in a clash with either the local residents or the security authorities.

Announcement Expected on Palestinian Bank Opening

TA271201 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Aug 86 p 4

[Report by Avino'am Bar-Yosef]

[Text] Israel and Jordan have evidently reached an understanding, through U.S. mediation, on the opening of a Palestinian bank in the territories. Authoritative sources who confirmed the report said that silence is being maintained on the issue because no official announcement has been made, although they believe this is in the offing.

The contacts have been held by several bodies, including the Jordanian Government, the Prime Minister's Office, financiers from the territories, the East Jerusalem U.S. Consulate, senior administration officials, the Bank of Israel, and the Treasury.

It has been reported that the management of the bank will be entrusted with Khalil Karsawa, a member of a Nabulus money changers family who maintains close ties with other branches of the family that are involved in banking.

The establishment of the Palestinian bank is one of the central projects within the policy of improving the quality of life in the territories. The contacts among the parties have been going on for a long time, as Israel and Jordan had difficulties reaching an agreement on who would head the institution.

Al-Shawwa Calls Passport Report 'Nonsense'

TA280655 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by Middle East staff and agencies]

[Text] Deposed Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa yesterday dismissed as "nonsense" a reported statement by a Jordanian palace spokesman that Al-Shawwa and his family had recently been granted Jordanian passports as a gesture of "moral support."

The Associated Press reported yesterday that King Husayn had issued a royal decree granting Al-Shawwa citizenship after the mayor's support for Husayn had made the Gazan a target of Palestinian hardliners.

"My family and I have had Jordanian passports for a long time," Al-Shawwa told *The Jerusalem Post*. "It's nonsense to mention it."

Al-Shawwa said he had "no idea" what had promoted the Jordanian statement.

Al-Shawwa was photographed holding his Jordanian passport in a 1985 *Post* profile.

Al-Shawwa has been the most prominent Palestinian supporter of Husayn's call for the PLO to accept Security Council Resolution 242.

Katyushas Fall in Galilee 27 August; No Injuries

TA280657 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Metulla — Several katyusha missiles fell yesterday in Galilee, causing no injury, but light damage. The missiles were apparently fired from outside the security zone. Israel Defence Forces returned fire.

Terrorist's Quarters in Old City Boarded Up

TA271010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The security forces have boarded up a room in the Old City home of 'Ala al-Din Bazyan. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that Bazyan is the blind man who headed the terrorist squad responsible for the murder of British tourist Paul Appleby and of Zehava Ben-'Ovadya.

70 Delegations Reported To Have Arrived for Summit

MB271627 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, has said 50 heads of state and government will attend the nonaligned summit. Addressing a news conference today, Comrade Shamuyarira disclosed that 70 delegations have already arrived.

Further on Senior Officials' Preparatory Meeting

Regional Vice Chairmen Elected

MB271732 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Senior officials of the Nonaligned Movement who are meeting in Harare to prepare the ground for eighth summit have adopted the draft agenda without making changes. ZIANA says although some delegations have proposed amendments, they have agreed that they be taken note of and be presented for consideration to the foreign minister's meeting beginning tomorrow. The senior officials also approved a draft declaration expected to be adopted by the heads of state and government next week.

Meanwhile, four Latin American and Carribbean nonaligned countries have been appointed vice chairmen for the region. At today's session of the meeting of senior officials of the Nonaligned Movement, the chairman, India's representative at the United Nations, Mr Krishan, announced that Cuba, Guyana, Nicaragua, and Peru have been elected. The East African subregion has nominated Ethiopia and Tanzania as its vice chairmen.

The leader of the PLO, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, will speak on behalf of liberation movements which are members of the Nonaligned Movement during the inaugural ceremony of the heads of state and government summit. In another development, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, SDAR, has expressed the hope that the Eighth Nonaligned Summit will persuade Morocco to accept a peace initiative under the auspices of the OAU and the United Nations.

Further Details; Castro To Speak

PA280125 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
0008 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Harare — Despite the U.S maneuvers, the Latin American Group, GRULA, has chosen Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra to occupy one of the four vice presidencies that Latin America will hold during the [nonaligned] summit. The Latin American Group also decided that Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz should give the opening speech on behalf of the continent during the solemn ceremony in honor of the 25th anniversary of the movement.

The summit's directorate will be headed by the new president, Robert Mugabe, outgoing president Rajiv Gandhi, a rapporteur, eight African vice presidents, eight (?Asian) vice presidents, four Latin American vice presidents, and two European vice presidents. Nicaragua, Cuba, Peru, and Guyana will hold the Latin American vice presidencies.

Within the framework of the preparatory meetings for the summit that will begin on 2 September, and following a meeting with his Cypriot counterpart, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said that his country is being made a martyr precisely because it is defending the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement. [passage omitted]

Meeting Ends; Document Drafted

LD271819 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1737 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 27 (TANJUG) — The preparatory meeting of high officials from non-aligned countries for their eighth summit ended tonight in the conference hall in Harare. After two days of deliberations diplomats from around 100 member-countries of the movement agreed on almost all the points of the draft document expected to be endorsed by heads of states or government at the summit due to start on September 1st.

The suggestions of the experts will be tabled to the foreign ministers who will start their conference tomorrow, August 28. Meanwhile the Political Committee, chaired by Yemen Democratic Republic and Economic Committee chaired by Peru will start their work tomorrow and will be in session throughout the ministerial conference. Peru was elected as the representative of Latin American non-aligned countries.

Draft Marks NAM's Silver Anniversary

MB271513 Dakar PANA in English 1409 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 27 Aug (PANA) — The Non-Aligned Movement has invited all peace-loving people to the world to join it in working resolutely for peace and co-operation to save succeeding generations from the scourges of war. This is contained in a draft declaration by the NAM heads of state and government, in commemoration of the movement's silver jubilee on Monday in Harare.

The draft states the NAM countries are resolved to continue to strengthen their solidarity and action oriented unity and too abide by the principles of non-alignment in their mutual relations and as well as in their relations with other countries.

While re-affirming active peaceful coexistence among all nations, the movement rejects outmoded doctrines such as spheres of influence and calls for the development of international co-operation based on equality, justice equity, and the establishment of the new international order.

The declaration notes the significance of marking the 25th anniversary of the movement in the southern Africa region because it is in this region where the most flagrant violations of the principle of self determination and racial equality have persisted.

The movement pledged to spare no effort in its support for those struggling against colonialism, apartheid, racism, and Zionism in the world.

On the cold war, the declaration praised the refusals of many newly independent states to accede to military alliances and power blocs, which would have drawn them into inter-bloc conflicts in which they would only serve the interests of big powers.

The draft recognizes the importance of multilateralism in international co-operation, particularly the harmonizing and facilitating the roles of the UN in promoting international peace and security and understanding and cooperation among nations.

TANJUG Reports Further

LD281005 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2243 GMT 27 Aug 86

["Pool" item]

[Excerpts] Harare, 27 Aug (ZIANA) — [Passage omitted] The appeal comes in a declaration drawn up to mark the 25th anniversary of the movement, which reiterates the basic principles that have guided the work of the movement. The document was approved today at the meeting of senior NAM officials at the Harare International Conference Centre.

NAM, it says, has played a major role in the struggle against colonialism and apartheid and has "provided the framework within which liberation movements all over the world have gained international legitimacy and recognition".

The international community, it continues, has followed NAM's leadership over the past 25 years in providing "moral, diplomatic and material assistance to the struggles against colonialism". [passage omitted]

The declaration expresses concern at growing international tension. "Confrontation, conflicts, and instability plague many regions of the world", it points out, "and the economies of many developing countries continue to deteriorate while great power rivalries and the politics of domination, interference, and intervention are on the increase". Non-alignment becomes even more important for preserving global peace. The movement had, through its founding at the height of the cold war, been a vital factor in halting the spread of power blocs.

"The refusal by many newly independent states to accede to blocs contributed to the relaxation of tensions and arrested the dangerous tendencies towards the polarisation of international relations", continues the document.

"Nuclear weapons", the declaration warns, "hang like a still winter cloud of death over mankind". It condemns the waste of resources on the arms race as "immoral and indefensible", and recalls that ever since the first NAM summit in Belgrade in 1961, the movement "has stressed the importance of halting the arms race and reducing the tensions between the superpowers".

Since the arms race "wastes limited mineral and energy resources", NAM reaffirms its determination to work for "general and complete disarmament under effective international control".

The document also restates NAM's belief that developing nations "should not be hindered from freely pursuing their chosen national policies by any form of outside interference, including infiltration, subversion, economic destabilisation and blockades, foreign military intervention, or any other forms of state terrorism".

NAM remains committed "to the elimination of the underlying structural imbalances and inequities in the world economy", says the document, "which have resulted in the dangerously ever-widening gap between the developed and developing countries".

It notes that the developing world is faced with "increasing protectionist trade barriers, sharply declining commodity prices, a continuous deterioration in the terms of trade, a sharp reduction in the transfer of financial resources in real terms, a net outflow of resources from developing to developed countries, high interest rates, misalignment of exchange rates, and unmanageable and mounting debt repayment burdens".

The foreign debt crisis "exacerbated by the restrictive adjustment processes imposed by international financial and credit institutions", warns the declaration, "threatens the social and economic fabric of many developing countries and poses a serious risk to their political stability".

The "debt bomb" and related issues need urgent international cooperation "for the immediate, thorough, and comprehensive reform and restructuring of the international monetary, financial, and trading systems".

NAM stresses its commitment to multilateral cooperation, and to the UN system, and the document pledges "to strengthen and preserve the effectiveness of the world body" in the face of the onslaught against the UN.

NAM will also fight for "the right of all peoples and countries to participate in international relations on the basis of equality and their own free choice, against all forms of interference, intervention, and threat of the use of force", the document concludes.

NAM To Establish Ministerial Cooperation Committee

MB271940 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1918 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 27, SAPA — The Nonaligned Movement will set up a standing ministerial committee for cooperation, according to a document distributed to the semi-official agency, ZIANA, today. The decision was taken in principle by a ministerial meeting of the NAM Coordinating Bureau in New Delhi in April. Following directives from the ministers, the Coordinating Bureau has now proposed detailed recommendations for the new standing committee.

The first objective of the committee, recommends the bureau, should be "to review and harmonise policies and programmes of nonaligned and other developing countries with respect to international economic cooperation in response to the changing world economic situation," particularly in relation to "the interrelated issues of money, finance, debt, trade, and development." The committee should also "strengthen and broaden the positions of the nonaligned and other developing countries in regard to multi-lateral economic co-operation," as well as evolving strategies and enriching the negotiating platform of these countries. The main focus of the committee "would be to evolve a comprehensive and co-ordinated approach of the developing countries in the north-south context," the bureau suggests.

The NAM chairman will chair the standing committee, or will nominate his foreign minister to act on his behalf. The committee will have 25 members, and the bureau suggests that 10 should come from Africa, seven from Asia, four from Latin America and the Caribbean, and one from Europe. The last three places would be reserved for developing countries who are observers rather than full members of NAM. The standing committee "would not in any way supplant or replace existing negotiating mechanisms," stresses the bureau. It would make its views and recommendations on negotiating strategies known to whichever developing country mechanism was concerned.

Gandhi May Propose 'Third World Security Force'

MB272006 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Sources close to the nonaligned summit in Harare said today that the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, will propose to the next week's summit the stationing of a Third World security force in the Frontline States. Troops drawn from the 101-nation movement will defend the six Frontline States against possible (?renewed) military offensives from South Africa. The sources said if the idea of the security force was acceptable to nonaligned members, it was possible that some commonwealth countries outside the movement may also send troops to bolster the proposed force. The summit sources declined to comment whether the proposed force would help the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, waging a guerrilla war for independence for Namibia from South Africa.

No Active Opposition to Nicaragua as 9th Summit Site

PA261442 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Nicaragua has the support of the great majority of the members of the Nonaligned Movement to be the site of the 9th summit in 1989. This was stated today by Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, who is in Zimbabwe carrying out the preparations for the summit on Monday. Let us listen to Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco:

[Begin recording] We have been speaking here with various delegations. We must state that because of the rotation within the movement, in other words, the fact that previous summits have been in Asia and Africa, there is a general consensus that the 9th summit in 1989 must be in Latin America. Within Latin America, the only (?official) candidate is Nicaragua. In this regard, we must remember that in the last meeting of nonaligned ministers that was held in India, the official document of that meeting mentioned Nicaragua's aspirations to be the site of the summit. In other words, it is important that it noted Nicaragua's aspirations to be the site of the 9th summit.

Now then, the U.S. Administration is of course pressuring a number of countries, trying to prevent Nicaragua's selection. Nevertheless, we must state that it is not very easy to oppose this selection because the (?United States and) the reactionary countries do not really have arguments to oppose the Nicaraguan candidacy. They have had to focus on ideological arguments that at the same time are weak arguments. Therefore, I would say that Nicaragua has the support of the great majority, if not all, of the members of the movement. There is really no active opposition, or at least it has not emerged so far. I would say that the work is being carried out quite rapidly. We will see what will happen. I repeat, Nicaragua, the revolution, and the Nicaraguan people have great prestige because of their struggle to liberate themselves from the dictatorship, to defend their independence, and to defend themselves from the U.S. aggression. We are pushing ahead and we are working hard. [end recording]

No Progress From 7th Summit Economic Proposals

MB271511 Dakar PANA in English 1439 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 27 Aug (ZIANA/PANA) — The problems besetting the world economy require an integrated, coherent, and mutually supportive set of policies and measures, declares the draft economic declaration for the Harare nonaligned summit.

The search for unilateral solutions whereby some countries seek economic prosperity at the expense of others is counter productive, it says, arguing that it is in the common interest of all states to reactivate international economic negotiations, within the framework of the UN and other international organisations.

Proposals to stimulate the north-south dialogue, with a view to achieving growth and recovery in the world economy, had emerged from the Seventh NAM Summit in New Delhi in 1983, but that no subtantial progress has been made in implementing them because of the absence of a positive response from the major industrialised countries.

The 1983 proposals had included the call for global negotiations, and a programme of immediate measures, including [illegible]-tional conference on money and finance for devel[illegible]

The draft declaration urges the developed countri[illegible] and their obstructionism, and stresses once again the Non-Aligned Movement's commitment to the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

There was a need for a comprehensive and high-level dialogue to redress the present imbalances and to promote sustained and balanced growth in the world economy, says the document.

It said that further consultation amongst developing countries on the subject should take place in order to assess the current state of international economic cooperation for development, and determine the arrangements for such a dialogue, with a view to providing the requisite stimulus of the stalemated north-south negotiations.

Draft Political Document Urges End to Arms Race

MB271523 Dakar PANA in English 1501 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 27 Aug (ZIANA/PANA) — The draft political declaration of the Eighth Non-Aligned Movement Summit blames the resurgence of super-power rivalries and the escalation of the nuclear arms race for world instability and increased conflicts.

It calls on the conference on disarmament to urgently negotiate and conclude an agreement or agreements to prevent the extension of the arms race in all its aspects in outer space and enhance co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

The document, one of the two main declarations for the two-week NAM-summit [words indistinct] pages to nuclear arms. It says super power policies and practices of domination and intervention, and the increased use of force, aggression, occupation, pressure, economic coercion and interference in flagrant violation of the principles of the UN Charter, had aggravated the international situation.

Forces inimical to the freedom of peoples continue to frustrate the realisation of the rights of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and independence, and to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of non-aligned and other developing countries.

The resurgence of super-power rivalries and policies aimed at the extension of spheres of influence have resulted in the escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, to unprecedented qualitative and quantitative dimensions, says the document. [Words indistinct] developments seriously endangered [word indistinct] peace and security.

In spite of the several practical proposals made so far, including the proposals from the phases and total elimination of nuclear arms, no appreciable progress has been made to arrest and reverse the nuclear arms race, and to prevent the extension of the arms race to outer space.

Continued nuclear-weapons testing fuelled the nuclear arms race and increased the danger of nuclear war. There was, therefore, a pressing need to negotiate and conclude a comprehensive multilateral nuclear test ban treaty prohibiting all nuclear-weapon tests by all states in environments for all time, it says.

The existing means of verification are adequate to ensure compliance with a nuclear test ban. Assertions about the absence of means of verification should not be used as an excuse for further development and refinement of nuclear weapons, the documents says.

While negotiations are under way for a nuclear-weapons [word indistinct] all testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons, it says.

Super-powers continued to pursue policies of negotiating from a position of strength. New and dangerous doctrines were being propagated and public opinion mobilised to justify the development, accumulation, and deployment of sophisticated armaments in various parts of the world, it says.

This had led some developed countries to divert vast amounts of human, material, and technological resources from economic and social development towards the creation of new weapons and perfection of existing ones, the document states.

Besides endangering the existence of humanity, the arms race compounds the crisis by diverting massive amounts of human, material, and technological resources away from development, thus further worsening the crisis.

The deepening crisis in international economic relations is manifested in the drastic widening of the gap between developed and developing coutries, many of which are unable to met even the most basic needs of their people to realise their development priorities, the document says.

Prospects for the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on justice and sovereign equality continued to diminish. The north-south dialogues was in paralysis and international co-operation for economic and social development was threatened.

The problems confronting the world economic system included continued trade deterioration, persistent high interest rates, and the mounting external debt crisis which had reached unprecedented political dimensions. These problems endangered the independence, sovereignty, and political integrity, and the unhindered economic development of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

The document calls on the U.S. and the Soviet Union to surmount their mutual distrust and confrontation and to engage in serious negotiations, in a spirit of goodwill, bearing in mind the interests of all humanity.

It welcomes the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing declared by the Soviet Union and requested that country to continue to refrain from nuclear-weapons testing. It calls on the United States to join the Soviet Union in a moratorium on nuclear tests.

Foreign Ministers Arrive for 28 Aug Meeting

MB271646 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Today, four ministers from nonaligned countries arrived in Harare to attend the ministerial meeting beginning at the conference centre tomorrow. These are the Tanzanian foreign minister, Comrade Benjamin Mkapa; Mozambique's foreign minister, Comrade Joaquim Chissano; the minister of agriculture [title as heard] of Mauritius, Mr Madun Dulloo; and the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, Mr Ahmad (Anyan). The Burundi ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Gedeon Magete who is based in Tanzania, is also in Harare to represent his country at tomorrow's meeting.

Algeria's Ibrahimi Arrives

LD280554 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Taleb Ibrahimi has arrived in Harare to attend the ministerial conference preparing the non-aligned summit. On his way to the Zimbabwean capital, our foreign affairs minister had talks with Beninese officials in Cotonou.

2-Day Meeting of NAM Foreign Ministers Begins

MB280616 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The 2-day meeting of foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement to discuss an agenda for the NAM summit opens in Harare today. Senior officials of the movement have been meeting in Harare for the past 2 days to prepare the agenda of the meeting of heads of state and government of NAM which starts in the capital on Monday.

India's Shankar Opens Session

LD281122 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1005 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Harare, August 28 (TANJUG) — At 11 o'clock local time the ministers conference of the non-aligned was opened today in Harare. Foreign ministers and other high officials from 102 members of the Non-Aligned Movement are attending. This meeting is the last stage of preparations for the eighth summit conference of non-aligned due to start on Monday, September 1st.

Today's session was opened by Indian Foreign Minister Shiv Shankar who expressed belief that Zimbabwe, who will become the chairman of the movement in a few days time, will successfully coordinate the activities of the non-aligned in the next three years. He assessed the current political and economical situation in the world as grave and said that the Non-Aligned Movement has in the past 25 years carried the torch of peace and led the struggle for new, more just economical relations in the world.

Much has been achieved but there is much more left to do -- the Indian minister said, adding that there are many challenges facing the non-aligned.

After the introductory speech of the Indian minister the chairmanship of the ministerial meeting was taken over by the foreign minister of the host country Zimbabwe -- Witness Magwende. Seven years ago, Magwende said, only the wildest optimists could think that the summit would be held in Harare. Zimbabwe at the time, he recalled, was fighting a liberation and anti-colonial war. With the support of non-aligned countries Zimbabwe has become independent and now greets the leaders of these countries for their eighth summit -- Magwende said. [passage omitted]

Afterwards, representatives of regional groups congratulated Minister Magwende for being elected chairman of the ministerial conference. Ministers then adopted agenda for their meeting.

Morning session ended at 12:15 local time. Both political and economic committees are to work parallelly with the plenary session of the ministers who continue their work this afternoon.

Meeting Chairman Mangwende Speaks

MB281145 Harare Domestic Service in English
10060 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Speech by Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende at the Harare International Conference Center opening the Non-Aligned Movement ministerial meeting — live or recorded]

[Text] The current international situation is characterized by further deterioration of global political and economic relations. It has failed to adequately meet the aspirations of the majority of humanity of peace and economic development. In spite of the current erratic and hesitant dialogue between the two superpowers, the crisis that characterized the early 1980's is further deepened. The (?strife) and rivalry between the two preeminent powers has intensified, and the stockpiling and developing of new, more lethal, and more sophisticated weapons systems continue unabated. Military maneuvers involving larger units, and new complex technologies are multiplied, resulting in the proliferation of new sources of conflict.

Nonaligned and other developing countries face an increasingly hostile environment, as long-buried ninteenth century policies of kaizer diplomacy have been resurrected and have now assumed more dangerous (?forms) of domination and intervention. These (?serious) developments seriously threaten the independence, ?sovereignty, and territorial integrity of nonaligned and other developing countries. The growing [word indistinct] in global economic relations and the paralysis of multilateral efforts to resolve current world wide economic problems have further diminished the prospects for a sustained economic recovery and development in many developing countries. In short, the current system has led to the further impoverishment of the poor.

The accentuation of these trends in international political and economic relations underlines more than ever before the need for the members of our movement to close their ranks and unite to champion the cause of peace, justice, equality, and balanced development among nations. During the last 25 years, the Non-aligned Movement has adopted principles and policies, and (?deployed) a series of initiatives which are relevant in the search for solutions to some of the present problems. Indeed, the movement has evolved into a major, nonpartisan, independent, and influential force in international relations.

In the military and security spheres, while we have been championing the cause of peace and disarmament, others have been busy fanning the embers of death and insecurity. Scarce human, material, and technological resources are needlessly being diverted from addressing the pressing issues of hunger, poverty, and underdevelopment to the manufacture of more and more deadly weapons whose use could lead to the obliteration of humankind and its civilization. When the choice is between the survival and annihilation, we cannot in all honesty call this a real choice. There is no other rational choice except general and complete disarmament.

In the past 25 years, our movement has taken several important initiatives with a view to attaining the goal of general and complete disarmament. We should continue to assert our role and work ceaselessly for peace and peaceful coexistence based on universal (?detente), a moratorium on nuclear arms testing, the reduction of armaments, and ultimately, total disarmament.

Another of the great challenges facing the world today and requiring our movement's attention is the task of economic development. Peace and security cannot be secured as long as the inequities and imbalances currently besetting the global economy persists. The malfunctioning of the present internatioanl economic system has adversely affected the fragile economies of the developing countries. It is estimated that between 1980 and 1983 prices of commodities exported from developing to developed countries fell by as much as 30 percent, resulting in a total loss of earnings amounting to $13.5 billion.

Argentine Deputy Minister Speaks

MB281317 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1311 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 28, SAPA — The Latin Aemrican Group in the Non-Aligned Movement today called on all nations to pool their efforts and put a final stop to the "inhuman" practice of apartheid.

"We should bring pressure to bear on South Africa and force it to abandon apartheid," Argentina's deputy foreign minister, Mr Raul Alconada Sempe, told the opening session of the NAM foreign ministers' meeting.

Speaking on behalf of non-aligned countries in the Latin American region, Mr Sempe said Pretoria was perpetrating with impunity racialism against the black population in South Africa, a report from the semi-official ZIANA news agency said.

"Therefore, we support the promotion of human dignity. All states should pool their efforts so as to put a final stop to this inhumanity."

Liberian, Indonesian Ministers Speak

MB281325 Dakar PANA in English 1315 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Harare, 28 Aug (PANA) — Zimbabwe's selection to chair the Non-Aligned Movement is a great tribute to its prime minister, Robert Mugabe, the people of Zimbabwe, and Africa as a whole, the Liberian foreign minister, Mr Bernard Blamo, said in Harare today.

Speaking on behalf of the African region during the opening of the NAM ministerial meeting, Blamo hoped that the movement will draw a concrete programme to assist the liberation movements in southern Africa to intensify their war against oppression and colonialism. He said the heads of state and government summit opens on Monday at a time when the liberation fighters of the region were showing greater zeal to dismantle apartheid in South Africa and colonialism in Namibia. Blamo also called on the movement to come up with a more concrete programme of action on south-south co-operation.

In his address on behalf of the Asian region, the Indonesian foreign minister, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, called on the group to shoulder its historical task of ensuring that South Africa and Namibia get independence.

Mr Mokhtar said the Asian region looked upon Zimbabwe to mobilise the movement's potential in liberating southern Africa.

He expressed confidence that member states would adhere to the principles of the movement as laid down at the first conference in Belgrade. [passage omitted]

Arms Found in Iraqi Delegation's Luggage

MB281145 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1138 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 28, SAPA — Among yesterday's late arrivals to the Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare was the Iraqi delegation whose luggage was found to contain firearms — ranging from grenades to small arms, the semi-official news agency ZIANA reports. Immigration and security protocol personnel fought in vain to defuse the incident and had to enlist the help of the Iraqi ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Issam Mahboub, who managed to convince the Iraqis to comply with airport regulations.

Zimbabwe immigation officials had envisaged this type of problem long beofre the summit had begun and had made it clear that personal bodyguards and any others would have firearms confiscated, ZIANA said.

The Iraqi delegation was led by the country's deputy prime minister, Mr Tariq 'Aziz.

DPA Reporter in Harare Detained for 7 Hours

LD271648 Hamburg DPA in German 1604 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 27 Aug (DPA) — A DPA reporter in Harare, Jan Raath, was detained on Wednesday for around 7 hours by the authorities, without any reasons being given. The motives for the action on the sidelines of the nonaligned conference in Harare are not clear. The journalist, who was born in South Africa, has been a Zimbabwean citizen for 6 years and renounced his South African citizenship 18 months ago. Raath also works for the London *Times*.

ALGERIA

Syrian Vice President Arrives With Al-Asad Message

LD271556 Algiers APS in Arabic
1515 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Algiers, 27 Aug (APS) — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Algiers today with a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Chedli Bendjedid, president and FLN secretary general. In a brief statement to journalists upon arrival, Khaddam said his visit is in the framework of the fraternal relations between Syria and Algeria and the consultations on developments in the Arab world.

Khaddam said the message President Hafiz al-Asad asked him to convey to President Chedli Bendjedid deals with the developments being experienced by the Arab nation, particularly following the Zionist activities in the Arab world, the most prominent of which was the visit by the enemy's prime minister to Morocco.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was received at Houari Boumediene Airport by Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the FLN Political Bureau; the minister of state at the presidency; and the Syrian ambassador in Algiers. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam is accompanied by 'Isam al-Na'ib, Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs.

Received by Bendjedid

JN272033 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 27 Agu 86

[Excerpt] Algiers — Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid today received Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who handed him a message from President Hafiz al-Asad on the latest developments in the Arab arena as well as the dangers threatening the Arab nation. President Bendjedid asked Khaddam to convey a reply message to President Hafiz al-Asad. The meeting was attended by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Salim Shayya; Syrian ambassador to Algeria; Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state for the presidency; and Brigadier General Al-'Arabi Balkhayyir, director of the president's office. [passage omitted]

Seen Off by Abdelghani

LD271619 Algiers APS in Arabic
1600 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Algiers, 27 Aug (APS) — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president, left Algiers this evening. He was seen off at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state at the presidency, and the ambassador of Syria to Algeria. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had arrived at noon today with a message from the Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad, to President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and party secretary general.

Tunisian Officials Arrive With Bourguiba Message

LD272328 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Algerian-Tunisian relations — The Tunisian minister of the interior and the minister director of the Presidential Office, Zine el Abedine Ben Ali and Mansour Skhiri arrived this evening in Algiers carrying a personal message from President Bourguiba to President Chadli Bendjedid. They were met at Houari Boumediene Airport by the minister of the interior and of localities, M'hamed Hadj Yala.

In a statement to the press, Shkiri noted in particular that the visit is within the frameowrk of consultations between the two countries aimed at coordinating their stands and strengthening their links.

AL-SHA'B: Peres' Cameroon Visit Challenges PLO

LD271702 Algiers APS in Arabic
1510 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Cameroon and Israel's decision to resume diplomatic relations after a severance of 13 years was the subject of a commentary written by *Al-Sha'b* in the opinion section, entitled "Challenge is Required." It began: The Zionist infiltration in the African Continent is a glaring fact that cannot be denied by whoever thought that the evil hands of Zionism would not reach this continent.

In its commentary *Al-Sha'b* pointed out that Shim'on Peres' visit to Cameroon came in sensitive circumstances, characterized by many political facts. Among these is the fact the visit came as a continuation of another phase started by Peres using his visit to Morocco as a starting point toward countries, among which Cameroon was selected this time round to make it follow a path that is harmful to African interests.

Al-Sha'b believes this visit, particularly at a time when hurried preparations are underway for the convening of the nonaligned summit, challenges the great efforts made by the PLO and a deadly blow to Arab solidarity. It also believes the Arabs are responsible for this Zionist infiltration in the dark continent by [word indistinct] their personal rancor and pouring oil over the fire to fan Arab differences and conflicts at a time when the Zionists were massing their energies to deal a blow to Arab-African solidarity. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Urges Libyan-Syrian-Algerian Summit

JN271620 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
26 Aug 86 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Tripoli, Rabat, News Agencies — Responsible Libyan sources have said that Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi suggested to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, during their talks in Tripoli yesterday, the holding of a tripartite summit which would include, in addition to the two of them, the Algerian president, on confronting the U.S.-Zionist challenges. These sources disclosed the existence of Syrian-Libyan-Algerian coordination to prevent the expansion of the Iraq-Iran war. [passage omitted]

Responsible Libyan sources told *Al-Ittihad* Tripoli puts great importance on convening a tripartite summit among Syria, Libya, and Algeria. The sources added if the summit convenes it will focus discussion on a number of urgent matters, particularly the escalation of the Gulf war — there is Syrian-Libyan-Algerian coordination to this effect — Algerian efforts to unite Palestinian factions in light of Syria's desire to postpone a reconciliation meeting and Fatah's readiness to abrogate the Amman accord, the challenges facing the Arab nation in light of the possibility Libya may be exposed to new aggression, the U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers in the Mediterranean, and the continuation of the Israeli occupation of a part of southern Lebanon, in addition to continued Israeli threats to Syria.

Syrian sources in Tripoli said President al-Asad discussed with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi Libya's defense needs and development of the new missile system which Libya recently received from the USSR and which will be partly manned by Syrian military experts. The sources added the Syrian president is holding contacts to reinforce the Arab front which rejects capitulatory solutions following the Ifrane meeting and that he will visit Algeria for this purpose. [passage omitted]

Central Command Said Moved Outside of Tripoli

NC272045 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] According to diplomatic sources in Tripoli, the Libyan Government has moved its central command [qiyadataha al-markaziyah] from Tripoli to the town of (Hun), 400 km east of Tripoli.

Congress Appeals for 'Combat' Against U.S. Policy

LD272347 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The general secretary of the General People's Congress [word indistinct] issued an appeal to the Arab masses [words indistinct] to combat the aggressive American policies in the Arab homeland. [Word indistinct] the statement calling for uniting the Arab positions and shouldering the pan-Arab responsibilities and defending the Arab nation and its right to live with pride and in dignity.

Editorial: U.S. Threatens Freedom

LD272231 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] When the people of the Great Jamahiriyah decided to live free on its land, they were fully aware that building and entrenching this freedom was not at all an easy matter. They were also aware that defending it would generally be more difficult than building and entrenching it.

In light of these convictions, and considering all the sacrifices and efforts they represent, these people have decided to go further in their historic opinions, disregarding all obstacles on their road. The enemies of mankind, the enemies of freedom are not very scary. In the face of free popular will they retreat, even if this does not appear to be the case at the beginning, and particularly when the enemies' information trumpets are loud, and their hired outlets [word indistinct] in deception.

When small peoples have decided to live free, swarms of black locusts launched in their face by colonialism close in with unparalleled fierceness. But these peoples (?won) all their fights despite the smallness of their size and population, because they waged these battles with strong faith in their just cause, with strong determination and the insistence to defend their honor, territories, and the dignity of their [word indistinct] heritage and sanctities. [passage omitted]

This is why people are not afraid in all cases; the aggressors are the ones to be afraid. People defend [themselves] with honor and even if they lose their battles, they would do so after firing the last bullet and offering the last man, and after all men and women had died while standing on their feet. As for the aggressors, they are cowardly. They are cowardly because they stand up against life's natural law, launching their savage wars without any right or legitimate cause. They usually reap shame, which follows them throughout history in all cases, in case of victory and in case of defeat.

When, for example, have you ever heard history mention the United States with good words? The name of this aggressive state is mentioned only when accompanied with curses and a great deal of rancor and hatred. Why? Because it is a state that has devoted itself to war for the sake of wrong; because, by choice it has decided to be the enemy of peoples, launching numerous savage raids on almost all continents of the planet; and because there is no people that has not been touched by even the fallout of the United States' evil.

Despite this, the United States has been defeated, and humiliated more than once before by small peoples. It has tarnished its honor and that of its people continuously. If once again it is insisting on aggression, it is because its presence in [passage indistinct] only with the smell of powder and fire. It is revitalized and blood circulates in its veins only when it opens fire on innocent people, showers bombs on secure populations, and drinks the blood of victims. This is how it was (?formed), this is its [word indistinct] and its ideological structure. [passage omitted]

The United States wants all the peoples of the earth to be under its feet, while the world seeks freedom, independence in action, [word indistinct] and fruitful cooperation. The United States wants people to be slaves while God has created them free. It wants to be the patron of all while the era of patronage has fallen into the ash heap of history.

But is the United States the essence and master of the world? Assuredly, no! This arrogance and this display of force are a provocation to free conscience, but it does not (?remove) the clarity of souls, their deep peace and their calmness created by self-confidence.

Let the flags of the 17th feast of the Great 1 September Revolution flutter in our country's skies; let its fresh air drift; let all light shine. carry our torches, but you must be vigilant to perfidy, enough to repel the assault of angry wolves. Forward, and revolutionary struggle continues!

Al-Qadhdhafi Opens River Project Pipe Plant

LD271551 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1430 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Al-Braugah 27 Aug (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution yesterday opened a plant for the production of the huge pipes that will carry the waters of the man-made river, the eighth wonder of the world. The Libyan Arab people decided by its free will to build it in the Great Jamahiriyah.

A great popular ceremony was held in Al-Braugah region marking the beginning of the project's second phase. The ceremony, held within the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud; the secretary and members of the General People's Congress; brothers Abu Musa and Khalid al-Imlah, members of the Fatah movement's revolutionary leadership; the Korean construction minister; a number of General People's Committee secretaries; secretaries of people's congresses of municipalities; and a large number of citizens.

When the brother leader of the revolution arrived at the celebration, the popular masses surrounded him and loudly cheered the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, declaring their firm determination and persistence to continue moving forward toward achieving more giant civilized accomplishments in the land of the Great Jamahiriyah, the land of all Arabs and free people in the world. The masses reaffirmed in their echoing chants their commitment to the principles and objectives of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, the depth of their faith in the vanguard humanitarian ideology and their constant readiness to obey the order to defend it to the death.

The secretary of the popular committee for the administration and execution of the great man-made river reviewed the importance of the project for the Libyan Arab people and also for the entire Arab nation and the stages of the project that have been completed so far.

Amid resounding revolutionary chants the brother leader of the revolution cut the ribbon, thus officially inaugurating the most modern and biggest pipe plant in the world. The leader and the guests of the Great Jamahiriyah then toured the plant and inspected the various stages of manufacturing the giant pipes.

Officials for the administration and execution of the great man-made river said that the pipe plant that was opened yesterday evening is one of two huge plants for manufacturing the concrete pipes for the project. The 4-meter pipes will carry the water of the man-made river from deep in the desert to the Libyan Arab coast, thus turning vast areas of arid land into green pastures. The officials said that the main route of the giant pipeline is 1,600 km long over an area of approximately 150 hectares. [figures as received]

The plant has two production lines each with a production capacity of 330 meters of pipe a day. Thus the plant's production capacity is 660 meters of pipe a day.

MAURITANIA

Foreign Minister Leaves for Nonaligned Meeting

LD272219 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel 'Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, this morning left Nouakchott on his way to Harare, where he will participate in the ministerial meeting preparing for the nonaligned summit, which will be held next week in the capital of Zimbabwe. The minister is accompanied by a number of officials of his ministry.

MOROCCO

Filali Departs For Nonaligned Ministers Meeting

LD272031 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Abdellatif Filali, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, this morning left Rabat on his way to Harare in Zimbabwe to preside over the Moroccan delegation to the meeting of the nonaligned foreign ministers. In addition, Mr Filali will represent his majesty at the nonaligned summit. [passage omitted]

Equatorial Guinea President Arrives 27 Aug

LD271234 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Mr Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, arrived in Morocco this morning. [passage omitted]

SUDAN

U.S. Embassy Denies Reports of Supporting Garang

JN271822 Khartoum SUNA in English
1745 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 27, SUNA — The United States has rebuffed as misleading information the news carried recently by the British magazine *The Economist* saying that the U.S.A. presents financial and military assistance to the rebel forces of John Garang.

In a statement issued here, the U.S. Embassy to Khartoum described as untrue the news of *The Economist* and further explained that Sudan is considered as one of the biggest receivers in the world of the U.S. aid.

The statement, furthermore, elaborated to put the figure of financial aid donated by the U.S. to Sudan as reached 68 million dollars to fund import of wheat and oil products.

On the other hand, the mouthpiece of the elected government's biggest ruling party partner, *Sawt al-Ummah* today reported that the American statement depicted the U.S. support to the democratic government of Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

President Ronald Reagan has personally announced his confidence in the leadership of Al-Mahdi, the daily *Al-Ummah* wrote.

However, *Al-Ummah* said, citing special sources, the American Government, after it classified as terrorist the rebel's movement of John Garang, had decided the suspension of offering entry visas to the rebels' representatives who applied for entering U.S.A. to explain their views on the reasons behind the terrorist war they are launching against the government of Khartoum.

Garang movement's representatives in London, Paris, Bonn and Rome faced a difficult political situation after their terrorist misdeed of shooting down a civilian plane in southern Sudan killing all its 60 passengers on board last fortnight, *Al-Ummah* said.

Uganda Closes Borders; Damage To South Seen

JN271748 Khartoum SUNA in English
1730 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 27, SUNA — Uganda has closed its joint borders with Sudan following the allegations that Sudan helps the followers of the Ugandan former President Titu Okello against the current [government] of President Yoweri Museveni.

A Ugandan official claimed that the Ugandan outlaws who attacked the city of Golo in Uganda came aboard Sudanese military vehicles.

On the other hand Ugandan sources affirmed that 200 trucks loaded with food supplies on their way to southern Sudan were prevented by the Ugandan authorities to enter the Sudanese borders.

Meanwhile, SUNA correspondent in Nairobi said the Sudanese Embassy in Uganda has stressed that it has not received any official notice from the Ugandan Government on the closure of the borders. Observers here said that the first who will be affected by the closure of the borders are citizens of southern Sudan already suffered by famine.

It is to be recalled that the Ugandan Government's decision to close the borders with the Sudan will be of great benefit to the rebels of Col. John Garang. On the other hand Sudanese official source stressed that Sudan is ready to form a joint Sudanese-Ugandan committee to observe any aggressive activities on the two countries broders. The source added that Sudan was astonished by the Ugandan recent accusations that Sudan was helping the Ugandans who oppose the current Ugandan Government.

Sudan's keenness to boost relations with Uganda was affirmed by the Sudanese Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi during his meeting with the Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni in the last eastern and central African states summit held in Nairobi, the source explained.

Syria's Al-Shar' Stops En Route To Harare

JN280620 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' arrived in Khartoum yesterday evening en route to Harare to take part in the nonaligned foreign ministers conference opening today.

In an airport statement, Al-Shar' stressed the strong relations between Sudan and Syria bolstered through mutual visits by delegations from the two countries. The minister said the regime of former President Numayri was a stumbling block to cooperation between the two fraternal countries. However, relations are now improving progressively and there is extensive cooperation in all fields, in the interest of the goals of the Arab nation and its struggle against imperialist and Zionist conspiracies, and to advance the common struggle of the Arab peoples for complete independence and unity. Al-Shar' said Syria has every respect and appreciation for the Sudanese brethren, and hope they will achieve progress and prosperity in all economic and social spheres. He stressed in conclusion that the nonaligned conference will produce important results and resolutions which should bolster the common struggle of the nonaligned countries against imperialism and Zionism.

SPLA Commander Interviewed on Food Problems

MB261714 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 26 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Sudan the talking has stopped and recriminations are flying following the downing of a civilian airliner taking off from the southern town of Malakal last week with the loss of 60 lives. Southern rebels of John Garang's SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] admitted responsibility and said Sadiq al-Mahdi's government in Khartoum had been warned in advance not to allow flights of any kind in what the SPLA called the war zone. Meanwhile the appalling problems of refugees, lack of food and other supplies and imminent starvation hang over the south as the fighting continues. Mike Wooldridge has just been to an SPLA camp at (Narous), just inside the Sudan border with Kenya. He talked to local SPLA commander, Lieutenant Colonel Martin Manyel, and put it to him that continuing the war was causing unacceptable suffering for the people.

[Begin recording] [Manyel] The plight of these people is not actually the ... [changes thought] It is a mere neglect by people after 32 years of independence. They have never been improved. They have been neglected, and we think the [words indistinct] of these people was not caused by the SPLA. SPLA took up arms in frustration to fight for the justice, equality we have been denied for the last 32 years of independence.

[Wooldridge] Whatever the cause the consequences, which you see here, however, these people, many of them obviously very hungry, many of them have lost their cattle. They wouldn't be in that position, would they, if the SPLA had not decided to start this rebellion against the government 3 years ago.
[Manyel] Oh, that is funny. We did not start the rebellion out of the blue. We started the rebellion, as you call it, because there was a cause for the fight, but whatever the plight is it can't be helped because if we leave them like this they will continue for centuries to remain where they are, but if people struggle, (?and) we are justified to do it we hope that the plight will be reduced and anybody who lives after that when the SPLA is in full control we shall develop the resources of our people.

[Wooldridge] There are civilians in the towns still held by the government who are as badly or if not worse off than the people we have seen here in this camp. Why will the SPLA not allow, not arrange a food truce with the government that will not allow food supplies to reach those people?
[Manyel] The SPLA, we didn't stop food, but SPLA is fighting a war. At the moment we (?realized that the need) [words indistinct] SPLA to allow the international and voluntary agencies to fly food to Juba and to Waw and the moment we learned that there was a misuse of this food for military purposes by the prime minister of the Sudan we thought that it was no longer to the interests of the people because the food doesn't even go to the people. The moment it goes to the towns it is the army that takes it over because all the routes leading to the towns the army is not getting any supplies from anywhere. [sentence as heard] The recent events in Juba ...

[Wooldridge, interrupting] But when these food supplies were able to get through to the towns they were in many cases distributed by international relief workers. Surely that was a safeguard against that food going to the military.
[Manyel] I doubt. The food that went to Juba ... [changes thought] General (Pitocilu) has formed his own committee, and he was not under direct supervision of the international bodies. We have eyewitnesses. Contrary, when the food is being brought under the auspices of the SPLA, you people have seen the population — they are well organized, they are receiving the food, they are receiving the security, security for the relief workers, security for everybody in the area under the control of the SPLA. Now, what is the problem that the agencies should not filter this food or should pass it through the SPLA control areas? What is their problem, if the international community is ready to help the population in the war zones? Why don't they do this? Because there is nothing that will stop them. (Narous) has proved an example. [end recording]

Anya Nya II Welcomes Suspension of SPLM Dialogue

JN271055 Khartoum SUNA in English
1030 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Juba, Southern Sudan Aug. 27 (SUNA) — The deputy governor of Upper Nile administrative area Brigadier David Aquir [name as received] met yesterday with Anya Nya II political wing chairman Mr Gabrial Gang [name as received].

During the meeting Mr Gang said Anya Nya II welcomed the government decision to stop dialogue with the SPLA/SPLM and appealed to the government to fix a date for the constitutional conference. He condemned the shooting down of Sudan Air Fokkers by Garang troops and described it as a barbaric act which resulted in the killing of innocent people. The Upper Nile governor expressed his appreciation to Gang and said that Upper Nile citizens support Anya Nya II aims, and the peaceful solution for the southern Sudan question.

Radio SPLA Claims Mandari Militiamen Join SPLM

EA272010 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Reports reaching radio SPLA from Equatoria say that the Mandari chiefs have positively responded to a call for peace by the SPLM chairman and SPLA Commander in chief Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior. According to our correspondent in Equatoria, the Mandari chiefs have pledged their strong support to the SPLM/SPLA and 36 of their militiamen have reported themselves to the commander of SPLA forces in Mandari area with all their rifles. The correspondent said that some of the militiamen have been sent to Juba by the chiefs to bring back their cattle.

The relations between the SPLA with the Mandari citizens are good and the Mandari chiefs have requested that their loyalty and support to the movement be conveyed to the SPLM/SPLA leader Col Dr John Garang de Mabior.

Informed sources in the office of the chairman and commander in chief told Radio SPLA that the SPLM/SPLA leader Col Dr John Garang de Mabior has wholeheartedly welcomed the Mandari militia and the people into the SPLA which is their true movement and added that the SPLA is working hard to bring other government militia under SPLA command and they are being absorbed in the SPLA with good ranks.

The sources went on to say that the Gordon Kong militia is now finished and the coming of the Mandari militia into the SPLA is a major blow to the Muzerewas of the town.

The SPLM/SPLA leader has congratulated the Mandari chiefs and people and disclosed that he is sending two SPLA officers of Mandari tribe to organize the Mandari militia. The officers to go on this mission are Lieutenant Nyambo and Lt Hayginis Wani Bulen Bota.

TUNISIA

KUNA Reports UN Ambassador Mezri Chkir Dismissed

LD281030 Kuwait KUNA in English
0836 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, Aug 28 (KUNA) — A close associate of former premier Mohamed Mzali has been sacked from his post as Tunisian ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva. A decree published in the official gazette today said Mezri Chkir has been relieved from his post.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Reports 12 Moroccans Killed

LD272343 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Western Sahara: A communique issued by the Saharan Information Ministry in the liberated territories says the Saharan People's Liberation Army launched an attack last Sunday [24 Aug] against a military post of the Moroccan monarchist invasion forces in the region of Smara. The attack resulted in the killing of 7 Moroccan troops. The communique adds that the next day the Saharan combatants launched two more attacks on two bases of the Moroccan monarchist forces in the region of Farsia, killing 5 and wounding several more.

ETHIOPIA

Goshu Wolde Departs for Harare Ministerial Meeting

EA271905 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Goshu Wolde, member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs for Socialist Ethiopia, left here today to participate in the eighth session of the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement opening in the Zimbabwean capital of Harare tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Comrade Goshu said in a statement at the airport that the conference was taking place at a time when the intensification of the struggle in southern Africa has reached a very high stage. He said that the convening of the conference at the newly-independent country of Zimbabwe demonstrates that international attention (?is) paid to the struggle. [passage omitted]

WAKH: Eritrean Forces Inflict 'Serious' Troop Losses

JN271122 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0940 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Aug (WAKH) — The Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] office here has reported that the People's Army for the Liberation of Eritrea killed and wounded 110 Ethiopian troops and captured 45 others.

A statement issued today by the office reported that the People's Army forces, which belong to the EPLF, confronted (Barkab Li'alay) region large Ethiopian forces which were searching the villages and attacking civilians. Fierce battles ensued and resulted in inflicting serious losses on these forces in life and equipment. The statement indicated that the EPLF forces captured 129 Kalashnikov machine guns, 8 Bren machine guns, 14 RPG launchers, 3 radio sets, and large quantities of grenades and ammunition. The statement added that other clashes erupted with the Ethiopian Army in the suburbs of Barentu and on the left side of the Nacfa front in addition to other regions. This resulted in the death of a number of troops and the capture of large quantities of weapons.

KENYA

Moi Says Border Cooperation To Continue With Somalia

EA272041 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that Kenya and Somalia will continue to cooperate in security measures to ensure that there was peace and harmony along their common border. The president noted that since his talks with President Siad Barre during his visit to Somalia, there was a great improvement in security along the border except for a few incidents of thefts and robberies. He said people on both sides were living peacefully. He added that the two governments will continue to apprehend thieves so that they did not trouble Wananchi any more.

President Moi was addressing a goodwill delegation from Lamu District which visited him at State House, Mombasa, led by the member of Parliament for Lamu West, Mr Omar Twalib Mzee who is also the secretary of the Lamu District in KANU branch.

The president further called on the Lamu District commissioner, Mr Mwalimu Kiti who is the chairman of the District Security Committee to mobilize the forces in the area so as to tighten security in the area. [passage omitted]

Mwangale, Sudan's Al-Hindi Meet, Discuss Relations

JN271801 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 27, SUNA — The Kenyan foreign minister affirmed that his country has been and would continue boosting Sudan's unity and stability and that it will never allow any activities against Sudan from within the Kenyan territories.

In a meeting here yesterday with the Sudanese Foreign Minister Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, the Kenyan official Elijah Mwangale has emphasized his country's backing for the government in the Sudan.

The two ministers further reviewed bilateral relations and ways of boosting them.

Al-Hindi has also briefed the Kenyan official on the current events in the Sudan following the downing of a civilian airliner by the troops of Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) led by rebel John Garang.

SOMALIA

Rebels Report Army-Civilian Clashes in North

EA272329 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Trops of the Mogadishu regime carried out looting and massacres in the village of Arabsiyo in Gebile District [in northern Somalia] on 14 August. This occured after Somali National Movement fighters planted mines at the entrance to (Dagahmadobe) Army base on the outskirts of Arabsiyo. One truck belonging to the gangsters was destroyed.

The commander of the base ordered the houses of residents and farmers to be looted and searched. The gangster soldiers burned down 24 houses close to the base and stole jewelry, furniture, and money estimated at 10 million Somali shillings.

The commander of the Arabsiyo base also ordered that people should not come closer than 10 km to the base and that anyone coming closer than 5 km would be shot and their livestock would be confiscated. Fifty elders from the Arabsiyo area were arrested for this reason.

TANZANIA

PDRY's Al-Dali Leaves for NAM Ministers' Meeting

EA271847 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Member of the YSP Political Bureau and Foreign Minister Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali left Dar es Salaam today for Harare to attend meetings of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned states. Brother al-Dali had held talks with his Tanzanian counterpart, they discussed bilateral relations and ways of developing them.

UGANDA

Government Confirms Halt to Relief to S. Sudan

EA271940 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The Uganda Government has confirmed reports that it has stopped the movement of traffic carrying relief supplies from Uganda to southern Sudan.

In a statement issued in Entebbe today, the minister of public service and Cabinet affairs now holding the portfolio of foreign affairs, Mr Kibirango, said that the Government of Uganda took the decision yesterday after establishing that some of the relief supplies bought in Uganda by the UN World Food Programme and other agencies and sent across the border into the Sudan with the cooperation of the Uganda Government had been used by former Uganda soldiers who cross from southern Sudan and other areas along the Ugandan-northern border with the Sudan last week.

The minister emphasized that as soon as the government is satisfied that supplies do not fall into the hands of dissident Ugandan elements and that they would be used solely for the benefit of the starving civilian population in southern Sudan the government will not hesitate to allow the flow of relief supplies to be resumed across the common border without interference.

Before the attacks, Uganda had allowed relief agencies to use her airports and roads to take food to southern Sudan. Mr Kibirango said his government took the action to stop supplies from reaching criminal elements who are disturbing peace in the region.

Uganda as both a transit and a landlocked country, he added, takes great pains not to disrupt any efforts aimed at alleviating suffering caused by famine in southern Sudan. He pointed out that Uganda is signatory to the Law of the Sea Convention governing the transit rights of landlocked countries and she has been a beneficiary of similar international relief efforts.

It will be recalled that prior to Uganda Government action, relief supplies into southern Sudan had either been suspended or stopped due to the recent shooting down of the Sudanese Airways plane at Malakal in which all the passengers were killed.

CHAD

Ndjamena Comments on Fada Battle, Libyan Ambitions

AB262247 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] A pitched battle has just broken out at Fada between Acheikh ibn Oumar's troops and those of Goukouni Oueddei. According to reports reaching us, Acheikh's troops have defeated those of Goukouni Oueddei since the town is under their control. This new fight clearly confirms what we have been telling you about the situation prevailing there and which had also been confirmed by the reliable statements by our fellow countrymen who succeeded in fleeing the hell imposed by the Libyans in the northern part of the country currently under the control of Al-Qadhdhafi's mercenaries.

What Al-Qadhdhafi wants is this kind of fight aimed at massacring as many Chadians as possible. His military presence in our country is there to confirm it. What is happening at Fada falls in line with the logic of the dangerous philosophy of the terrorist of Libya — that is, to divide Chadians to rule their country as an autocrat, to weaken the Chadian people, to reduce them to the state of a dominated people totally under the empire of the Libyans. But the truth is that Chadian patriots cannot and will never allow Chad to disappear as an independent and sovereign country. Whatever he may do, the Libyan regime will not succeed in bringing Chad under his empire. [passage omitted]

The Chadians should now open their eyes to see their main enemy — that is, he who wants to take hold of Chad. Al-Qadhdhafi's ambitions will not frighten the Chadian people who are fiercely determined to liberate their occupied lands. [passage omitted]

At Fada, it is the Chadians who fought them and it was still Chadian blood that was shed. Who is in fact behind all these maneuvers? Of course, it is Al-Qadhdhafi. At the same time, the international terrorist is rejoicing along with two of his (?puppets) whose troops, it is said, fought at Fada. What are these puppets doing in Tripoli while the Chadians who, they say, support them, are fighting at Fada and in other localities? In fact, they are (?hostages, puppets under the Libyan yoke).

After the successive military failures in the face of the unflinching determination of the national Armed Forces, whose courage is known to everyone, al-Qadhdhafi has come back but the Chadians are now aware of the situation. Many Chadians have revolted against him, succeeded in challenging his military forces, and returned to the liberated part of the country. Many others have decided to take up their weapons against the Libyan invaders. [passage omitted]

GABON

Nationwide Telecommunications, TV Coverage Planned

AB270915 Dakar PANA in French
1653 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Dakar, 26 Aug (AGP-GAB/PANA) — A 1.5 million CFA francs loan agreement for a project to extend telecommunications and television service to cover the entire Gabonese territory was signed last Wednesday in Libreville between Gabon's Post and Telecommunications Office (OPT) and the Gabonese Banking Union (UGB).

The signing of this financial agreement is the outcome of several months of negotiations between the two parties. The coverage of the entire country by the television service as well as telecommunications is necessary for the realization of certain objectives, in particular the fight against rural exodus, freeing areas in the interior of the country from their land-locked condition, and developing industrial and commercial activities in these areas.

According to OPT Director General Thomas Souah, the program will enable the office to "provide all the provinces with modern communications means to reflect the economic health of our country."

BURKINA FASO

Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega Arrives, Comments

AB271425 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The most important event today is obviously the arrival of Commandant Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua [title as heard]. He was welcomed with enthusiasm to Ouagadougou by the Burkinabe people shortly after 1100. An air of public gaiety and a militant enthusiasm marked the first part of the visit by the Nicaraguan President, Comrade Daniel Ortega. The dancing, chanting, and slogans all testified to the same thing: Burkina Faso is happy to welcome Comrade Daniel Ortega.

The Nicaraguan president, who arrived at 1115, was welcomed by his brother and comrade, Captain Thomas Sankara. After the playing of the national anthems and the usual presentations, the two presidents and their wives planted trees before going to the vip lounge where President Ortega was to speak to the press. Cheered by the crowds from the airport to the guest house, the atmosphere was that of a great day. Multicolored streamers fluttered in the wind with their inscriptions of Viva Sankara/Ortega. Militants of the various sectors, the committees for the defense of the revolution, traders, and pioneers, were all filled with joy and militant fervor.

At the VIP lounge of the Ouagadougou International Airport, President Daniel Ortega spoke to the press: his sentiments on setting foot for the first time on the free land of Burkina, the situation in Nicaragua in light of the U.S. open assistance to the Contras, and the upcoming nonaligned summit were the issues he touched on. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] [Ortega in Spanish with consecutive French translation] First of all, I would like to greet the people of Burkina Faso on behalf of all the people of Nicaragua. I am proud to be here in Burkina Faso to be close to Capt Thomas Sankara, who has been able to defend the interests of the people, who are the same as the Nicaraguan people. We have a common identity, we have a common objective. My visit to Burkina Faso is therefore to strenghten this relation.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade President, in a few days' time the Eighth Nonaligned Summit will take place. How does Nicaragua view this great forum?
[Ortega] As we are at the eve of this summit, Nicaragua will certainly make every effort toward the strengthening of this organization. Obviously, as this summit is taking place in Zimbabwe, I will express our solidarity with the people of South Africa who are fighting racism. Nicaragua has proposed to host the next summit, [words indistinct] in the perspective of strengthening the ideals of the movement.

[Reporter] A last question, Comrade President. What is the prevailing situation in Nicaragua after the United States decide to give $100 million assistance to the Contras?

[Ortega] The most dangerous thing is not the sending of the money and weapons to the mercenaries, because the mercenaries have already been vanquished by the people of Nicaragua. What is dangerous is the military assistants that the United States has sent. These are men who are coming to fight directly against the Nicaraguan people. Also, the Congress has given the green light to the CIA to participate in terrorist activities in Nicaragua. This is an interventionist process, because this is exactly what happened in Vietnam. They started off with 12 advisers, and later they got mixed up in the war.

[Words indistinct] The decision by the International Court of Justice. The United States has disregarded these decisions. [end recording]

Sankara, Nigerian Labor Minister Discuss Ties

AB252209 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The comrade chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso received in audience this morning the Nigerian minister of employment, labor, and productivity, Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni, on a private visit to our country since yesterday. Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni was taken to the comrade chairman by Comrade Souley Mouhammed, principal private secretary of the Burkina Faso president's office.

After the audience, Rear Admiral Koshoni said the private nature of his visit did not prevent him from talking with President Thomas Sankara about the relations between the two countries. They discussed the means by which they could further strengthen these relations.

GHANA

Japan Signs Pact To Develop Medical Research Center

AB262154 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Ghana and Japan today signed a 5-year agreement to sustain research work and develop the capability of the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research in Accra. The leader of the Noguchi project implementation survey team, (Professor Akira Shishido) signed for his country while the vice chancellor of the University of Ghana, Professor Akilapa Sawyer, signed for Ghana. Under the agreement, three units of the institute are to be fully equipped and staffed with scientists needed to carry out research and delivery services. These are the virology, epidemiology and nutrition units. The new project will involve the institute in an increasingly direct public service role as a diagnostic center for viral diseases and facilities for monitoring the quality of vaccines and the efficiency of the national immunization program. [passage omitted]

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Queried on Mini-Summit, RSA

AB261853 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 26 Aug 86 pp 19,20

[Interview with Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny by Yves Mourousi of French Television TF-1 on 25 August in Abidjan]

[Excerpts][Mourousi] Mr President, Cameroon has been plunged into mourning by an unprecedented catastrophe which has left 2,000 people dead. How do you feel about this tragedy?
[Houphouet-Boigny] Anything that touches any African state cannot leave us indifferent, especially where death is involved.

[Mourousi] In the forthcoming weeks, Africa will be the major topic of Europe. Africans will have to express themselves. This is why I wanted to meet you today to learn about this Africa which has been in the news in recent months. In Yamoussoukro, you met some of your Francophone colleagues. People called it a mini-summit. This morning, the chairman of the OAU granted an interview to *Liberation*. In everything that is being said about Africa today, in everything we Europeans say about Africa, the major issue remains the relationship between Africans and South Africa. Do you not have the impression that this relationship is changing so many things, so many important things to the extent that today, the only topic people discuss about is South Africa, to the detriment of the true problems facing Africa?
[Houphouet-Boigny] The time allotted to us will not enable me to develop the various topics you have just spoken about. The general situation in Africa is preoccupying, if not grave. At its creation, the OAU set very precise goals for itself: leading our Africa to complete decolonization and at the same time ensuring the eradication of all forms of racial discrimination, in particular the apartheid system institutionalized by the whites in South Africa. Apart from Namibia, which is not yet independent, we can say that the entire African continent has gained independence thanks to the OAU. But the situation of our continent remains preoccupying in both the political and economic sectors in the political arena, Africa has still not yet achieved peace and political stability. [passage omitted]

[Mourousi] As a head of state, are you afraid today of a series of destabilizing attempts against African countries?
[Houphouet-Boigny] Yes, because of the weaknesses of certain African cadres and the lack of understanding on the part of our friends.

[Mourousi] What do you mean, Mr President? You were in Yamoussoukro where you gathered the heads of state of Gabon, Togo, Zaire... not much was learned about the result of this summit. I suppose that if people did not learn much about this meeting, it is because not much was achieved....
[Houphouet-Boigny] It was because we did not want to reveal much about it.

[Mourousi] Was this problem of destabilization discussed in Yamoussoukro at least?

[Houphouet-Boigny] It is a problem of security. I repeat that we cannot do anything without peace and stability. We consulted one another. Today, I cannot reveal to you the result of these exchanges of views which are still in progress. But we have a clear desire to resist all pressures to ensure and to maintain peace and security in our countries. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

Press Warned of Repercussions of 'Unbalanced' Coverage

AB262213 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Information Minister Momolu Getaweh today met with local journalists at his ministry in Monrovia to discuss issues concerning the reporting of events in the country. Information Minister Getaweh accused the Liberian press of what he called sensational and unbalanced reporting and warned the members of the press against such acts. Minister Getaweh also alleged some members of the press were being paid by opposition parties to create disunity in the country.

[Begin Getaweh recording] Ladies and gentlemen, like all [words indistinct] the world over, the Government of Liberia believes in the freedom of the press as the bedrock of the development of this country. And I am extremely delighted to know, therefore, that the press in Liberia is free and [words indistinct]. In fact, it is enshrined in our Constitution, Article 5. Many of ... [changes thought] Personally, I have memorized it. (?It is said in) our Constitution that all persons shall have the right to freedom of expression [words indistinct]. Despite the freedom the Constitution guarantees the press, we have observed that some journalists are abusing this freedom and this is punishable under the law. [sentence as heard] Perhaps because of party affiliation or otherwise evil intention, they have decided to engage in destructive criticism, yellow journalism, unbalanced reporting, and the like. [passage indistinct] I would like to warn those of you who are doing so to desist or else the law will take its full course.

Additionally, we have observed that certain foreigners working for independent newspapers in this country are in the habit of writing articles which are designed to tarnish the reputation of the government. I view this action on the affair as a violation of both the laws of Liberia and the protocol of the Economic Community of West African States and that of the Organization of African Unity. Therefore, I would like to caution those of you who are doing this to behave or else the government will have no alternative but to have you deported to your respective countries. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

The minister then cited some headlines in local newspapers which he said were destructive and [words indistinct] in the society. [passage indistinct]

NIGERIA

Babangida 'Full of Hope' Entering Second Year

AB261547 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has said that the government is approaching a second year in office full of hope and very determined to succeed. Answering questions from State House correspondents after a meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, AFRC, in Lagos today, the president stated that the economy had been the most thorny problem faced by the government but with the cooperation of the people, he said, the problem would soon be solved. President Babangida said it was now clear that four factors were affecting the economy, three of which he named. These are oil which he called the external factor, weather, the actual factor, and human beings, the (?operators). He said that if [words indistinct], there was hope but did note there was still the problem as the economy was dependent on oil.

The president stated that God had been very kind to Nigeria as the weather had been very good. He also acknowledged the sacrifices being made by the people. A meeting of the National Council of State was also held today in Lagos. It followed the meeting of the AFRC.

Press Assesses First Year

AB271010 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 27 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Most of the newspapers devote their editorial columns to the 1 year of the Babangida administration. Although the papers agree that 1 year is too short a time to correctly assess the government, they feel that the period is enough for the administration to have laid down the framework for solving the nation's problems.

The [*National*] *Concord* and the [*Nigerian*] *Herald* say in spite of government's attempt at articulating its economic program, most people feel that the administration lacks any well defined sociopolitical and economic agenda that has a fair chance of success. The papers believe that the lot of the working class has not greatly improved more than before, as high cost of living continues to escalate. While the *Concord* congratulates President Ibrahim Babangida and his team for their performance so far, it wants them to realize that there is still room for improvement in all spheres. The *Herald*, on its part, says the 1 year of Babangida government has once again shown that the only enduring answer to the complex problems of the nation is a self-reliant economy erected on a popular democratic polity.

The [*Nigerian*]*Observer* commends the government for its monumental achievement for the past 1 year, although the paper believes that the administration still needs to do more in the area of economy, which has continued to defy solutions. As the government enters its second year, the paper advises it not to relent its efforts to return the country to civil rule by 1990. The *Observer* calls on Nigerians to continue to give the administration the support it deserves.

The [*Daily*] *Sketch*, like other newspapers, believes that the administration has done very well in its human rights policy, although the same cannot be said for the economy. The *Sketch* and *Observer* hope that through the proposed second-tier foreign exchange market, the government will achieve its economic recovery programs.

The *Vanguard*, in its second part assessment, notes that the Babangida administration has evolved concrete steps to deal with the nation's economic problems. It mentions in particular the 15-month economic emergency period declared by the government and the impending second-tier foreign exchange market program, as some of the measures to revamp the economy.

The [*Nigerian*] *Statesman*, the *Daily Star*, the [*Nigerian*] *Chronicle* and the *New Nigerian* agree that the activities and pronouncements of the administration this past year indicate a thrust in the positive direction. The papers point out that by this, the regime has created the right atmophere for the achievement of national goals and objectives. According to them, the avowed mission of the administration to create a new leadership of vigor and probity for the future, is (?epoch-making) and a step well conceived. They also commend the government's ability to reinvigorate the principles of democracy in a military regime.

The *Statesman*, the *Star*, the *Chronicle*, and the *New Nigerian*are gladdened that during the period under review the regime has been able to come out more forcefully to make a noticeable impact on global issues and events with special emphasis on Africa. They feel that this posture is clearly evident in Nigeria's continued assistance to the nationalists in South Africa and the boycott of the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh.

The papers believe that the government deserves the sympathy of all for having the courage to face hard choices squarely and make decisions. They wish the administration success in all its efforts to rebuild the economy and provide a healthy and productive future political atmosphere.

Plan for Domestically Produced Warship Revealed

AB252309 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The chief of naval staff, Rear-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, today granted an audience to the commanding officer of the visiting Indian warship, (Ins Godavari), Captain Malen Kamic, in his office. The ship, which sailed from Thames in England, berthed at Marina earlier in the day. Correspondent Musa Ali has the report.

[Ali] Rear Admiral Aikhomu told his guest that the two countries had a lot in common, apart from the cordial relations which exist between them. He stated that India's contribution to the training of officers and men of the Nigerian Navy was immense. Rear Admiral Aikhomu remarked that Nigeria cherished the technological breakthrough India was making in all fronts and with the establishment of a Naval college in the country, Nigeria could achieve such a feat in the near future. The visit of the Indian frigate, he noted, was a challenge to Nigeria, whose warship would soon visit India. He disclosed that there was a plan for Nigeria to build its first warship at home within the next 10 years. A program aimed at achieving such a great feat has been designed by the Nigerian Navy.

Replying, Captain Kamic said the Nigerian Navy was the best in the West African subregion. He stated that the warship, (Ins Godavari) was the first Indian frigate to be produced in India and has sailed to many countries in Europe and America. Captain Kamic said that the ship and the crew will visit places of interest in Lagos and by the time the warship departs for home, the bonds of friendship between the two countries would have grown stronger.

The ship, which will spend 5 days in Lagos, is fitted with missiles, anti-ship and aircraft guns, as well as antisubmarine torpedoes. It is 125.6 meters long and 14.5 meters in (depth). Other features of the ship include [words indistinct] machinery, and equipment. The ship leaves for home on Friday.

Government Urges SWAPO To Intensify Struggle

AB262152 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Nigeria has called for an immediate end to apartheid in South Africa and the illegal occupation of Namibia. In a message on the occasion of Namibia Day in Lagos today, the Federal Government described the atrocities in Namibia as a crime against humanity. It reiterated its rejection of the concept of linkage to Namibia's independence. The government also condemned the so-called interim administration and described it as an attempt by racist South Africa to forestall the independence of Namibia. It is the view of the government that the South African People's Organization, SWAPO, has no choice but to intensify the war of liberation following the Pretoria regime's intransigence. The government called on the international community to redouble its assistance to SWAPO and to intensify efforts at eliminating racist South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. It also called on the Security Council of the United Nations to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Pretoria.

The government reaffirmed its solidarity with the people of Namibia and assured them of its determination to continue to render diplomatic, material, and financial assistance to SWAPO.[passage omitted]

'Solidarity' Delegation Departs for Cameroon

AB261942 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Nigeria is sending a solidarity delegation to Cameroon to express her sympathy with the government and people of that country following toxic sulfur gas explosion in which many people lost their lives. The delegation, which is being led by the minister of special duties, Air Vice Marshal I.A. Shekari, will assess the situation and determine the type and extent of assistance that Nigeria can offer [words indistinct]. It will also take measures aimed at preventing other problems associated with the accident which can pose serious threats to both countries.

ANGOLA

UNITA Reportedly To Offer Cease-Fire to MPLA

MB071137 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] It has been reported from Lisbon that the UNITA movement of Angola is to make a cease-fire proposal at the end of its congress being held at Jamba in southeastern Angola.

Radio RSA's correspondent in Lisbon says the offer will be made conditional to talks between UNITA and the ruling MPLA. Our correspondent says it is the first time that a suggested MPLA-UNITA meeting has been accompanied by a cease-fire offer.

UNITA sources in Lisbon have also revealed plans for another visit to the United States by Dr Jonas Savimbi, to guarantee the supply of military aid.

Government Message on SWAPO Anniversary

MB270800 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The Angolan Government has sent a congratulatory message to the SWAPO Central Committee on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle in Namibia.

The message, which was signed by Comrade Jacinto Paulo de Castro, director of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Department for External Relations, stated that the launching of the armed struggle by SWAPO on 25 August 1966 gave a greater dimension to the Namibian people's struggle against the oppressive Pretoria regime forces for the achievement of basic human rights.

On this occasion, the Angolan people and the MPLA-Labor Party reiterate their support for the SWAPO leadership in its guidance of the Namibian people's struggle.

BOTSWANA

Foreign Minister on Reports of RSA Expulsions

MB262027 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The minister for external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, was asked to comment on reports that South Africa had already started expelling Batswana working in South Africa. She said she had no reason to doubt tht South Africa could do that but added South Africa is not going to [words indistinct] that, she needs our labor and we need the money. She said that government was addressing the issue through labor-creating projects in the rural areas. She also added that Botswana continues to (?hail) the work that Sir Seretse Khama [words indistinct] security pact with South Africa.

COMOROS

'Arafat Arrives From Madagascar for Visit

JN271819 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Moroni last night on an official visit to the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros after a 1-day visit to Madagascar during which he held talks with the Malagasy president on developments in the Palestine question, the current Arab and African situation, and relations between the PLO and Madagascar and ways to promote them. The Malagasy president stressed Madagascar's full and continued support for the PLO, saying that putting out the torch of the Palestinian struggle means putting out the torch of revolution in the world. For his part, Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the PLO will continue its struggle until victory.

MADAGASCAR

President Holds Closed Meeting With 'Arafat

JN271633 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, held a closed meeting with Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka in the Malagasy capital today. WAFA said that during the closed meeting they completed the talks between the two sides and discussed issues of mutual interest and relations between the PLO and Magadascar.

MOZAMBIQUE

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Maputo on 2-Day Visit

MB271507 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Maputo this afternoon on a 2-day visit at the invitation of Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The distinguished guest was welcomed at the Maputo international airport by President Samora Machel, who was accompanied by Mario Machungo, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and prime minister, and members of the Council of Ministers. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Mozambique and a large number of residents were also at the airport.

Yasir 'Arafat, who was given a head of state welcome, is also the commander in chief of the Palestine Revolution Forces and chairman of the Central Committee of the Fatah Liberation Movement. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee is accompanied by an important delegation of that movement.

Machel Speaks at Reception

LD272221 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2200 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] President Samora Machel of Mozambique stated in Maputo today that the Harare nonaligned summit should provide an opportunity for mobilizing international opinion for the resolution of the problems of southern Africa. In this connection he specifically mentioned apartheid in South Africa, colonialism in Namibia, and the destabilization of the Frontline States.

The Mozambican president was speaking at a reception for PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat who arrived in Maputo today on an official 2-day visit.

Machel reiterated Mozambique's political, moral, and diplomatic support for the PLO and voiced concern at the attempts by certain forces to split the organization's ranks.

Chissano Leaves For Nonaligned Summit

MB271156 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's foreign minister, left for Harare this morning, where the ministerial meeting which will prepare the agenda for the Nonaligned Movement's eighth summit begins tommorow. The ministerial meeting has been preceded by a meeting of a group of experts which identified the main political and economic issues to be discussed by the heads of state and government of the 102 members of the Nonaligned Movement.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO's Nujoma Speaks on Namibian Independence

EA271419 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
to South Africa 1930 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Program entitled: "President Nujoma Speaks"]

[Text] [Announcer] First, the SWAPO president [Sam Nujoma] will assess the level of the struggle inside Namibia and the impact made to it [as heard] by the selfless support of the progressive mankind, and thereafter an exclusive interview he held with Radio Freedom.

[Begin recording] [Nujoma] SWAPO is vigorously intensifying the struggle in all fronts. The mass mobilization of our people at home and in exile is being carried out in order to maximize the direct and active involvement in the patriotic resistance of all the sections of the population. In the military front, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, the military wing of SWAPO, has time and time again demonstrated its staying power by scoring major victories against the occupation army of the Pretoria racist regime. In spite of its massive military buildup and wanton atrocity being perpetrated against innocent men, women and children, the Botha regime has failed to achieve its diabolical wish, that of destroying the SWAPO as the vanguard of the people's resistance, and determination to liberate the mother [land].

A colonial war which Pretoria is trying to hide from the press and the world public opinion is exerting a higher toll on the apartheid regime. For instance, over the last 4 months SWAPO liberation forces shot down four South African 1-17 Hercules transport planes and three helicopters and launched devastating mortar, rocket, and heavy machine gun attacks on nine South African military stations and camps. These are the following places: at Okao, northwestern Namibia; Oshakati, northern Namibia; (Wakana), northwestern Namibia; (Oshbuk) northwestern Namibia; Ondangwa, northern Namibia; (Ngwelule), northeastern Namibia; Ongwedina, northwestern Namibia; (Kongo) and Enana, also in eastern Namibia. The the attack entailed considerable loss of lives and South African war and war material and electricity power lines and pylons. Sabotage of communication lines has also been carried out by SWAPO guerrilla fighters in recent months.

On the diplomatic stance, we have had a general offensive that has four primary objectives. The first one is to ensure greater visibility and appreciation of the Namibian problem on its own merit as an urgent problem of independence which has been delayed for too long.

The second one is to try to expose the endless chain of atrocities being perpetrated by the racists in Namibia under the cover of news and information blackout which the regime has imposed for many years through a state of emergency, martial law, and censorship.

The third objective is to remind the United Nations and the world public opinion at large that 1986 marks the 20th anniversary of the UN termination of racist South Africa's mandate over Namibia. In reminding the international community of its sacred responsibility via-a-vis our struggling people, we have focused on the obstacle which (?impairs) our independence which must be removed in order to allow the implementation of the UN plan for the independence of our country.

The fourth objective, which is related to the last point regarding obstacles, is the continued plunder of Namibia's natural resources by the major Western powers such as the United States, UK, FRG, and their multinationals, which are more interested in minerals and profits rather than human rights and freedom of the oppressed. That is why we charge them with genocide.

What we have been doing is to (?sensitize) our friends and supporters to this issue by encouraging them to hold meetings on Namibia. There was the second Brussels international conference on Namibia in May this year. It was followed by another meeting organized by [word indistinct] in Rome in June this year. The most important conference was held in Vienna on the immediate independence of Namibia in July under the auspices of the UN Council for Namibia. These were all important and successful meetings. We are happy at the dedication by the African leaders.

What we have been stressing in our consultations with our friends is to give us the necessary resources to do the job of fighting the racists, a patriotic task that we have been shouldering for the past 20 years in the thick of the battlefield. Offers are there to train and equip our combatants, and other practical ways including funds are being considered by individual states to assist us, and we welcome this. In other ways we will continue to do the fighting against the enemy who has usurped our rights. We request assistance from all the peace-loving, justice-upholding and democratic-minded people. Furthermore, we demand the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Pretoria as an additional (?constructive) means of pressure on it to relinquish its grip over Namibia.

On the first of this year, 1986, SWAPO Central Committee issued a directive to the nation. It declared the year 1986 the year of general mobilization and decisive action for the final victory.

In pursuit of this directive which has been specific tasks to each section of the population, our people are implementing their assignment. [sentence as heard] The latest mass action was a huge rally in Windhoek organized by SWAPO and attended by 25,000 people, including hundreds of whites who wore SWAPO t-shirts, buttons, badges, and proclaimed our revolutionary slogan. The struggle continues and victory is certain. [end recording]

[Announcer] In an exclusive interview with Radio Freedom we asked the SWAPO leader whether he shares the same optimism that is always being spread around that the independence of Namibia is around the corner.

[Begin recording] [Nujoma] As a freedom fighter I am always optimistic because I know I am fighting for a just cause. Wherever a people fight against the forces of imperialism, colonialism, racism, and exploitation of man by man, [word indistinct] those who are fighting for that just cause will definitely emerge the victors in the final analysis. Therefore, Namibia's independence is inevitable, it will come. [end recording]

[Announcer] President, there is a lot of shuttling being done by South Africa with the [words indistinct] claiming that it is working towards Namibia's independence. How do you assess the role of the United States in Namibia's independence?

[Begin recording] [Nujoma] Whatever the U.S. imperialist [words indistinct] administration is sabotaging the process of genuine decolonization of Namibia. Chester Crocker is involved in a rescue operation [words indistinct] the racist fascist Botha regime from being overthrown by the masses of the Namibian people, but the maneuvers of this trick being deployed by racist South Africa and its imperialist backers certainly can only delay our independence. On protracted armed liberation struggle, certainly we will wipe out the forces of fascism, racism, and colonialism and imperialism as represented in Namibia today by the minority white racist regime of Botha in South Africa. [end recording]

[Announcer] The commander in chief of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, then looked into the level of armed struggle in Namibia.

[Begin recording] [Nujoma] Since SWAPO launched the armed liberation struggle in 1966 we have scored victories over the enemy forces in many ways and, besides that, PLAN commanders, combatants, men and women of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia have gained considerable combat experience at the battle-field, and therefore, on protracted armed liberation struggle, the racist South African occupationist forces will certainly be defeated.

Already the economy in Namibia is declining. The minority white racists in Namibia are running away, result of intensification of the war. What is left is a question of wiping them out, and we are confident that our protracted armed liberation struggle will continue. [end recording]

[Announcer] Pieter Botha recently indicated that his regime is prepared to relinquish control of Namibia if one or more of the [words indistinct] can be prepared to take over the control of Namibia. What is SWAPO's attitude towards this statement?

[Begin recording] [Nujoma] SWAPO condemns and rejects (?racist Botha's) offer of our country to other imperialist countries. Namibia belongs to the Namibians and to Africa. The people of Namibia are quite capable of ruling themselves, and we are demanding our birthright and our right to self-determination. We want to rule ourselves, to manage or mismanage our own affairs like all other people are doing in the world. [end recording]

[Announcer] Now, in as far as we are concerned, we are always being told left, right, and center by the Western media that the independence of Namibia is around the corner. But what really is holding [up] the question of cease-fire and implementation of Resolution 435?

[Begin recording] [Nujoma] There is a direct conspiracy plot being organized daily by U.S. imperialism (?regionally). You know, when the Reagan administration came to office early 1981, it [word indistinct] to amend UN Security Council Resolution 435 in favor of the Botha regime. In other words, to support racist South Africa's schemes of homelands and bantustan which have been rejected and condemned by the Namibian people. And this is exactly what the U.S. imperialism up to now wants to do. Of course, after it failed, that U.S. imperialism, to convince other nations of the world, member-states of the United Nations to amend the Resolution 435, then it came up with its own (?solution). It was originally initiated by the U.S. Reagan administration that Cuban troops should be first withdrawn from the People's Republic of Angola before free, fair, and democratic elections can take place in Namibia. [Words indistinct] national liberation forces inside.

But the reality is they basically are afraid that once a free, fair and democratic election has taken place in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations, the racists think that [words indistinct] their so-called leaders of the peoples of South-West Africa will certainly be defeated and rejected by the masses of the Namibian people [word indistinct], that is the fear over here. But, nevertheless, in the absence of a genuine negotiated settlement leading to a free, fair, and democratic election in Namibia the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO have no other alternative but to intensify the war of national liberation. The resistance will be intensified from the north to the south, from the east to the west, in order to wipe out the remnants of the Boer fascist occupation forces in Namibia and seize our power without any [word indistinct]. [end recording]

[Announcer] Lastly, the Namibian revolutionary leader conveyed this message to the embattled people of our country.

[Begin recording] [Nujoma] At this critical hour of the struggle for the liberation of South Africa, I call upon all the South African patriots to unite behind the ANC, rally behind the ANC, follow the directives given by the leaders of Umkhonto We Sizwe and fight shoulder by shoulder with Umkhonto We Sizwe freedom fighters. The freedoma and independence of South Africa lies within your own hands. You are self-liberators. Go ahead, forge ahead, with the struggle against the Boer fascists. Definitely, on protracted struggle against the forces of darkness and death led by Botha you will be the final victors. [end recording]

Further Reportage on Violence in Soweto

Information Bureau Update

MB271245 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1244 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 27, SAPA — The following is an unrest report update from the Bureau for Information:

Text:

"Further investigations into the incidents last night in Soweto have revealed that rioting had started early last night when groups of youths threw stones and petrol bombs at various targets.

"Several makeshift roadblocks were set up in different places by the rioters, who were throwing stones and petrol bombs at private vehicles.

"A police patrol arrived at a crossing which was blockaded on various sides by makeshift roadblocks, including a burning tyre. An officer got out of his vehicle to remove the blockades. When he moved away from the vehicle, a handgrenade exploded between his vehicle and another police landrover, injuring the officer and three policemen. The police returned fire.

"The police dispersed groups of rioters in different places with tearsmoke, but the rioters disappeared between the houses and regrouped on several occasions. They also threw stones at the police. The police fired at the groups of rioters on different occasions.

In total eight bodies were found. As far as can be established at this stage 64 people were injured. The names of those who died and have already been identified are Sidney Simosemola, about 18 years old, Josephine Gotse, about 18, and Moses Suping, also about 18.

"At a makeshift roadblock in Mapetha Avenue, the police found a group of youths hacking a private vehicle with pangas and jumping on the car. The police fired at the group and four people died. They have not yet been identified. One man was injured.

"A member of the Soweto municipal police sustained a gunshot wound when an unknown gunman amongst the rioters fired a shot at the police in one of the clashes. He was admitted to hospital.

"Up to now no evidence to support media reports that the incidents were as a result of evictions, could be found.

"Police investigations are continuing."

More on Attacks on Councillors

MB271152 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1150 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — A Soweto councillor, Mr Sydney Ndeshe Mkwanazi [name as received], 56, has died in hospital after being hacked by a mob during last night's Soweto violence.

Another councillor, Mr Sigfried Manthata, fled with his family from their Naledi home when youths and adults set it on fire at midnight.

Mr Manthata's house was attacked by a group which hurled stones on the roof and through the windows. They cut the telephone wire then doused the house with petrol and set it alight.

"We all fled through the back yard. We sought refuge at separate neighbours' houses where we slept for the night," said Mrs Mary Manthata.

In Emdeni, Mr Mkhwanazi was attacked on his way home from work by a group of youths, angered by the death of another youth said to have been shot by guards at Mr Mkhwanazi's house.

Mr Mkhwanazi's wife, Mrs Novascotia Mkhwanazi, said when the youths heard that their injured friend had died in hospital, they waylaid her husband on his way home.

He was hacked with a "variety" of weapons.

BBC Reports on Fighting

MB271439 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 27 Aug 86

[From the "24 Hours" program presented by Mike Worrall]

[Text] [Worrall] Reports are still coming in from South Africa of continuing violence in the black township complex of Soweto outside Johannesburg. Official figures say 12 people were killed by police overnight and at least 60 were injured, but unofficial reports put the figures much higher. The clashes are the worst reported in South Africa since President Botha imposed a state of emergency in June. They are said to have been sparked off by mass evictions of township people ordered by the authorities in response to a rent strike. First-hand reports of the violence are few and far between, but one Sowetan resident, who was on the streets last night, gave us this first hand account:

[Begin recording][Unidentified resident] Well I have just seen 15 young people with gunshot wounds all over their bodies. Last night we spent almost a whole night at Baragwanath, at (Lesedi), and in our own homes, treating numerous injured. Many have been referred to Baragwanath and I am sure they were admitted to the hospital. You are welcome to go and see them there. I am not sure, of course, whether they will agree to be photographed in case the police pick them up and arrest them. [end recording]

[Worrall] A few moments ago I spoke to the deputy editor of the *Sowetan* newspaper, Aggrey Klaaste, to find out the latest situation:

[Begin recording] [Klaaste] Since this morning, well, since last night it seems to me that there has been a running battle between the police and some youths. In the evening, the local authority police with the municipal police went to the township of a place called White City to tell people that if they didn't pay rent they would be evicted, and when the kids heard this, they put barricades in the roads and there happened to be a confrontation with the police. Eleven people were shot yesterday and died. This morning the fight seemed to have spread to other townships in Soweto where there was shooting in the outermost part of Soweto in a place called Naledi. So that by now we have just been told that the figures of those dead is up to 24.

[Worrall] And is the violence still continuing?

[Klaaste] Oh, yes, the violence is still continuing. It is just a running battle. The schools have been closed and most of the children are at home, but as would happen they are probably running around in the streets, involved in this violence.

[Worrall] What do you understand about the way the police have acted in the Soweto complex?

[Klaaste] The fault, I think goes back not only to the police. I think the fault is the government's you know. I mean this rent issue has become a particularly sensitive issue. Black people in the townships have always been tenants of the local authorities and they have quite religiously paid their rents. In fact, the payment of rents in the townships is a top priority for most people. Now, when things got out of hand instead of the local authorities trying to understand the problems of the people they got tough. Now it has been difficult for many people who desperately desire to pay rent because there is a very large number of people without houses and to lose a house in Soweto is a disastrous situation for anybody.

[Worrall] Have the local authorities been trying to put up the rents? How was it sparked off?

[Klaaste] Well, the matter is that it was put up in some areas and the local authorities normally every year would put up the rents. Now, because of the problems we have been having since 1984, this rent issue, I think, is also being used as a political weapon. The people are saying that they will not pay rents until the soldiers and the other security forces leave the school premises, and they are making other political demands.

[Worrall] Is this as a result of political organizations in the townships which ...

[Klaaste, interrupting] Partly that, you know, I mean but the people are ripe for any kind of resistance against the state. The organization isn't particularly well-organized. There is a lot of obvious fear because if you don't play along with the people you are likely to get a necklace around your throat and there certainly is a certain amount of intimidation.

[Worrall] There is also a great deal of resentment, is there not, against black councillors who are seen as state collaborators?

[Klaaste] Yes, of course, and in fact one of them was seriously injured last night and he is in a very critical condition. Now, what we fear might happen is that these kids are going to go to the local authority guys and kill them, and this is what we have been trying to tell the local authorities, that the rent issue is so sensitive it has to be addressed properly and not in a tough, aggressive manner they are trying to sort it out. [end recording]

News Editor Describes Fighting

MB271754 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 27 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The big black city of Soweto in South Africa is at boiling point. Students in the secondary schools are furious over the presence of troops and police on the campuses and over the killing of one of their colleagues, and last night was the bloodiest since the imposition of the state of emergency in June. Security forces moved in to break a rent strike by residents who refused to recognize the government-sponsored black council. Jim Judah asked Thami Mazwai, news editor of the *Sowetan*, what had happened.

[Begin recording] [Mazwai] Since last night, there have been confrontations between the residents and the police. Last night, law enforcement officers tried to evict people who were owing rents. The people were prepared for them and there was a confrontation, with the result that there were pitched battles between the residents and the police and this morning there were reports on the radio that 11 people had died. We sent out our own teams to the townships and more bodies were being discovered and it is obvious that the toll is much higher than the official 11 and our figure puts it at 20, although the residents in the township are saying that it is between 20 and 25.

[Judah] I understand Winnie Mandela was in Soweto this morning. What did she have to say?

[Mazwai] Well she has warned that unless the government addresses itself to the problem seriously, the situation is likely to continue like this or it might even get worse and she was also with the relatives of the victims and she was consoling them and trying to give whatever assistance she could, comforting those who needed comforting.

[Judah] To what extent is the Soweto city government still operating now?

[Mazwai] Well, as far as we know the Soweto City Council is no longer in operation. All the councillors have fled and they are in hiding and it is now being run by the white officials and already some councillors ... [changes thought] one councillor has been killed and the others might now be announcing their resignations, so in effect, the black element in these local authorities is now fast just getting snuffed out. [end recording]

At Least 13 Killed in Clashes

MB271544 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1541 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — At least 13 people have been killed, including a city councillor who was hacked to death by a mob, and 70 injured in violence that erupted in Jabavu White City, Soweto last night.

According to reports from the Bureau for Information in Pretoria 12 people died in two incdents in White City last night, while a Johannesburg newspaper and various reporters said Mr Sydney Ndeshe Mkhwanazi died last night after he was hacked to death by a mob.

The bureau has not yet confirmed this incident and another involving a councillor who fled with his family from their home in Emdeni before it was torched.

The death toll in last night's rioting might be higher than the 13 deaths so far reported Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, says — as does the South African Council of Churches . [passage omitted]

The bureau has given the names of three people who died and have already been identified and a Johannesburg afternoon newspaper carried the names of another three.

They are: Sidney Simosemola, about 18 years old, Josephine Gotse, about 18, and Moeses Suping, also about 18, Abednigo Skhuthali Sibisi, 13, of Modise White City, Bongani Mxopwa, 19, of Jabavu, and Thembea Goodwill Mazibuko, 19, of White City. [passage omitted]

Although all the schools in Soweto were closed today the Department of Education and Training [DET] said that none had "officially" been closed.

A DET spokesman said that officials had consulted with the director general of education, Mr Braam Fourie, who said no decision had been taken to close schools in Soweto. [passage omitted]

Mrs Winnie Mandela, in an interview today said the death toll in last night's unrest could be as high as 20.

She accused the authorities of trying to conceal the figures.

Mrs Mandela said residents had told her at least 20 people were killed in last night's rioting.

"This is what the emergency tries to conceal," Mrs Mandela said. "It's an ominous sign of times ahead and the beginning of what we fear," she said.

Transport Services Disrupted

MB271144 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1137 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] is trying to operate a normal service in Soweto and buses are using side streets to avoid barricades thrown up on regular routes, PUTCO's operations manager, Mr F. Vorster, said today.

"Some streets have been blocked off with rocks and scrap cars, but we are trying to operate a service ... as normal as possible under the circumstances," he told SAPA.

Mr Vorster said there were some routes where buses were not able to reach their "end points."

"The service is a bit disrupted and a bit late — but it's there," he said.

Official Death Toll Disputed

MB271333 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1332 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — The SA Council of Churches [SACC] said today it had information indicating the number of deaths and injuries in the overnight Soweto riot were higher than the official figures.

In a statement issued in Johannesburg, the general secretary of the SACC, Dr C.F. Beyers Naude, expressed shock at the Soweto Council evicting people in arrears with their rent and said the rents issue had become a "political time-bomb."

He appealed to the Soweto Council to meet elected community leaders to resolve the problem.

"How many more people will first have to die before this madness ends?" Dr Naude asked.

The statement said: (Text)

We are appalled at the events in Soweto last night where 11 people were stated to be killed and 63 people believed to be wounded.

Our information indicates that both the number of deaths and wounded is higher than these figures but even if this were not the case we are deeply shocked at the action of the Soweto Council in evicting families who are in arrears with the payment of their rents.

It should be realised that the issue of rents is no longer an economic one as far as the inhabitants of Soweto and other townships are concerned.

It has become a political time-bomb which could soon explode in Soweto and other townships throughout South Africa if not wisely handled.

It seems pointless to appeal to the government to stop the evictions and start talking to the credible community leaders but surely the Soweto Council could set the example of meeting with the leaders elected by the community to resolve this problem. How many more people will first have to die before this madness ends?

28 Aug Unrest Report Released

MB280951 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0948 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 28, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

During the past 24 hours the situation in Soweto has stabilised. Although incidents of unrest were reported in the township, the majority of these were of a minor nature consisting mainly of stone-throwing.

No deaths were reported in the last 24 hour perid.

The official death toll as a result of the unrest of August 26 has risen to 20 in security force action undertaken to protect life and property and as a result of violence between blacks. The latter is the case of Councillor Mkwanazi.

The official figure as far the injured is concerned stands at 98 which includes four SAP members injured in the hand grenade attack, as well as the municipal policeman reported on yesterday.

ANC Radio on Violence

EA281031 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "Let Us Refuse To Finance our Oppression"]

[Text] The police are shooting left and right. They have just shot an old man dead. They are shooting at everyone, anything. This is how a Soweto resident described the situation in that township when he was speaking to a foreign correspondent yesterday.

Compatriots: The long expected volcano over the issue of rent has finally erupted in Soweto. According to reports, the number of those already murdered by Le Grange's security forces is approaching 20 and hundreds of others have been seriously injured. Reports say that the scene of yesterday, when our people were gallantly confronting the heavily armed police and troops, demonstrated one thing: That is, the state of emergency and its checks on reporting has only served to hide the real truth about what is happening.

The rent volcano was not a surprise to anyone. Since our people resolved to stop paying rent 2 years ago the enemy has been, time and again, issuing threats and also trying some futile tactics of making the employers to withdraw the rent from the salaries of their employees. The racists also opened up new secret offices in the city center where people will pay rent away from the eyes of their neighbors.

But because the basic reasons behind the rent boycott were deep-seated and genuine and not just the result of the work of agitators and intimidators, the boycott continued unabated. Our people declared 2 years ago at the start of this ongoing boycott that the wages we get under apartheid are so low that if we continue paying this ever-rocketing rent we will end up without any food for our families.

We resolved that rather than our young ones go hungry it is better to face Botha's much publicized military might. The popular community leaders also explained that due to the ever growing rate of unemployment, which is now approaching 4 million, many of those still working find themselves having to look after extended families since many of their relatives are without jobs. And at the same time the racist regime kept on raising the rent. Now, how do these exploitative racists expect a man supporting an extended family to pay that rent? In fact, even without extended families the salaries we receive are too little.

We are also faced with the issue of bus and train fares which are also always on the rise. The prices of foodstuffs are never constant. All these expenses fall onto the shoulders of the very same heavily exploited rent payers.

When the racist authorities raised money for rent 2 years ago, our popular leaders appealed to them to keep it where we could afford it. They also warned of the danger that will follow if they went ahead, but because the racists are naturally stubborn they went ahead. Now their obstinacy is backfiring against them. The enemy and its puppet councillors on the other hand gave us a flimsy explanation, saying that the rise in rent had been necessitated by the expenses of maintaining the matchbox houses we stay in. They told us of the services we have never enjoyed.

Our people are refusing to pay rent also because they are no longer prepared to finance their own oppression. We know, and it is also not a secret, that the money for rent serves to pay the high salaries of the puppet community councillors.

We declared long ago that we did not want these structures. We even went to the extent of boycotting the bogus elections that brought these stooges to office. As a matter of fact, in 1977, we destroyed the old time urban bantu councils. Thereafter, the enemy brought them back in the new name of community councils. We rejected them and boycotted the pseudoelections but the racists went ahead as usual and imposed them.

Among other things, we rejected these councillors because they have always been signing with the enemy on issues like raising rent and fares. In 1984, especially following the imposition of the hated triracial Parliament, we declared: Enough is enough, so far no more. And thus began a series of rent boycotts in many African residential areas throughout the country. [words indistinct] The enemy has also been trying one trick after another to make us pay rent. At present it is estimated that the rent boycott has cost the racists more than 250 million rand in arrears. This boycott has also contributed a great deal in crippling the notorious community councils in many localities.

The unrest that was reported around Soweto yesterday and this morning once again exposed the lie that Louis Nel and his colleagues have told the world that their draconian state of emergency has succeeded to crush our popular revolt. Once again the world was reminded of the events that have, since 12 June, been blotted out of the world media. Botha's talk about stability and tranquillity has been exposed to be a pipe dream.

Fellow countrymen, the moment which we have always been expecting has finally come. Throughout the past 2 years of uninterrupted rent boycotts, we have been expecting the enemy to resort to brute force to compel us to pay the rent arrears. We also knew that since the regime itself is undergoing a period of economic crisis it will not hesitate to use any amount of force just to get this money from us. But the fact of the matter is that no amount of force that Botha-Malan or Le Grange can use will ever increase our wages and thereby enable us to pay this rent.

When we refused to pay rent it was not merely because we just wanted a confrontation, but it was basically because we could not afford the exorbitant rent increases. Now, for the regime to try to force us, that will not alter the situation. We also declared that the time has come for us to refuse to finance our oppression. The question we asked was: Who decides on rent increases? If the regime decides, then it must pay.

We declared that the time has come when we shall no longer be dictated to. We are no longer prepared to obey decisions which are taken without our consultation or without consultation with our popular leaders. If Botha decides on rent increases, then he must first look into our pay envelopes and see whether we can afford it. After all, it is his own policies that make us to be unable to pay. And now we have reached the point of confrontation with the enemy. Already Botha's security forces are out in full force shooting at anything that they come across, anything that moves.

On the other hand, we have also demonstrated that we are ready for what is happening. Now we need to be united. Let us refuse to be divided on this issue. No one of us must be evicted. If the regime happens to succeed in evicting us, then it must evict all of us and leave those matchbox houses empty. Let us stand united at all times. Let there be no sellout who will suddenly decide that he does not want confrontation with the enemy. [sentence as heard] The struggle against rent is a struggle against exploitation. We said it long ago that the money we pay for these little houses is too high. We demanded proper housing and the enemy refused to listen. We demanded proper services which tally with the rent we pay, but the enemy could not listen. Instead he continued to raise it. Today we have reached a point where we say: So far, no further.

In yesterday's clashes with the enemy we also retaliated and threw a hand grenade at the invading police. Four policemen were seriously injured. That was a signal to the enemy that his violence will not go without any reply from our side. We were sending signals to everyone that we are ready for anything. Now it has started, we have to see it through. There can be no turning back now. What is needed is that we must be united, mobilized, and be armed. We call on the armed combat units and combatants of our peoples army, Umkhonto We Sizwe, everywhere, to stand united with the people at this hour.

Fellow countrymen: The refusal to pay rent is also a refusal to be governed by the regime which rules us without our consent. Therefore, the rent boycott is part of the ongoing struggle for national liberation. The fact that we have sustained our boycott for 2 years now means that we can go on despite Botha's brutality. If we defeat the enemy over this issue we shall have scored another decisive victory in our liberation war.

We, therefore, call on the entire oppressed people to stand together with the people of Soweto. It is Soweto today, tomorrow it can be any other township. So, if we defeat Botha in Soweto, he won't try anywhere else again. We also call on the democratic trade union movement to take action over this matter. Trade unions cannot remain neutral when workers are being evicted from their homes. Community and student organizations must also decide on a uniform move. There must be a united response throughout the country over this issue.

The employers also must be brought into this. It is their employees, whom they pay (?starvation) wages, who are now faced with the eviction threat. Let everyone who is opposed to apartheid exploitation stand together with [words indistinct]. Forward with the rent boycott. Refuse to finance apartheid oppression. Forward to (?victory).

SOWETAN Interviews Soweto Housing Official

MB271050 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0931 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — Soweto's director of housing, Mrs Del Kevan, believes evictions are the way to solve the 11-week-old rent boycott in the township.

Mrs Kevan, who became director of housing of the township near Johannesburg in January, told the *Sowetan* morning newspaper that she was determined to get people to pay rent. She did not enjoy evicting people but it was a "sad fact of life" that evictions would force rent defaulters to pay up, Mrs Kevan was quoted by the *Sowetan* as saying.

"I am afraid that there is nothing for nothing and very little for ten cents."

She said her first response was not to evict defaulters immediately but to inform them that they could pay their rent by post and that an office had been opened in Albert Street in town where people could pay. Notices of eviction were being sent only to people who had been in arrears even before the boycott started on June 1.

"These are the people I am sending notices of eviction. These are the very bad ones. I am going to evict the incorrigibles and having made other arrangements for the other people to pay, I think they will pay.

"Since the office in Albert Street was opened, things are looking up. Some people are taking advantage of the situation while others are trying," Mrs Kevan told the *Sowetan.*

The newspaper, said the Soweto Civic Association had denied the Soweto Council's claims that more and more people are beginning to pay rent.

The new post is Mrs Kevan's first experience with black housing. Before becoming Soweto's director of housing, she worked at the Pretoria City Council, the Johannesburg City Council and the Randburg Municipality.

"This is the first time I have worked in black housing and I must admit that I have a lot to learn. It is very different in many ways. My first impression of Soweto was rubbish, I am sorry to say. There was rubbish all over the place. One of the reasons why there are rubbish dumps is the burning of refuse removals trucks. There is an abnormal situation in Soweto. The very people we are trying to help are damaging our means of helping them," she was quoted as saying.

"There are people who — very wrongly — believe they have a revolution and they are going to change the government. I don't think they are going to do that. They are overtly optimistic. Instead they are making life hell for the people of Soweto."

Asked if she thought that rents were too high, Mrs Kevan told the newspaper:

"I don't think they can really complain about high rents. If you are talking about the little matchbox houses — to start with, those houses cost about R53 a month. I can tell you that if you are going to buy a pair of shoes, you are going to spend R53. And many people in Soweto do exactly that. If you were to say those houses were all occupied by the poor or pensioners, I would say there is a point. We have a welfare section which helps people who are really in trouble. Unemployment is there but it is different in Soweto because someone who is unemployed may have two or three lodgers paying quite a lot of money."

She acknowledged that R53 was a lot for an unemployed person but added:

"Even if you are earning R200 a month, R53 isn't all that much, especially if you have a lodger — and all of them have lodgers. One way or another, there is a working child or both husband and wife are working."

On complaints that electricity bills were also too high, she said:

"Either there's something wrong with the meter, in which case it must be checked — and I'm sorry about that — or they are being careless about their electricity."

The *Sowetan* said she appealed to residents to cooperate. "The motto of our country is that unity is strength. Let us be one. How can our children grow strong if they live in fear, in dirt and inadequacy. That's why I say pay the rent and let us work together."

AZAPO Concerned Over Soweto Evictions

MB271500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1457 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) has expressed its concern about the activities of the Soweto City Council and raids conducted by its policemen in their task to evict "so-called" rent defaulters.

In a statement to SAPA today AZAPO said the raids had resulted in the loss of black life and the group thought there could be a better way for the council to solve the problem.

"Despite present government policy re-arrangements, the townships and locations black people live in are still intended to service white towns and cities and therefore they are simply labour reservoirs," the statement said.

"It is therefore not unreasonable to demand the government channels substantial subsidies in the direction of these townships rather than use them as generators of revenue," it added.

AZAPO said it was a legacy of the Group Areas Act that black people had to live "not only in completely inhospitable areas with the attendant health hazards but also far away from their workplaces."

The present rent crisis was a reflection in miniature form of the socio-economic and political crisis this government had plunged this country into, the statement said.

It concluded with an appeal to the Soweto City Council, the community councillors and their forces to stop brutalising "our defenceless communities."

Radio Urges Unity To 'Pull Economy Through'

MB280520 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "Pulling the Economy Through the Drift"]

[Text] Medical tariffs are up. The rand is still down. The housewife buying the family groceries continues to battle with inflation. Many breadwinners remain haunted by the specter of unemployment and company liquidations. But what of the future?

This week's meeting of the Reserve Bank provided an occasion for a stocktaking of the national economy. Much of the review of monetary and fiscal strategy outlined there was of a technical nature but one conclusion reached by the governor of the bank, Dr de Kock, could well be taken to heart by South Africans. He pointed to the far-reaching political reforms of recent years and to the potential for rapid economic growth, and he urged South Africans to lift their gaze beyond the debate of the moment, so much of which, he said, was distorted by emotion. Others have also been looking at the economy.

A Johannesburg newspaper, *Business Day* said last week: Gradually the evidence is accumulating that, politics aside, the resilient South African economy has taken its punishment, straightened its affairs and is poised to grow. At the weekend a newspaper headline above a report on hopes that had been expressed of a consumer recovery having started read: Surprise as shop tills sing again.

A leading stockbroking firm has predicted the start of a general improvement in the economy next year. It is also true that the stock exchange is booming and that the cash flow of financial institutions is large. Despite these two latter factors, however, it is also true that there is a continuing decline in real domestic fixed investment in plant, equipment, and construction. The frustration in official circles at the reluctance of the private sector to expand real fixed investment — despite the healthy state of financial instituions and of the stock exchange — has been publicly expressed by the governor of the Reserve Bank.

A fruitful new partnershp has been forged in recent years between the public and private sectors through such initiatives as the Carlton and Good Hope Conferences and the Small Business Development Corporation. The government, in implementing its dynamic program of reform, has not been insensitive to representations from the business community.

Against this background, it is not unreasonable for the government — to quote Dr de Kock once again — to expect the private sector to show more confidence in the future by utilizing to the full the scope presently existing in the economy for increased investment and output.

Put another way, the time is ripe for a strengthening of the partnership between the private and public sectors through active demonstration of joint confidence in the economy and its future: In the South African idiom, for all South Africans to stand together and jointly pull the economy through the drift.

De Kock Addresses Reserve Bank Meeting

MB260654 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2254 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Aug 25, SAPA — The key to success (in southern Africa) lies in the creation of a positive vision of economic expansion not only in the South Africa of the future but also the entire sub-Saharan Africa, Dr Gerhard de Kock, governor of the South African Reserve Bank, said in his address to the annual meeting of the bank today.

"We must lift our gaze beyond the debate of the moment, so much of it distorted by emotion and unhelpful to the long-term future of the region," he said.

"The potential for rapid economic growth and rising standards of living in this part of the developing world is enormous. Those who care to address this question in a positive spirit will detect a prize eminently worth striving for," he said.

Great strides could be made towards realising this potential if South Africa, the other states of southern Africa, the major industrial countries and international financial institutions could co-ordinate their development strategies for this region and, at the same time, provide the necessary incentives to private sector participation.

"Such economic co-operation could unlock the riches of the region to an extent undreamed of and shape a more prosperous and collaborative future for all of our states," Dr de Kock said.

There was so much to be gained by so many from economic co-operation of that kind that it deserved pride of place as an ideal for all who "are genuinely interested in the welfare of southern Africa," he said.

Earlier, he said that far-reaching political reforms have already been brought about in South Africa in recent years. In view of the present close inter-relationship between politics and economics in South Africa, the private sector has, he believed, acted correctly in encouraging the government to proceed along this road.

"By the same token, the government now has every right to expect the private sector to show more confidence in the future by utilising to the full the scope presently existing in the economy for increased investment and output." [passage omitted]

Trade Balance Surplus Shows Downturn

MB271420 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1417 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, August 27, SAPA — South Africa's trade balance surplus for July showed a downturn of R217.5 million compared to June, according to figures released by the commissioner of customs and excise in Pretoria today.

While July imports shot up by R738.3 million from June, exports increased by only R520.8 million.

In June a foreign trade surplus of R1211.7 million was recorded, compared with R994.2 million in July.

Imports in July amounted to R2850.2 million compared to R2111.9 million in June, while exports yielded R3844.4 million in July compared to R3323.6 million in June.

However, July's surplus of R994.2 million pushed South Africa's favourable trade balance to R7125.8 million for the first seven months of this year — up from R6366.1 million for the same period last year.

Preliminary statistics supplied by the commissioner show that exports totalled R22933.3 million from January to July (compared with R19375 for the same period last year), while imports totalled R15807.5 million (R13009.3 million). The import and export figures have been adjusted to bring them into line with the requirements for the compilation of the balance of payments.

Figures show that South Africa depended heavily on mineral and metal exports to earn money, and spent heavily on importing manufactured goods while exporting relatively little of these.

A breakdown of world trading zones shows Europe remained South Africa's largest trading partner. Europe was also the only zone from which imports exceeded exports.

Exports totalled R5842.7 million (R5038.4 million), and imports R6792.5 million (R6186.4 million).

Asia was South Africa's second largest export earner. Exports totalled R3496.1 million (R2914.8 million), and imports R2638.7 million (R1833.7 million).

Third was America with exports totalling R2225.7 million (R1927.8 million) and imports R2040.4 million (R2120.8 million).

Exports to Africa totalled R1022.3 million (R924.8 million), while imports totalled only R335.8 million (R262.6 million).

Oceania was fifth, with exports at R190.2 million (R127.8 million) and imports at R165.2 million (down from R170.1 million).

Other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments totalled R10117.9 million (R8413.5 million) for exports and R3834.9 million (R2435.7 million) for imports.

Ships and aircraft stores exported totalled R38.4 million (R28.3 million).

Trade Pact With Zimbabwe To Be Published

MB270443 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1900 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] South Africa is to publish unilaterally a trade agreement between the Republic and Zimbabwe in spite of possible embarrassment to the Mugabe government. This is confirmed in Pretoria tonight by a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs. The intention was that both countries were to have promulgated the new agreements simultaneously.

70 Percent of Terrorism Victims Said Black

MB252132 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1545 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Nearly 70 percent of all terrorism victims in South Africa this year were black, according to Dr Kibus Neetling, director of research for the department of information. Addressing a group of businessmen in Nelspruit today, Dr Neetling said that the targets of ANC terrorism have changed.

[Begin reporter Chris Olckers recording] Dr Neetling said that up to 1981, 80 percent of all terrorism incidents were aimed at so-called hard targets. Now innocent civilians of all races have become the victims of terrorism. It seems that the ANC terrorists have changed their tactics as far as the target is concerned. Have they changed their tactics in any other way?

[Neetling] I think they have also changed their style; up to 1984 and the beginning of '85 it was the dominant use of TNT and [word indistnct] devices. Now this year especially that has changed now. They are making use of hand grenades, of limpet mines, and AK-47 rifles.

[Olckers] Doesn't the success rate of our security forces cause South Africans to be overconfident?

[Neetling] I would say that alertness, awareness, security awareness, should become part of one's style in this country, part of one's everday movements — move about in your town, where you work or you play. Because what very often happens is this, that apart from the bomb attack or hand grenade attack for a week or two maybe people are alert and then they start forgetting. I think one should not forget, you should stay alert. [end recording]

Inkatha Official on Increasing Black Disunity

MB280633 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The secretary general of Inkatha and KwaZulu minister of Education, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, says the widening disunity among black political organizations is to blame for the delay in the attainment of racial reconciliation and political coexistence in South Africa.

Addressing the Diamond Club in Johannesburg, Dr Dhlomo said that all black political groups both inside and outside South Africa had failed to cooperate in the struggle to find solutions to the country's problems.

He called on all South Africans to come together to work out common strategy by which the principles of racial unity could be realized. Dr Dhlomo said that the unbanning of certain organizations and the release of Nelson Mandela would provide no solutions to the country's problems in the present circumstances. However, if Mandela were released, the country would be able to judge whether he would cooperate in the search for peace and stability or resort to violence.

Joint Debates Among Houses of Parliament Advocated

MB271712 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1711 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly, August 27, SAPA — The constitution and the functioning of the new Parliament had created wider and greater opportunity for inter-group communication, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. He spoke in support of adopting new standing rules and orders which provide for joint debates of all three houses of

Parliament. "The structure created by the constitution proves that peaceful and democratic development is possible in South Africa," he said.

The measure of consensus reached could be measured by the fact that in the two years since its inception Parliament had passed 200 general affairs bills while only four had been referred to the President's Council for arbitration. "If it was not the success it has been, we would not be recommending joint debates as we are doing today," he said. It was also necessary that the consensus-making debates which had thus far been hidden from public view in the joint committees, be made public.

"The joint debates of the committees will now become visible to the public, consensus-reaching can be visibly experienced. The message this Parliament is bringing is that peaceful negotiation does bear fruit," Mr Heunis said.

The urgent message that needed to be conveyed was not only the possibility of peaceful negotiation and consensus but that all the communities of South Africa could thus be accommodated in a centralised government.

"Parliament has a clear message — we are serious in wanting to negotiate solutions. I believe we are going to succeed in doing so."

The minister said the principle of joint sittings and debate was established by the constitution which prohibited only joint decision-making. The constitution established the institution for such debates — Parliament — and Parliament's functioning was regulated by the standing rules and orders which were being debated. By accepting standing rules and orders for two years only, Parliament had at its inception expected that changes were inevitable.

"There are few people who would deny today that there was a measure of hesitancy regarding the possible success or failure of the new system when we started," Mr Heunis said.

Most members had, however, come motivated to make it succeed, "and today I want to say it is a success-story — not one of failure.

"Parliament produced opportunities which had not existed before — to meet each other face-to-face, to hear and understand each other.

"I do believe there is not a single member in any of the houses who has not been enriched by this process."

The success was not possible without the attitude of most members who wanted to live in harmony with one another.

"New opportunity for cooperation was also created. Members (of Parliament) had to look to each other's support in order to pass legislation in the interest of all South Africa. No single group could force its will on the other."

The constitution also opened new avenues of conflict regulation and consensus between groups. The report on rules and orders was proof of that.

"This was possible because members were able to rise above themselves and to reconcile divergent viewpoints.

"Own affairs and general affairs were treated as complementary to subjects rather than juxtaposing them and treating them in isolation."

It had required responsibility, patience and generosity to develop these new structures and success had flowed from the process of cooperation between and attitudes of members.

The success story lay in the rules of the house and the behaviour of members in terms of those rules.

"The constitution and the functioning of Parliament has created wider and greater opportunity for inter-group communication, much greater than it was before 1983," Mr Heunis said.

PFP Member Agrees

MB271441 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1441 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Aug 27, SAPA — Joint sittings and debates on all general affairs matters should be introduced as soon as possible, the chief whip of the official opposition, Mr Brian Bamford (PFP Constantia), said today.

Speaking in the debate on the report on the standing rules and orders which deals with the question of joint sittings, he said the decision to hold separate sittings of the three houses had proved to be an error.

All the members of the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives were in favour of the idea and the government should move "boldly and honestly" to bring about joint sittings as soon as possible. He said it was reasonable to expect that joint sittings should take place as soon as the new chamber of Parliament, presently being constructed, was complete. Nobody was happy with the way in which joint sittings were held at present.

"The sight of uncomfortable chairs being brought into the aisle and the Indian and coloured members sitting there like puppets and then traipsing out again is not a sight that is worthy of Parliament."

He said the ministers could also not be happy about having to go from house to house to deal with legislation. This would not be necessary if joint sittings were held. The new chamber was considerably larger than the present one and was an impressive structure in which joint sittings and debates would be possible.

Mr Bamford said the report also dealt with the question of having a podium from which members would make their speeches. He said he was opposed to the idea of having a podium because it was foreign to the traditions of Parliament. It should however be considered in view of the size of the new chamber.

Conservative Party Opposes

MB271526 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1516 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly Aug 27, SAPA — Joint debates in a multi-racial chamber would lead to greater conflict between whites, coloureds and Indians, Mr Jan Hoon (CP [Conservative Party] Kuruman), said today. Opposing the second report of the joint meeting of committees on standing rules and orders, Mr Hoon said the proposal was totally unacceptable. The CP would definitely not "crawl" in order to reach consensus with coloured and Indian members.

The Progressive Federal Party's wish to have joint sittings of the three houses was now being realised and it would not be long before blacks were allowed into Parliament. The situation was now being created, he said, where minority parties could in fact force through legislation.

Heunis Reports 1146 Pass Law Arrests in 1986

MB261604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1663 GMT
26 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly Aug 26 SAPA — A total of 1,146 people were arrested by development board officials for pass offences in the main urban centres of South Africa between January 1 this year and the suspension of pass arrests on April 23. This was said today by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in a written reply to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton).

Rajbansi Reaffirms Decision To Retire From Politics

MB260803 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Delegates, and leader of the National People's Party, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, has reaffirmed his decision to retire from politics at the end of the current Parliamentary session.

Mr Rajbansi confirmed to our Parliamentary news staff that he would not seek reelection, irrespective of when an election might be called. He was reluctant to give reasons for retiring from politics, except to say that he would continue to serve his community and the country.

ANC Official Says NAM Summit Should Warn RSA

MB270628 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The head of the International Department of the African National Congress, ANC, of South Africa, Comrade John Makatini, says the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare should warn those in South Africa that the days of minority rule are numbered.

Comrade Makatini told *The Herald* that the summit should address the current situation in South Africa which is marked by the untiring militancy of the black majority. He said black South Africans have responded to the call by the ANC to engage in massive acts of resistance and have gone a long way to make the country ungovernable and the apartheid system unworkable. Comrade Makatini said the Harare summit is also a concrete expression of solidarity with the people of Namibia, South Africa, and the Frontline States.

He added that his organization will send a high-powered delegation to the summit which will participate in the deliberations and hold discussions with delegates from other countries.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe on U.S. Aid Against RSA 'Retaliation'

MB271353 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1352 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 27, SAPA — Zimbabwe would accept American aid — but no U.S. troop presence — in the event of South African economic and military "retaliation" because of its support for sanctions.

This was said today by Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe would accept American economic assistance and the presence of American troops in the face of South African "economic and military retaliation against the country," Mr Mugabe said:

"Yes, we will accept economic assistance from whatever quarter to cushion South Africa's retaliation on us because of sanctions. But we will not accept the presence of American troops here."

He was quoted by the semi-official ZIANA news agency as saying Zimbabwe had fought a "war of liberation" without the help of external forces and that the country would like to sustain that.

If external forces were to be needed, Zimbabwe would opt for an African defence force.

He said this was a position the country had already taken in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

He said South Africa was already using force against its neighbours, including Zimbabwe.

"We therefore would need equipment that would improve the capability of our own force. That kind of assistance is acceptable."

Mr Mugabe also said Britain, West Germany and the United States were opposed to sanctions against South Africa because these countries had "vast investments" in the Republic, ZIANA quoted him as saying. There was also a "racial factor" with regards to Mrs Thatcher and the American Administration because "they would have moved in if a reverse situation (black minority rule) existed in South Africa."

He added Mr Jackson's visit to Zimbabwe would be "extremely useful" as it would give the Americans an on-the-spot account of the situation in the region.

Zimbabwe, as one of the Frontline States, also supported the proposed meeting between Frontline nations and President Reagan on the "explosive" southern African situation.

"And we hope Mr Reagan would be responsible enough to accept this (invitation)," Mr Mugabe said.

He said Zimbabwe had always maintained contact with the American Administration on a bilateral basis, but that it was now time this was done at regional level.

"The visit by Reverend Jackson is extremely useful as it is an on-the-spot inspection of the situation. This will enable him to see what the situation is like and hear our description of that situation.

"The events in South Africa have moved from bad to worse. In fact the situation is escalating. It will therefore be more useful if this message is carried to the American Administration by a man who is not a politician but a man who is moved by human rights," said Mr Mugabe.

Mugabe Says Jackson 'Will Carry Message' to U.S.

MB271153 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The black American civil rights activist, the Rev Jesse Jackson, who arrived in Zimbabwe yesterday, today paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. Mr Jackson reiterated his call for dialogue between the Frontline States and the U.S. President, Mr Ronald Reagan.

Comrade Mugabe described Mr Jackson's visit as worthwhile because the situation in southern Africa warrants an observer to relate the situation to the people of the United States. Comrade Mugabe told newsmen that time has come for the Frontline States to approach the Reagan administration as a group. He said Mr Jackson's visit has opened a communication channel to the West and the human rights activist will carry a message to the people of the United States.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 AUGUST 1986

Egypt

Mubarak on Summit — No date has been set for his expected summit with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, President Husni Mubarak said, according to MENA, upon returning to Cairo from talks in Amman with King Husayn. Mubarak and Husayn discussed Arab issues, the Gulf war, and bilateral relations, Amman radio reported. However, Radio Monte Carlo claimed that the Palestine question and Jordan-PLO relations occupied the major part of the talks, and cited reports from informed sources that Mubarak wanted to coordinate stands with King Husayn on Mubarak's upcoming meeting with Peres.

Exercises Conclude — Joint U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers concluded successfully 28 August with a live fire exercise, MENA reported. Elsewhere, an unnamed Egyptian military source said that Egypt will not permit the use of its territory or facilities for an attack by the United States against Libya, KUNA reported, citing a Kuwait *Al-Qabas* article.

Libya

Speaking at a New York press conference reported by JANA, Libya's envoy to the United Nations reaffirmed his country's readiness to establish "normal relations" with the United States. Libya is prepared to solve all pending problems with the United States by peaceful means, he continued, but warned that the Libyan people remain ready to fight U.S. "terrorism." The envoy stressed the "good health" of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, referring to the Libyan leader's recent appearance at a pipe-manufacturing facility.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes raided Jazireh-ye Farsi, a Gulf island used as a Khark auxiliary port, according to a military communique aired by Voice of the Masses radio.

Asked in a Tehran radio interview about the aid Gulf states are providing Iraq, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that Iran will tolerate such behavior as long as possible, but warned that Iran should not be pushed too far. The Air Force still has about 75 of its original 80 U.S. F-14 aircraft and enough missiles to fight another 10 years, he continued. Procurement of original and imitation equipment is proceeding through middlemen who deliver such goods "quite frequently," he said, while denying that even a single bullet had been bought from Israel. Meanwhile, the PRC categorically denied that it sold arms to Iran, according to a statement by the PRC Embassy in London cited by IRNA.

Iran

Answering listeners' questions on Tehran radio, the prime minister censured the "few" capitalists who are "amassing gold" during a time of war, referring to them as a class that is constantly hiding behind pious merchants.

Syria

Al-Asad, Soviet Official Confer — President Hafiz al-Asad received Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov, Damascus radio reported. The two discussed regional, international, and bilateral issues, the radio continued.

Ba'th Party on U.S., Libya — A statement by a Ba'th Party National Command source "strongly condemning" the "rabid campaign" of the United States against Libya was carried by Damascus radio. The statement reiterated that any aggression against Libya is regarded as an attack against the party and the Arab nation.

Lebanon

Upcoming Talks in Damascus — Syria invited Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, and Ministers Nabih Birri, Salim al-Huss, and Walid Junblatt to Damascus for talks on recent developments in Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio announced.

Security Developments — The Lebanese Army warned against further attacks on its checkpoint at Afqa, following an incident involving gunmen from a local family and the Amal Movement, Voice of Lebanon reported. Meanwhile, the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad claimed that Syria has noticeably reduced the* number of its forces in Lebanon, particularly in the north and in the Al-Biqa'. The daily cost of $1 million was cited for the reported reduction.

In Paris, a spokesman for the French prime minister denied allegations that France was planning to withdraw its troops from UNIFIL, AFP reported. However, the spokesman added that French authorities were forced to notice that clashes between rival Lebanese factions were becoming increasingly violent.

Palestinians

Informed Palestinian sources cited by the Dubayy newspaper *Al-Bayan alleged that Fatah dissident 'Atallah Muhammad* 'Atallah met the U.S. consul in Amman. 'Atallah submitted a memo calling for U.S. help in convincing Israel to accelerate the transfer of West Bank and Gaza municipalities to moderate Palestinians, the sources claimed.

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Arab League's Klibi Receives Libyan Message

LD282226 Kuwait KUNA in English 1730 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, Aug 28 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi received here Thursday a message from Libya's Foreign Minister Kamil Hasan Mansur, contents of which were not disclosed.

Libya's permanent representative to the Arab League Al-Bashir Gamgoum [name as received] handed over the message to Klibi.

The message comes amid reports on a U.S. plan to launch an attack against Libya similar to last April 15th U.S. air-raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi.

Fatah Dissident Meets U.S., UK Envoys in Amman

JN281613 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 27 Aug 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] Informed Palestinian sources have said that Abu al-Za'im, ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah], a dissident from the Fatah movement, recently met with the British ambassador and U.S. consul in Amman. The reports said Abu al-Za'im's meeting with the British ambassador was attended by a number of Jordanian representatives from the West Bank and a number of mayoral candidates in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

During his meeting with the U.S. consul in Amman, Abu al-Za'im submitted a memo calling for U.S. held in convincing Israel to speed up the handing over of West Bank and Gaza Municipalities to moderate pro-Jordan Palestinian figures. It is known that Abu al-Za'im is continuing his efforts to convene a popular Palestinian conference in Amman which would issue resolutions urging the unity of the East and West Banks of Jordan within a federation, PLO recognition of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and a return to political coordination with the Jordanian Government.

Arab Countries Mediating PLO-Jordan Differences

JN281747 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 27 Aug 86 pp 1, 24

[Excerpt] PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim has said Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq are working to restore relations between Jordan and the PLO. In an exclusive statement to *Al-Anba'*, he pointed out that the current policy adopted by the PLO toward Jordan is to continue coordination with the latter.

Palestinian sources also told *Al-Anba'* that the current political atmosphere prevailing between the PLO and Jordan is actually quiet and that relations may be normalized within 2 months. These sources were commenting on reports which said Jordan agreed to reopen some of the closed PLO offices in Amman. In this regard, sources in Amman noted unconfirmed reports that Hani al-Hasan [Fatah Central Committee member] arrived in Amman 2 days ago with a message from Yasir 'Arafat to King Husayn. A Palestinian source said he had no knowledge of this visit. [passage omitted]

Explosives Planted in 'Enemy Intelligence Center'

JN281830 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1717 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

[illegible]

Our heroes from the martyr Colonel Abu Hani group planted high explosives in a gas storage tank housed in the basement of a building in which an enemy intelligence center is located on (Ghilibius) Street in occupied Yafo. At 0500 today, the explosives were detonated and the sound was heard in various parts of the city. Immediately afterward, fire broke out in the seven-story building and spread to nearby buildings. All attempts by the Zionist firemen failed to control the fire which destroyed the building and caused more than five injuries.

Immediately after the operation, enemy forces sealed off all entrances to the city, set up scores of barricades, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of involvement in the operation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

OMAN

Foreign Minister Returns From GCC Meetings

JN281401 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned home today after chairing the 20th GCC Ministerial Council sessions which were held jointly between foreign and oil ministers and which concluded in Abha yesterday in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Omani delegation included, in addition to his excellency, His Excellency Sa'id ibn Ahmad al-Shanfari, petroleum and minerals minister, and a number of senior officials at the Foreign Ministry and the Petroleum and Mineral Ministry.

PDRY

Vietnamese Military Delegation Arrives 28 Aug

EA281831 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] A Vietnamese military delegation arrived in Aden this morning, headed by Comrade Major-General (Le Quang Hoa), member of Central Committee and deputy defense minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to participate in our couintry's celebrations of the 15th anniversary of our Armed Forces Day.

Following his arrival, Comrade (Le Quang Hoa) said in a statement to *Aden News Agency* that he was happy to be participating in our Armed Forces' celebrations, and referred to the militant relations that bind the two armies of the two friendly countries, and their struggle in one trench against imperialism and reaction and for peace and socialism in the world. He stressed that these relations will develop increasingly and continuously in the future. On his arrival at Aden International Airport, he was received by Brothers Colonel Haytham Qasim Tahir, member of the Central Committee, first deputy defense minister and chief of the general staff, by several Armed Forces commanders, and by the Vietnamese ambassador to Aden.

YSP's Al-Bid Attends Abyan Governorate YSP Congress

EA272238 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The work of the fourth extraordinary congress of the YSP organization in Abyan Governorate began in Zinjibar this morning in the presence of the brother secretary general of YSP Central Committee 'Ali Salim al-Bid; member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man; member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin; candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the committee of the party organization in the governorate Muhammad Haydarah (Mathduth); and the secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] Nayif Hawatimah.

At the opening session, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid made a speech in which he stressed that the congress represents a new yet typical leap forward in the course of the work and struggle of the party organization in Abyan Governorate which is one of the active and energetic cells within the body of our gigantic party. He expressed the total conviction that this congress, which will bring about the reconstruction of the party organization in the governorate, will achieve results that will constitute a new incentive for all the leading and basic party organizations in the governorate. The aim is to continue the bold struggle for fulfilling the goals of our revolution and party and to translate into practice and reality our party's class and ideological line in the course of its day-to-day work and activities along the road of reinforcing the party's leading role and strengthening the influence and efficacy of the party organization in the governorate among the workers.

The masses of the Abyan Governorate held a massive procession early today and headed for the headquarters of the party organization in Zinjibar town where a mass rally was held to celebrate the convening of the party congress in the governorate and the 19th anniversary of the fall of the area into the hands of the revolutionaries of the national front.

The secretary general of the YSP Central Committee Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid addressed the rally and expressed confidence that the masses of our people in the governorate will always remain a protective armor of the revolution and of the YSP. He emphasized the continuance of the pledge and loyalty to the blood of our righteous martyrs and said: Our loyalty to our comrades is our adherence to the party's line and course and to the workers' interests. The secretary general of the DFLP Brother Nayif Hawatimah, also made a speech at the rally. [passage omitted]

Election Results Reported

EA282103 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Fourth Extraordinary Congress of the YSP organization in Abyan Governorate concluded its work this afternoon in the presence of Brothers Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Central Committee; Muhammad Abdullah Muhsin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; and a number of brother oficials of the party and state. [passage omitted]

In the final session, held at noon today, Brother Muhammad Haydarah Masdus read out the final statement on resolutions and recommendations of the congress, and the results of the elections to the secretariat of the party organization committee in the governorate were announced as follows: Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, first secretary; Husayn Awad 'Abdi al-Qawi, second secretary; Ahmad Salih Alawi, Ideological Department; Muhammad Muhsin Mualli, General Department; Miskin 'Ali al-'Awaj, head of the party Control Committee; Muhammad Said Yahya, secretary of the Economic Department; Muhammad 'Ali Al-'Qayrahi, member: Zayd Thabit Muhsin, member; Umar Muhammad Hasan, member.

An announcement was also made on the election of the Party Control Committee and the finance inspection committee in the governorate. Brother Nasir Abdullah Abu (Rawani) was elected chairman of the Finance Inspection committee.

In the final session, Brother Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, candidate member of the Political Bureau and first secretary of the party organization in the governorate, made a speech in which he thanked members for their confidence in the party's leading organizations in the governorate. [passage omitted]

Supreme People's Council Presidium Discusses Security

LD281544 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The Supreme People's Council yesterday evening held its 10th ordinary session chaired by Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

During the session the Presidium examined matters on its agenda, including a report on the security situation in the Republic after the great victory achieved by our party and people during the 13th January incidents over the clique of conspiracy and treason led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The Presidium commended the role of our military and security institutions in strengthening security and stability for our people and preserving their achievements.

It also discussed a report, presented by the cultural and social committee of the Supreme People's Council, on training in education, health, culture and information, and at Aden University. It stressed the need for special attention to be paid to this question which aims at developing and promoting the capabilities and know-how of our cadres in these spheres. The Presidium also ratified some international agreements and a number of other agreements and protocols signed between our country and a number of sisterly and friendly states.

State Security Ministry Celebrates 17th Birthday

EA281914 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The Ministry of State Security today celebrated its 17th founding anniversary, an event which takes place on 28th August every year.

In this connection, a military parade and a meeting was held this morning. These were attended by Brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council. Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee; ministers, and Comrades Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Ya'qub Tal'at secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front.

Brother Sa'id Salih Salim, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state security, made a speech at the ceremony. At the beginning, he saluted martyrs of the party and the homeland who, with their blood, had (?buttressed) the achievements of the 14 October revolution, had defended it and had sacrificed their lives to safeguard and protect it from various international and external dangers which aimed at undermining it. He reviewed the developments the Ministry of State Security had undergone since its establishment and the role it played in fighting the class enemies and their social progress. He discussed the practices of the elements of the opportunist rightist clique in the Ministry of State Security which aimed at curbing the role and activity of the ministry and turning it into a cipher to serve the conspiratorial plot against the revolution and people.

The brother minister of state security referred to the general amnesty decree and the statement of the public prosecutor of the Republic which contained the names of the fugitive elements abroad who must be brought to justice to be punished for the crimes they committed against the party, revolution and homeland. He explained that the public prosecutor's statement contains a great deal of evidence and puts and end to the provocative and misleading methods being practised on the misled elements.

The brother minister of state security hailed the internationalist support and assistance being provided to our country by the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union. He reaffirmed (?our) continued strengthening of [these relations] with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in view of the fact that this is the course that serves the aspirations and interests of our people in building their new life.

QATAR

Foreign Minister Returns From GCC Meeting

JN281758 Manama WAKH in English
1535 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Doha, Aug 28, (WAKH) — Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani returned home tonight after heading his country's delegation to the 20th session of the GCC Ministerial Council. The sessions concluded in Abha, Saudi Arabia, yesterday during which the GCC oil ministers took part.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAR Petroleum Minister Arrives 28 Aug

LD281256 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1205 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 28 Aug (SPA) — YAR Minister of Petroleum Ahmad 'Ali Muhani arrived in Jeddah this afternoon on an official visit to the Kingdom lasting for few days. He was welcomed at the airport by Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ahmad Zaki Yamani and YAR Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Ghalib Jamil and the embassy staff. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Says No Date Set for Meeting With Peres

NC281628 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak and his accompanying delegation returned to Cairo this afternoon following a quick visit to Jordan lasting only a few hours. During the visit, Mubarak held talks with King Husayn in Jordan.

President Mubarak was met at Cairo airport by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub and Information Minister Dr Safwat al-Sharif.

On his return, President Mubarak told journalists that his talks with the Jordanian monarch were related to their constant consultations on the peace process to solve the Palestinian issue.

He said: We are trying to do our utmost with all the parties. We hope to achieve a result, God willing. The importance of this matter mandates that the PLO must also make efforts in this regard.

Asked whether he had mentioned to King Husayn some of the points to be discussed in his forthcoming meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, President Mubarak said: We have not yet agreed on which subjects will be discussed with Peres so we cannot discuss them with King Husayn.

In his statement, President Mubarak stressed that no date has yet been set for his meeting with Peres in Egypt. He said: All topics will be agreed on after the Tabah agreement is signed.

President Mubarak declared that to solve the Palestinian problem he is doing his utmost to continue his contacts, whether with King Husayn, or the PLO, or with Israel.

Tabah Talks With Israel Continue 28 August

NC281246 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Aug (MENA) — A new round of talks at the level of experts from Egypt, Israel, and the United States was held today at the MENA House Hotel in Al-Jizah to discuss the issues still under consideration regarding the arbitral compromis on Tabah.

The Egyptian delegation to the talks was led by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the legal department at the Foreign Ministry. The Israeli delegation was led by David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, who arrived in Cairo yesterday. The U.S. delegation was led by Allen Kreczko, State Department legal advisor and head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks.

Ambassador al-'Arabi stated that during today's round of talks the conferees dealt with the selection of the three neutral arbitrators and the ongoing survey in the Tabah area to determine the location of the border markers.

Israeli Delegation Departs

NC282004 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Aug (MENA) — The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks led by David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, left Cairo this afternoon for Tel Aviv at the end of a 2-day visit to Egypt. The Israelis held talks with the Egyptian and U.S. delegations on the issues still under discussion regarding the Tabah arbitral compromis.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the legal department at the Foreign Ministry.

KUNA: Egypt Not To Permit U.S. Attack From Territory

LD290848 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Aug (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti *Al-Qabas* today cites an Egyptian military source as saying that Egypt will not permit the United States to use its territory to wage an attack on Libya.

The paper adds that the source, which it declined to name, has informed it that Egypt, which has just completed joint exercises codenamed "Sea Winds" with the United States in the Mediterranean, will not permit the use of its territories nor will it grant facilities for a U.S. attack on Libya within the framework of the great escalation by the United States of the situation and its deployment of three aircraft carriers to the Mediterranean off the Libyan coast.

Defense Officials Discuss Security Measures

Admiral Announces Exercise End

NC281447 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Alexandria, 28 Aug (MENA) — The Egyptian-U.S. air and naval exercises concluded successfully today.

The commander of the Navy, Vice Admiral 'Ali Tawfiq Jad, declared that each side gained much from the other in the field of modern warfare and the use of advanced technology. These maneuvers were planned about 2 years ago, were not directed against anyone, and had no political objectives.

Vice Admiral Jad thanked the troops who took part. The final stage of the exercises was conducted today with live ammunition.

Ghali on Security, Weapons

NC281740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Rimini, Italy, 28 Aug (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has asserted that the joint maneuvers involving Egypt and the United States are a form of training. As such, they should neither be misconstrued nor given any political content.

Dr Ghali noted that Egypt believes in dialogue and in peaceful solutions, and cannot be a partner in any military operations or skirmishes against any state in the region. He affirmed that the Egyptian people's solidarity with the Arabs is an "established fact," regardless of the differences among governments.

Ghali made this statement today in the Italian city of Rinini, where he is taking part in a conference on Mediterranean security and cooperation. The other participants include Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, (Javier), leader of the Spanish Democratic Party [as received], and William Quandt, an American expert on the Middle East.

Dr Ghali explained that Egypt is a nonaligned state, and stands by this status. However, this does not prevent it from arming and obtaining weapons from the United States and elsewhere for its own security and defense. This, in turn, requires that its Armed Forces train with modern weapons and have the ability to use them in the most appropriate way.

Dr Ghali expressed his belief that security in the Mediterranean will be unattainable until the Palestinian people enjoy their legitimate rights. He pointed out that Egypt has always supported the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Dr Ghali called for greater cooperation and understanding between the advanced countries on the northern shore of the Mediterranean and the developing states to the South. He noted that the northern countries have saved some $70 billion as a result of lower oil prices, while the oil-producing states in the South have been greatly harmed by this.

Dr Ghali raised the idea of a solidarity fund involving the northern and southern Mediterranean countries. This would help cushion severe economic shocks and narrow the economic gap between North and South.

In his speech to the conference, Ilyas Frayj, the mayor of Bethlehem, expressed his full support for Egypt's policy, indicating that the peace between Egypt and Israel constituted "an important precedent."

Frayj addressed an appeal to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to submit a clear-cut peace plan based on the mutual recognition of the rights of the Palestinian and Israeli peoples.

Minister of Higher Education Leaves for GDR

NC281049 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0922 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Aug (MENA) — Minister of Higher Education Dr Fathi Muhammad 'Ali left Cairo for the GDR this morning. During his 3-day trip, which comes at the invitation of the GDR Government, Dr Fathi will visit a number of German universities.

Al-Azhar Grand Imam Interviewed on Gulf War

PM281220 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 16 Aug 86 p 5

[Interview with Al-Azhar Grand Imam Shaykh Jad al-Haq 'Ali Jad al-Haq by Sana' al-Sa'id in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Question: The Iraq-Iran conflict today faces the Islamic world with the tragedy of an endless war. In a few days' time the war will complete its sixth year and will enter its seventh. In light of the continuation of this war I would like to ask His Eminence the Grand Imam his views regarding the peace offer which President Saddam Husayn made recently in his five-point appeal to the Iranian leaders.

Answer: The continuation of the Iraq-Iran war for all these years has harmed and continues to harm the Islamic nation, affecting its financial and manpower resources. It has also distracted it from many problems occurring in the Islamic world that have a bearing on the course of other chronic problems, such as that of Palestine, which has almost been forgotten. There is also the problem of Lebanon, which is becoming more serious and critical, and the problem of Afghanistan, which is being dealt with solely by those who have dominated the country for no reason other than the difference between the strength of a peaceful Muslim nation and that of a tyrannical major power. These problems and other explosive problems among Islamic people in Africa and elsewhere could have made use of the vast sums of money that have been devoured by this war and of those young men [involved in the war] to defend the Islamic peoples that are oppressed in their own lands. But the Iraq-Iran war has overshadowed all these problems and pushed them far into the background to the extent that they are no longer on the Islamic nation's mind. This is probably the objective behind the continuation of this war. The objective is to preoccupy the Islamic nation and distract it from its other important fateful problems and issues so that the loss of ground to parties hostile to Islam will become a fait accompli. [passage omitted]

Question: It is strange to see Arab countries like Syria and Libya involved in this war and giving Iran relentless military, material, political, and diplomatic support against Iraq. I wonder what covenant joins them together in supporting injustice and aggression and in colluding in the spilling of fraternal Islamic blood?

Answer: I would not wish to talk about war between an Arab and an Iranian; I would like to talk about war between one Muslim and another. If some Muslims help the side that is insisting on continuing the war then this is tantamount to committing a major crime, something that Islam certainly does not approve of. Islam, as clearly stated in the Koran, calls for intervention with a view to making peace between fighting Muslims. "If two parties among the believers lapse into a quarrel, make ye peace between them; but if one of them transgresses then fight ye all against the one that transgresses until it complies with the command of God; but if it complies, then make peace between them with justice and be fair; for God loves those who are fair and just." [Koranic verse] [passage omitted]

All Muslims, whatever their race or language, should stop inflaming this war and working for its continuation; they should work with others to stop it in a peaceful and legitimate manner in accordance with God's laws.

Question: The continuation of the Iraq-Iran war has caused concern and fear that it might extend to other Gulf countries such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, which were specifically mentioned in Iranian parliamentary speaker Rafsanjani's recent threat that Iran might attack the Gulf countries.

Answer: If such a threat was indeed made then it is yet another crime to be added to the crime of continuing the war and spreading it among the Muslims on Islamic territory, a war that has no reforming objective and is not intended to remove an injustice that has befallen a people. Rather, such a threat is tantamount to scorning the entire Islamic nation and violating its convenants and pledges as stated in the Koran. [passage omitted]

Question: If the war continues then division, rifts, and fragmentation will become rife, the countries of the area will weaken, and it will become easy for Israel to impose its domination on them. There is no better evidence of this than what Peres said — that as long as the Iraq-Iran war continues there will be no need for Israel to increase its defense budget.

Answer: This is true, since Israel is now safe and reassured because the Muslims in the area and the Islamic nation as a whole are preoccupied with this war and with the efforts to end it or to prevent its evils from spreading. This is the most that Israel could wish for because none of the countries surrounding it is trying to restore the land and the honor it has usurped. Jerusalem is the honor of all the Muslims but nobody is is thinking of restoring it by force of arms because of this war. In fact, Israel is having a free hand in Lebanon and is setting fire to its land and to its people. Despite its small size, Lebanon has become a group of ministates and fighting factions and militias that are unable to agree on ending this war that has been going on for 11 years. There is no doubt that Israel has a lot to do with the continuation of this war because its security lies in the division and fragmentation of those who are around it.

Question: It is said that there are big powers that calculate, revise, and establish balances. Could these powers have a hand in the continuation of this war? If that is the case how can Al-Azhar, as a loud Islamic voice, appeal to them to seek to end this war?

Answer: If the world's two superpowers had any wish to end this war it would not have continued for one moment. If the world organization showed determination to halt this war to protect life and to spare the young people, the fodder of this war, and to save the funds that have been squandered when the starving millions are in dire need of them and of the efforts that are being wasted in the war — I would say that if the world organization or the two superpowers cared for human rights they would have immediately intervened for they are capable of ending this war and deploying neutral forces on the borders between the two countries to force them to end the hostilities immediately. If the Security Council used its power and if its members rose above their political and ideological inclinations, it would put an end to this war immediately.

Al-Azhar, in the name of humanity, appeals to the Security Council and to the big powers to work to end this war. It appeals to the UN secretary general to assume a special role in putting the case to the Security Council. Let members of the Council act from purely humanitarian motives, free from bias or selfish interests, to put an end to the war and to stop the spilling of the blood of two peoples who belong to humanity. I also appeal the ICO, which is an international Islamic organization, to assume its role by submitting the case to the Security Council to adopt a humanitarian, unanimous resolution on ending this war. [passage omitted]

All Imported Food Subjected to Radioactivity Tests

NC281733 Cairo MENA in English 1555 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, Aug 28 — (MENA) — All food commodities coming into the Egyptian harbours are released only after ascertaining their freedom of contamination according to international criteria, the Ministry of Health said today.

In a statement issued today, the ministry said that all the samples which had been subjected to examination showed positive results for radioactive pollution with the exception of one shipment of deboned beef meat from West Germany which was positive for radioactivity and therefore rejected [sentence as received].

Ever since the incident of Chernobyl in the Soviet Union in April, the ministry has been cooperating with the atomic energy authority and other concerned authorities to make sure all the imported foodstuffs are free from nuclear radiation, the statement added.

Islamic Group Claims Kidnap of Iraqi in Cyprus

NC281021 Paris AFP in English 1006 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Beirut, Aug 28 (AFP) — An unknown Islamic group has claimed the kidnapping of an Iraqi in Cyprus, accusing him of being a secret agent and proposing to swap him for two Iraqi opposition figures expelled to Baghdad from France in January.

The claim, naming the Iraqi as Kamil Abd al-Husayn al-Zubaydi, was made in two anonymous calls to a Western news agency here Wednesday night, and communiques Thursday in the Lebanese dailies *Al-Safir* and *Al-Nahar*.

The proposal to exchange him in Beirut for the two mujahideen opponents of the Iraqi regime, Fawzi Hamza al-Rubay', 36, and Muhammad Hasan Khayr al-Din, 38, was made in the second of the two phone calls to the agency.

In Cyprus, police and diplomats were not immediately able to confirm any kidnapping, and reserved judgement on the claim, made in the name of the military bureau of the "Al-Rafidayn, vanguard of the Hizballah in Iraq."

The two newspapers carried near-identical photos said to be of the kidnapped man, his body wrapped in a blanket with his face uncovered, and a pistol fitted with a silencer pointed at his temple by a hooded man.

The claim said the man was organising a "new network" on behalf of the Iraqi regime, had been taken to a secret destination, and would be tried for "crimes against the sons of our people oppressed by Iraq."

The two expelled to Iraq in January, Al-Dawa party members, were pardoned by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on March 12 after French intervention.

Iranians Warned Against 'Rash' Military Moves

JN281102 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0558 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Aug (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces newspaper has warned Iranian rulers of the consequences of undertaking any rash military adventure that would cost Iran rivers of blood and further suffering and disasters.

In its editorial today, *Al-Qadisiyah* stressed that Iraq has prepared strategic resources, known and unknown, that the Iranians have not reckoned with and cannot match.

The paper added: Let the Iranian rulers and their allies of Zionists and treacherous Arabs know that our resources are such to prove their calculations wrong and deal them a new defeat to be added to their successive defeats from which they have reaped only frustration and devastation.

It said that by having persisted in the war against Iraq for the past 6 years, the Iranian rulers must take full responsibility for the grave consequences for the future of Iran and its people who are suffering because of this leadership. *Al-Qadisiyah* said the rulers of Iran are at a loss as to how to justify the predicament they brought about themselves by launching and pursuing the war against Iraq, having met all-out opposition inside Iran itself to their aggressive approach and having sustained heavy losses in all of their failed adventures. The paper said that by bringing the war to cities populated by unarmed civilians to cover the failrue of their policies and expansionsit aims before their peoples, the rulers of Iran must bear the grave consequences of making the Iraqi people a target. The paper concluded by saying: From a position of strength and historic responsibility toward the afflicted Iranian peoples and the Arab nation and the world at large as well as toward all concerned official organizations and world bodies, we announce that as well view all economic establishments in Iran within the context of the Iranian military strategy, we give ourselves the right to make a deterrent decisive response to any aggression against purely residential areas.

Communique No 2,340 on Farsi Raid, Basra Shelling

JN281642 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Communqiue No 2,340 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 August 1986]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our God-supported triumphant forces continued their heroic confrontation of the forces of evil and aggression.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. [Passage omitted] At 1615 [1215 GMT] today, our planes penetrated far into the Arab Gulf skies and reached Farsi Island, which is used as an auxiliary port for Khark Island and as a radar station about 100 km south of Khark Island. The brave eagles of the air recognized their targets as usual and directed their unerring bombs against the island, leaving it ravaged by explosions and covered by columns of smoke.

At 1430 today, our eagles destroyed a large enemy supply ship in the northern part of the Arab Gulf. After carrying out these two missions, our brave eagles returned safely to the homeland, emphasizing to the gang ruling in Iran there is no target which cannot be reached by Iraq. Blessed be the men of our Air Force — commanders, eagles, officers, and other ranks. Praised be God who upholds truth and destroys falsehood. He is the best supporter.

2. A heroic force from our formations in the II Army Corps central sector raided enemy areas opposite it. In a quick assault and with successful artillery and mortar support, the force stormed enemy positions and inflicted losses on the enemy aggressors. The force captured a rascal Khomeyniite and seized a GC rifle before returning safely to base, praise be to God. In several other parts of this sector, three vehicles, one of which loaded with ammunition, were destroyed.

3. The VII Army Corps soldiers killed 11 rascals and destroyed 2 infantry positions in various parts of their sector.

4. One enemy soldier was killed, two others were wounded and one ammunition dump, one personnel shelter, and two infantry positions were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. One vehicle, two ammunition dumps, and three infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

6. One cannon and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

7. The criminal Iranian regime continued to shell purely residential areas in Basra with long-range artillery, thus expressing its spite for our people and disregarding the international community's appeals. The enemy shelling injured eight citizens, destroyed two houses, and damaged two other houses, two hospitals, and eight cars. While announcing these crimes, we affirm to our great people that when the time comes the criminals' punishment will be severe.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 August 1986

Kurdistan Legislative Council Holds First Session

JN281910 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Irbil, Northern Iraq, 28 Aug (INA) -- The Legislative Council of the Kurdistan Autonomous Region began the first session of its fifth legislative period in Irbil today. President Saddam Husayn delegated Muhammad Hamzah, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and secretary of the Party's northern bureau, to attend the Council's opening session. [passage omitted]

During this session a direct secret ballot was held to elect the Council's chairman. Ahmad 'Abd al-Qadir was elected chairman of the Legislative Council, Hikmat Haji vice chairman, and Jamal Jalal secretary. [passage omitted]

USSR's Vorontsov, Delegation Arrive in Amman

JN282040 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Al-Ramtha — Yuliy Vorontsov, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, arrived in Amman via Al-Ramtha this evening at the head of a high-ranking Soviet delegation on a 3-day visit to Jordan. In a statement to a *Petra* correspondent, Vorontsov said he will discuss with Jordanian officials a number of international issues, especially the current situation in the Middle East and the possibility of promoting relations between the two countries. He hoped that the best results would be achieved. He added he will brief Jordanian officials on the USSR's stands on various current issues.

The delegation comprises Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries and North Africa Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ernest Zverev, senior assistant to the first deputy foreign minister; and Robert Turdiyev, deputy chief of the Near Eastern Countries and North Africa Department. The delegation was received at Al-Ramtha by the acting Foreign Ministry secretary general, the chief of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry, the Jordanian ambassador to the USSR, the Al-Ramtha District officer, a number of Foreign Ministry officials, and the Soviet charge d'affaires.

Reportage on Mubarak's 'Short Working Visit'

JN281521 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Amman — His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Amman today after a short working visit to Jordan. During this visit, the president held talks with His Majesty King Husayn on current Arab issues, developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and billateral relations within the framework of the continuous consultations between the two leaders.

The talks, which were interrupted by a working luncheon, were attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court, the court minister, and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces. On the Egyptian side, the talks were attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr Mamduh Bultaji, chief of the Egyptian information organization.

His majesty the king led those who saw off Jordan's guest and his accompanying delegation as they left Amman airport. Also present to see them off were the prime minister, the Royal Court chief, the court minister, the Egyptian charge d'affaires, and senior civilian and military officials.

Bultaji Calls Viewpoints 'Identical'

JN290724 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — QNA — Mamduh Bultaji, chief of the Egyptian information organization who accompanied President Mubarak on his visit, has described the viewpoints of His Majesty King Husayn and President Mubarak as identical, adding that they exchanged views on the latest developments in the region, developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and events in the Lebanese arena. Bultaji said the two leaders agreed that Arab coordination is the first step on the road to confronting challenges and overriding the obstacles that are facing the Arab nation and preventing the achievement of a just peace in the region.

Al-Rifa'i Receives Iraqi Transport Minister

JN281135 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this morning 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Asadi, Iraqi transport and communications minister, in the presence of Transport Minister Raja'i al-Dajani. During the meeting, discussion dealt with relations between Jordan and Iraq and ways to promote them, particularly in the field of transportation, proceeding from the mutual eagerness to guarantee the flow of commodities between the two fraternal countries.

Paper Claims U.S. To Recognize Palestinian Rights

JN281000 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 28 Aug 86 p 32

[Text] Washington — Exclusive to *Akhbar Al-Usbu'* — It has been learned from well-informed sources in the U.S. Department of State that President Reagan's administration will announce the U.S. recognition of Palestinians' right to self-determination instead of only recognizing Palestinians' right to participate in their self-determination.

These sources said this change will be one of the results of reassessing U.S. Middle East policy which has recently begun within the framework of the U.S. commitment to revive the regional peace efforts. The U.S. State Department sources pointed out that Washington wants to exploit suitable circumstances to revive the peace process in the wake of the Ifrane meeting between Shim'on Peres and King Hassan II following the Egyptian-Israeli agreement on an arbitral compromis on the Tabah problem, and also following the official meeting held between the Soviet and Israeli delegations in Helsinki. Although the Helsinki meeting was brief and did not yield any results, the U.S. officials consider it a positive factor which encouraged the U.S. Administration to reconsider its Middle East policy. Moreover, U.S. Vice President George Bush's recent tour of the Middle East encouraged the continuation of reassessing U.S. policy in the Middle East.

Junblatt Warns Against Continuation of Ja'ja' Policy

NC281814 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, stated today that a solution to the Lebanese crisis must be part of an overall settlement in the Middle East. In an interview published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Qabas*, Junblatt appealed to the Lebanese people to focus on political dialogue in order to remove the specter of war and restore normal life to the country.

Minister Junblatt warned against any continuation of the policy followed by Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee. He said: If Ja'ja' continues as he has, not a single Christian will remain in Lebanon, and Lebanon cannot live without the Christians.

Minister Junblatt called for a real uprising in the eastern area and for the designation of a spokesman for the Christians.

Hizballah Clergy Rejects Resolution 425

NC290620 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The Islamic resistance has issued a statement criticizing those who support Security Council Resolution 425. It stressed that the resistance will continue to play its role until complete liberation. The statement also called for the establishment of a resistance society to abort the capitulationist solutions and settlements.

A number of men of religion met at the house of Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli [Hizballah party leader] in Ba'labakk in the presence of the Iranian ambassador to Damascus. They emphasized their rejection of Resolution 425, which they see as a security arrangement for the Israeli enemy. They urged that the resistance continue in order to liberate the land from the filth of occupation.

French UNIFIL Position Near Tyre Attacked 28 Aug

NC281516 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Machinegun fire was directed at a French UNIFIL position in (Qadmus) near Tyre today, but no casualties have been reported.

Amal Clashes With Gunmen in Al-Awza'i; Cause Unknown

NC281450 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1427 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Our security correspondent states that clashes have been taking place since 1715 in the Al-Awza'i area between Amal Movement personnel and other gunmen. The causes of the fighting are still unknown. The roads in the area have been closed.

Amal Denies Report on Clashes

NC281503 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Before giving the news in detail, we would like to say that the false report which was transmitted a short time ago by the Phalangist Voice of Lebanon concerning clashes in the Al-Awza'i area is completely unfounded. That area is calm, and there has been no security incident. Amal Movement sources have denied the report and said it is an example of the false reports and allegations disseminated by the suspect media in order to spread poison in the nationalist areas.

Amal Says 'Fired on Suspicious Boat'

NC281601 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1455 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement's Central Military Bureau issued the following a few moments ago: The Fifth Branch denies the allegations by the Phalangist Voice of Lebanon that clashes have occured near Al-Awza'i. What actually happened is that Amal Movement personnel, who are responsible for coastal defense, fired on a suspicious boat at sea. This necessitated adopting precautions in the area. In the past few days, hostile boats have been observed patrolling along the coast.

Amal Official Killed in Fighting

NC281641 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] A military development occurred today, and it revealed the internal conflicts in the Amal Movement, which occasionally surface in the form of fighting.

Amal members loyal to 'Aqil Hamiyah and led by his brother Husayn attacked the port of Al-Awza'i, which is held by followers of Minister Birri. Abu Halqah, an Amal official on Birri's side, was killed in an exchange of machinegun fire. Another Amal member named Haj Wisam was seriously injured.

6 Casualties; Clashes Resume

NC290655 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Armed clashes broke out yesterday between Amal gunmen and others belonging to the Al-Hamiyah family in the Al-Awza'i port area. Gunmen then deployed up to Al-Ghubayrah.

It has been reported that the Al-Hamiyah gunmen tried to enter the port early last night, clashing with the guards. Two persons were killed and four others wounded. The fighting resumed in the port area between 1930 and 2000. The security force there refused to intervene and separate the combatants, claiming, according to internal security forces sources, that the problem is beyond the jurisdiction of the security force and should be dealt with by the Coordination Committee. Consequently, gunmen appeared in Al-Awza'i, Al-Raml al-'Ali, Al-Ghubayrah, Qasr al-'Uwayni, the airport road, and the Al-Rasul al-Zam mosque, filling the air with tension. The sources also indicated that the security force has stopped patrolling these areas.

Amal Movement sources have denied that any clashes occurred, saying that Israeli gunboats had been sighted off the coast.

Seven Wounded as Army Siege of Afqa Continues

NC281539 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] According to information from Jubayl, Hawker-Hunter aircraft belonging to the Al-Yarzi Army reconnoitered the forests and areas around the town of Afqa, which has been surrounded for over 3 weeks, at 1130 today. All attempts to take the village are said to have failed. The Lebanese Forces and Phalangist militias, as well as members of the Al-Yarzi Army 7th Brigade, have kept the town under constant fire. Afqa is now paralyzed and is in the grip of a stifling crisis.

Reports indicate that more than 500 women and children were shot at when they tried to escape the fire of the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangists. Two women and five children were wounded.

Travelers arriving from Afqa today said that a high-ranking officer in the Lebanese Forces was killed when the Phalangists and the Lebanese Forces tried to storm the town yesterday.

Army Issues Clarifying Statement

NC281627 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The Army Command has warned that any attacks on its positions will meet with a firm response in order to defend the safety of military units. It also made reference to the suspect media campaigns waged against the Army. These points came in a statement issued by the Army Command in an effort to clarify the incidents that have occurred in the town of Afqa in Jubayl.

On 7 August 1986, 1st Brigade troops manning a roadblock at the entrance to the village stopped a member of the Al-Zu'aytar family who had no papers. Gunmen from the Al-Zu'aytar family and the Amal Movement surrounded and attacked the checkpoint the next day. They also set up a roadblock of their own on the approaches to the town.

The statement adds that the Army Command ordered an officer from the 1st Brigade to settle the matter. The incident was resolved that very day, and the case was closed. However, the level of tension rose 2 days later, as gunmen from Afqa faced others from the forests.

The declaration describes statements made by members of the Al-Zu'aytar family and by officials of certain organizations as false, and notes that they contain threats against Army units stationed in the town.

Following the unwarranted revival of this episode, the Army Command feels that those responsible may want to cover up certain events which have occurred or will occur in the Al-Biqa'. At the same time, they are making use of a suspect media campaign. The command notes that the objectives of such incidents are now well known, and warns against any attacks on Army positions.

'Resistance' Forces Attacks Enemy Patrols

NC281807 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] In a statement today, the Lebanese National Resistance Front said that on 26 August, the Martyr 'Ali Ghazi Talib group of the Martyr Muhammad Salim forces detonated an explosive while two enemy M-113 armored cars and a jeep were passing by on Markaba road. The two armored cars were damaged and their crew members were wounded. The enemy then searched the area for the resistance fighters.

On 27 August, the Martyr Muhammad Qanna'ah group of the Martyr Muhammad Salim Forces fired machine guns and rockets at an enemy foot patrol on the Yuhmur-al-Shaqif road. All six members of the patrol were killed or wounded. The enemy then fired on the resistance fighters from their position.

Further on Al-Asad's Meeting With Vorontsov

JN281555 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Yuliy Vorontsov, CPSU Central Committee member and Soviet first deputy foreign minister, at 1200 today. The meeting was attended by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Felix Fedotov, USSR ambassador in Damascus; and the delegation accompanying Vorontsov.

Vorontsov conveyed to the president the greetings of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet President Andrey Gromyko, and the Soviet leadership. The president accepted them with thanks and asked him to convey his greetings to Gorbachev and Gromyko, the Soviet leadership, and the friendly Soviet people.

Talks revolved around the situation and developments in the region, the international situation, and bilateral relations.

Troops in Lebanon Reduced To Save Money

JN281605 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
27 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Beirut — *Al-Ittihad* — *Al-Ittihad* has learned that the Syrian leadership recently noticeably reduced the number of its forces in Lebanon, particularly in the northern region, the upper Al-Matn area, and in the Al-Biqa' valley.

A source close to Damascus reported that this decision, which affects a number of officers and troops, was made for financial reasons since the presence of some 25,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon costs Syria $1 million a day. The Gulf countries coveredthese expenses from 1976 to 1982, when Israeli forces invaded Lebanon.

Nonaligned Meeting Urged To Discuss Terrorism

JN290728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Harare — Yesterday, Syria called on the nonaligned foreign ministers conference to discuss terrorism, which has become a policy of some countries.

Libya proposed that the conference look into ways to protect nonaligned countries against external aggressions.

The Czechoslovak news agency reported that yesterday the nonaligned foreign ministers discussed a draft agenda for the upcoming nonaligned summit and approved a declaration which will be issued to mark the 25th anniversary of the movement. [passage omitted]

Ba'th Party Sources Warn of U.S. Anti-Libyan Moves

JN281637 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — A responsible source of the Jordanian Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has affirmed the United States is planning to deal a military blow to Libya in implementation of the policy of strategic coordination among the parties to Camp David and in continuation of the aggressive course against the Arab nation. The source added that signs of this blow have begun to appear through the aggressive maneuvers carried out by U.S. forces with the participation of the forces of the agent regime in Egypt — maneuvers which were accompanied by the Zionist enemy leaders' threats and statements against Syria and its military forces in Lebanon.

The source said the U.S. escalation is aimed at pushing Arab countries to the table of separate capitulationist negotiations. The Arab nation, which defended and offered thousands of martyrs for the sake of the objectives of its mission, reaffirms its determination to confront hostile schemes. The source affirmed Libya will not be alone in confronting U.S. belligerency and that Syria, which most courageously asserted its destiny, will stand, along with all honorable Arabs, beside fraternal Libya.

The official of the Jordanian Regional Command of the party affirmed our great party under its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, demands the exposure of the danger of silence over this insolent U.S. challenge, and urges all Arab strugglers to be a unified front to topple plots and schemes and their imperialist and Zionist owners, as well as those propagating for these plots and schemes, such as Hassan II and like agents and traitors.

Party Condemns U.S. 'Threats'

JN281946 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] A responsible source in the Ba'th Party's National Command has stated the following:

The United States has once again escalated its rabid campaign against Libya in preparation for launching a premeditated attack against it. It is currently planning for this aggression in coordination and cooperation with the Zionist enemy and a number of its NATO partners and also in flagrant collusion with the agent Camp David regime in Egypt, which has become an obedient tool in the hands of U.S. imperialism and Zionism and is implementing their hostile designs against the Arab nation. This regime has also openly participated in the military maneuvers which were conducted by U.S. and Egyptian forces off the Libyan coast. These maneuvers represent a provocative, impertinent action aimed against fraternal Libya and a link in the long chain of conspiracies which culminated in the barbaric, abortive aggression carried out by the United States against Libya last March. [sentence as heard]

Despite the comprehensive, strong, and world-wide condemnation of the United States for its barbaric aggression, it insists on continuing its aggressive policy against the fraternal Libyan people and the 1 September Revolution because this revolution has adopted a pan-Arab stand committed to fateful pan-Arab causes. The U.S. Administration is planning for this new aggression with premeditation as part of its policy of state terrorism, which it has adopted since the election of Reagan as head of the U.S. Administration, against struggling nations and countries and national liberation movements.

The U.S. Administration previously practiced this course in Lebanon, Nicaragua, and Angola and other countries. The Ba'th Party and its revolution in Syria, which firmly stand against the imperialist and Zionist designs aimed against the Arab nation and bravely confront all capitulationist plans aimed at imposing capitulation on Arabs and liquidating their central cause, the Palestine cause, reiterate that they stand with all their capabilities alongside Libya and regard any aggression against Libya as an aggression against them and against the entire Arab nation.

While strongly condemning the hostile policy of the United States and its impertinent threats against Libya, our party and its revolution in Syria affirm their determination to confront any U.S. imperialist-Zionist aggression against any part of the Arab homeland. They also affirm they will continue the struggle with the Arab masses beginning from the bastion of steadfastness, Arab Syria, to foil all forms of imperialist-Zionist conspiracies and to decisively reply to and foil imperialist-Zionist-reactionary designs aimed at imposing complete U.S. imperialist hegemony over the Arab homeland.

We appeal to all liberation, progressive, socialist, and peace forces in the world to express deep denunciation and firm condemnation of the United States' aggressive policy against our Arab nation and its just causes. We urge the solidarity and unity of these forces to face the U.S. Administration's policy of war and hegemony, to confront aggression and attempts at domination, and to struggle to achieve just peace in our region and throughout the world.

AL-THAWRAH on Egypt's Role in U.S. Maneuvers

JN290653 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline, "What the U.S.-Egyptian Maneuvers Are All About," *Al-Thawrah* says: The joint U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers which concluded yesterday have many ominous implications and signs of the Camp David regime's future plans and the roles assigned to it in the Arab and African arenas, particularly using it as a policeman to look after U.S. imperialist interests and to peddle and market the capitulationist line in the Arab region. These maneuvers, which are tantamount to a provocative act directed against the entire Arab nation coinciding as they did with escalated U.S. aggressive threats against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, demonstrate that the Mubarak regime is powerless and a mere handy tool in U.S. imperialists and Zionists hands, implementing their aggressive plans against the Arab nation, especially now after the news leaked by Washington that the Egyptian regime's forces will — one way or another — join in any U.S. military action against the Jamahiriyah.

Reportage on Expected Peres-Mubarak Summit

'No Definite Date' Set

TA291034 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Excerpt] There is still no definite date expected for the Peres-Mubarak summit. Although the Egyptian press said the meeting will take place on the 10th and 11th of September, President Mubarak himself says no date has been agreed as yet. Here in Jerusalem the Prime Minister's Office says it has no information on the subject. There also seems to be some dispute over what will be discussed when the meeting does take place. More details in this report from Steve Weizman:

Speculation on the moment is focusing more on the timing of the summit than on the content. Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, has said he hopes that the Tabah arbitration agreement will be signed next week, with the summit taking place the following week. But the Prime Minister's Office today said that they know absolutely nothing regarding the date. [passage omitted]

Shamir Comments

TA281251 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1234 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said he agrees with the three no's the prime minister presented this morning in anticipation of his visit in Egypt: No to war, no to terror, and no to the rejection of negotiations. Shamir emphasized that when the summit meeting in Egypt takes place Peres will obviously represent the entire government and will not be able to make any commitments running counter to its basic guidelines.

Addressing the Contractors' Club, Shamir added in reply to a question that he does not believe the prime minister is trying to establish political faits accomplis before the rotation and that, in any event, this would be unfeasible.

Shamir Foresees Need To Increase Defense Budget

TA281151 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes that in the near future we will have to increase the defense budget in light of the strengthening of several Arab countries, in particular Syria and Iraq. He was speaking before members of the Building Contractor's Club.

He also said that we must now move on to economic growth, but this must be done cautiously. Hence the government will not be able to meet every request for assistance from different sectors of the economy.

Tabah Delegation Returns; No Agreement on Arbiters

TA290422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks returned to Israel last night without an agreement on the issue of the arbiters. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami notes that the delegation was accompanied by Moshe Sason, the Israeli ambassador in Cairo. The delegation will return to Egypt on Sunday.

Foreign Ministry Reassesses Policy on RSA

TA281018 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] During a special internal discussion last week at the Foreign Ministry on Israel's policy toward South Africa, Dr Nimrod Novik, the prime minister's policy adviser, announced that Peres has decided that Israel will act in accordance with the decisions made by the United States and other countries on the matter of sanctions against South Africa.

In that discussion, which was convened by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, the issue arose of threats by some African countries to forbid El Al planes from crossing their airspace on their way to South Africa. This problem, it was said in the discussion, would be exacerbated by the expected halting of South African Airways flights to Israel in the near future (for economic reasons) and the subsequent transfer of rights to El Al. The Kenyan Government might forbid El Al planes from taking off from the Nairobi airport, where the planes refuel on their way to South Africa. Officials in Jerusalem are also concerned about the fate of aviation ties with South Africa, in light of the U.S. Congress' intention to prohibit airplanes from South Africa from landing on U.S. territory.

Also participating in the meeting was Finance Ministry representative Efrayim Dovrat, who visited South Africa as a member of the economic delegation headed by Finance Ministry Director General 'Imanu'el Sharon. Dovrat made it clear that there was no intention of supplying technology to South Africa by circumventing the West's economic sanctions on that country. Most officials participating in the discussion, including former Ambassador to South Africa Eliyahu Lankin, sharply criticized the visit by the economic delegation to Cape Town, contending that it caused Israel great public relations damage. During the meeting, Kimche insisted on the need to prepare for the possibility of the West imposing heavy sanctions on trade with South Africa, and it was agreed that commercial ties with South Africa should not be expanded at present. Kimche also noted that these ties are impairing Israel's ties with the Third World.

El Al To Continue Flights

TA290428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Transport Minister Hayim Corfu says El Al Airlines will continue its flights to South Africa even if black African states deny aircraft the right to overfly their airspace en route to the white-ruled country. Corfu says El Al is already examining alternate routes and refueling points between Tel Aviv and Johannesburg if such expected sanctions are imposed by black African states.

Shamir on Alert Toward Syria, Reciprocity With USSR

TA290533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Another Israeli warning directed at the Syrians: Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that Syria's military buildup is dangerous and that Israel should be on the alert. Mr Shamir was the guest of Binyamina yesterday. Our correspondent Haviva Roger brings excerpts from his marks:

[Begin recording] [Roger] Mr Shamir believes that the Syrian military buildup is dangerous and worrisome. He thinks that Israel must be prepared for any eventuality:

[Shamir] This buildup is worrisome; it must cause us concern, particularly when viewed in the context of the Syrian leaders' conceptions, the propaganda to their people, the ongoing brainwashing regarding a confrontation with Israel. We have here a combination of great extremism and a military buildup. This is a dangerous combination which we must follow closely and alertly, and we must be ready for any eventuality.

[Roger] Mr Shamir says that at this point it is defficult to react to the Mubarak-Husayn meeting. We do not yet have enough information:

[Shamir] I do not know precisely what they discussed. I assume they discussed the problems of our region, but I do not know what they decided, what opinions they exchanged. This is not their first meeting; it is not at all exceptional. Perhaps we will learn more later. At this point I would not like to proffer any guesses.

[Roger] Yesterday the prime minister said that sending an Israeli delegation to Moscow is not a condition for receiving a Soviet consular delegation in Israel. Mr Shamir says this is a matter of style differences; we will insist on reciprocity. When the Soviet representatives proposed that they send a delegation to Israel we proposed sending a similar delegation to Moscow.

[Shamir] They asked whether we made the one conditional on the other. We answered that this is not a condition, but that just as they have requested, we too request. For some reason this angered them. The representatives said they are not authorized to discuss this, but next day the spokesman in Moscow said that the discussion ended because the Israeli representatives raised this proposal, which in their opinion is completely unjustified, and this is where the matter now stands. [end recording]

Relations With USSR on Agenda for Horam Talks

TA290737 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Bonn ("Exclusive" for *Ha'aretz*) — Yehuda Horam, head of the Foreign Ministry East European Division, left Bonn on his way to Bucharest yesterday. He will hold talks with Romanian Government officials on various issues, among them Israeli-Soviet relations.

Horam headed the Israeli delegation to the talks with the Soviet Union in Helsinki. Immediately following those talks he left for Paris, but Israeli diplomats note that while there he held no diplomatic contacts with Soviet representatives.

Soviets Cancel Attendance at Agritech Exhibition

TA280930 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 28 Aug 86
p 4

[Report by Tzahi Noga]

[Text] An official Soviet delegation scheduled to attend the Agritech exhibition in Israel next week has announced that it has canceled its visit. It is unclear whether there is any connection between the cancellation and the results of the meeting between delegations of the two countries in Helsinki. The Export Institute is now seeking possible ways to persuade the Russians to come.

The Russians displayed much interest in the exhibition a few months ago. They requested that they be sent an official invitation from Israel and were told that they would receive the invitation after the Helsinki talks. The invitation was sent, but in a polite telegram sent in reply, the Russians announced that they would not be coming to the exhibition.

Peres to Shultz: Ideas on Economy Correspond

TA290825 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Aug 86
p 2

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] The ideas raised by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz for a comprehensive economic plan aimed at renewing economic growth in Israel correspond to the ideas discussed in Israel by the team established by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Finance Minister Moshe Nisim. This was said in a letter sent yesterday by the prime minister to the secretary of state answering the latter's letter which was sent some time ago.

In his letter, Peres thanks Shultz for the "friendly and penetrating" economic advice which he has been giving Israel over the last 2 years and expresses the hope that this contribution on the part of the secretary of state will continue in the future. Peres also thanks Shultz for the special U.S. aid which enabled Israel to make far-reaching decisions in difficult moments.

In his letter, Peres notes that it was clear from the beginning that stabilizing the economy was only a basis for reforms allowing for growth. He notes that Shultz' ideas correspond to those raised by the economic team established by him and Minister Nisim.

Peres writes that the government has already begun implementing some of the ideas. With regard to wages he notes that the government has ensured that the recent wage agreements will keep inflation at a low level. The prime minister also points to the recent cuts in the government budget as part of the ongoing effort to prevent budgetary deviations.

As for reforms in the Israeli economy, the prime minister notes that during his visit to Washington next month, as well as in Minister Nisim's visit there, the Israeli notables will gladly review with Shultz the ideas which are currently being studied in Israel.

MA'ARIV Cites U.S. Sources on Continued PLO Contacts

TA280922 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by Avino'am Bar-Yosef]

[Text] The United States will continue to maintain contacts with Palestinians associated with the PLO, except for supporters of the rejectionist fronts [plural as published], although in principle it will continue to support all the steps agreed on between Amman and Jerusalem to improve the quality of life in the territories and to strengthen the moderate, pro-Jordanian elements there.

Senior U.S. sources have told *Ma'ariv* that the contacts with Fatah — and even PLO — supporting elements in the territories will continue because the United States believes it is impossible to attain peace in the region without the support of nationalist Palestinians.

The sources explained that at this stage no meeting is planned between Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Jordanian King Husayn, or by both Peres and Husayn with President Reagan or President Mubarak. They claimed that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is not planning a visit to the Middle East before the rotation.

Israeli sources recently claimed that the measures taken in parallel with the king's moves against Fatah were encouraged by the United States; this encouragement seemed to indicate that Husayn's anti-terrorist moves should be supported.

The U.S. sources pointed out that the United States has reservations about some of the measures employed by Husayn and his heavy-handed policy which is employed even against his traditional loyalists who are now afraid of expressing open support for his anti-'Arafat struggle. They emphasized that they do not recommend that Israel shut down East Jerusalem papers that criticize the monarch, even if Jordan wants this, because this would be a gross violation of freedom of the press.

Search for 'Daqar' To Begin 30 Aug; No IDF Help

TA281846 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The searches for the submarine *Daqar* will begin on Saturday. U.S. planes will take off from an Egyptian airbase to conduct aerial searches. If there are any findings, the search will be extended to include ships. Our correspondent Beni Liss reports that the IDF has put all the information accumulated in the wake of the disaster at the Americans' disposal. Our correspondent points out that IDF troops will under no circumstances participate in the search. Israel will pay for the search out of U.S. aid funds.

Security Forces Board Up Terrorist's House

TA281144 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1132 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] This afternoon security forces boarded up the home of Nabil Dhabihi, a resident of the Shu'fat refugee camp suspected of being a member of a terrorist organization and of having thrown stones. His home was boarded up by order of the commander of the Central Command, and police forces who oversaw the action maintained order at the site.

Iran's Velayati Arrives for Ministerial Meeting

LD281640 Tehran IRNA in English 1634 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 28, IRNA — Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived here Thursday at the head of a delegation to participate in a meeting of non-aligned foreign ministers.

Before his arrival in Harare, Velayati held talks with his Syrian counterpart Faruq al-Shar' during a one-hour stop-over in Nairobi's airport, Kenya.

Due to Velayati's delay to the meeting, his scheduled time for speech was given to the Indonesian foreign minister.

SAPA Reports Delegation Armed

MB281826 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1819 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Harare, Aug 28, SAPA — Foreign Affairs Minister Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Harare this afternoon accompanied by a contingent of heavily armed aides, the semi-official news agency ZIANA reports.

The aides, whose arms, consisting mainly of hand guns and folding hand guns and folding machine guns and live ammunition refused to have their hand baggage X-rayed as this would show that they were carrying small arms.

However, Zimbabwean security officers manning the security check-point were quite firm that no illegal and undeclared arms were coming into the country, and after the baggage containing the arms had been identified, the Iranians, believed to be revolutionary guards, were taken into a separate room to have their guns seized.

A similar incident occured yesterday when the Iraqi delegation was found with quantities of arms and ammunition after refusing to have their baggage X-rayed and searched by security officers.

Zimbabwe officials have made it clear to all delegations that all weapons would be confiscated and returned to the security men on their departure.

It appears that although Iran and Iraq are at war in the Gulf, Zimbabwean authorities are not keen to have that war imported onto their territory, and apart from that the government takes a dim view of any foreigners bringing weapons of war to the country whether they be NAM delegates or not. [passage omitted]

Confiscation of Weapons Denied

MB290749 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2005 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 28 Aug, SAPA — The Iranian ambassador to the United Nations, Dr Seyyed Raja'i Khorasani this evening denied a ZIANA story that his country's foreign minister's delegation had its weapons confiscated by Zimbabwe security personnel when it arrived at Harare airport earlier today, ZIANA reports.

Dr Khorasani told a press conference that there was no grain of truth in the ZIANA story. He challenged the agency to produce the confiscated weapons.

He said he would be making representations to the Ministry of Information, Post, and Telecommunications about the story.

Dr Khorasani, however, praised the Zimbabwe Government for the warm wecome his delegation had received when it arrived here last week.

Foreign Ministers' Meeting Continues 28 Aug

Speech by Liberia's Blamo

MB281600 Harare Domestic Service in English
1403 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Speech by Liberian Foreign Minister Bernard Blamo at the Harare International Conference Center opening the Nonaligned Movement ministerial meeting on 28 August — recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] Mr Chairman, [word indistinct] the convener on behalf of the African foreign ministers and heads of delegations present here to [word indistinct] and appreciation to the government and to all the people of Zimbabwe for the facilities provided and the excellent arrangements made for the eighth summit of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries. Indeed Prime Minister Comrade Robert Mugabe, the government, and people of Zimbabwe have been most profuse in the (?hospitality) extended to us since our arrival in this beautiful city of Harare. Mr Chairman, we are deeply (?indebted) to the government and people of Zimbabwe for this magnanimous display of traditional African hospitality. Certainly we will depart from Harare at the end of the ministerial conference and summit with (?enduring) memories of the generosity of the struggling Zimbabwean people and of the rich cultural heritage of Zimbabwe. We hail the government and people of Zimbabwe for the numerous kindnesses showered upon us.

The selection of Zimbabwe [words indistinct] in the direction of the Nonaligned Movement for the next 3 years is not only a (?human) tribute to Prime Minister Mugabe and the Government and people of Zimbabwe, but also a tribute to Africa. In spite of all social, economic, and political difficulties confronting African countries and member-states of this movement, [words indistinct] movement to represent some of the [words indistinct] for which our movement stands: the right to independence, social justice, development, and peace in our [word indistinct]. The historic eighth summit, which will be convened next week, will take place during a period of great significance for the African Continent. Never before has the struggle for the total liberation and emancipation of our continent from racist minority rule been more sustained and intense. The selection of Zimbabwe to host this summit is therefore a clear manifestation of the commitment and dedication of the Nonaligned Movement to the principle of national liberation and independence for the oppressed peoples of South Africa, Namibia, the Middle East, and elsewhere in our world. (?It seems) appropriate that this ministerial meeting formulates the program of action which will be submitted to our heads of state whose implementation could facilitate the intensification of the moral and material support of the liberation movements in Africa. Excellencies, distinguished [word indistinct], the serious economic problems which continue to confront member-states of our movement will also claim the urgent consideration of this summit, so that the various action programs that are formulated on south-south cooperation may become a reality. You may recall that because of the severe economic problems confronting the African Continent it was necessary to [word indistinct] last May the second session of the United Nations General Assembly which considered the critical economic crisis confronting the continent.

Permit me, fellow colleagues, to express the sincere appreciation of all African states for the [words indistinct] members of the Nonaligned Movement presently attending the conference. We also highly commend the expressions of support demonstrated by the conference, [word indistinct] mainly for the intensification of cooperation between our various countries. Your Excellencies, the many issues which have been the principal concern of our movement, (?that is) the question of national independence for all colonized peoples, the question of disarmament, the peaceful settlement of disputes, the arms race, and the economic disparity in our world, continue to confront us. However, in retrospection, we can say with considerable pride that our movement has gained a moral force for the establishment of a more humane and peaceful world order (?and given) our commitment and dedication to the principles of our movement, we can confidently look to the next 25 years of our movement.

Finally, Mr Chairman, permit me to warmly congratulate you and the members of the (?bureau) on behalf of the distinguished foreign ministers of African states and the heads of delegations for your unanimous election. We also wish to express our appreciation to your distinguished predecessor for the effective and efficient manner in which he carried out his responsibilities. Mr Chairman, and dear colleagues, we are following with keen interest the activities [word indistinct] South Africa and the [words indistinct] of the movement of nonaligned countries. We are, therefore, confident that you will continue to render distinguished service to our cause. We heartily congratulate you for your opening address which gave an essential analysis of the global situation and the challenges which confront our movement. Certainly, your address has established the guidelines for our deliberations in preparing for the eighth summit. I wish to assure you, Mr Chairman, that the distingushed colleagues and the heads of delegations of Africa pledge themselves to support your leadership and to (?give) their firm support for the struggles of the movement of nonaligned states under your chairmanship. I [word indistinct] salute you. I thank you.

Afternoon Session Selects Officers

LD281815 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1536 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 28 (TANJUG) — Ministers of foreign affairs at their second plenary session this afternoon adopted a recommendation of senior officials for the officers of the eighth summit. Chairman will be representative of Zimbabwe, vice chairmen for Africa are Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Libya, SWAPO, Uganda, Zambia, and Senegal. For Asia vice chairmen will be Bangladesh, PDRY, Korea, Iran, Iraq, PLO, Syria, and Vietnam. For Latin America and the Carribean vice chairmen are Cuba, Guyana, and Peru and for Europe, Cyprus and Yugoslavia.

Draft Anniversary Document Adopted

LD281830 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1642 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 28 (TANJUG) — "We reaffirm our commitment to the principles and objectives of the movement of nonaligned countries, which have guided us since 1961," says a draft declaration on the 25th anniversary of the Movement of Nonalignment adopted by the foreign ministers at their second plenary session here this evening. The movement was founded at the first nonaligned summit held in Belgrade in 1961.

The draft, which will be submitted for adoption by the Eighth Nonaligned Summit when it opens in the Zimbabwean capital on Monday, points out that the principles and objectives of nonalignment have retained full significance although the world situation today is not the same as it was a quarter of a century ago. In reaffirming the principles adopted 25 years ago, the draft goes on to say, the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries point out that nonalignment has grown into an indispensable antibloc, independent and global factor of international relations.

The authentic principles and the nature of nonalignment, as listed in this draft, comprise the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism and all forms of outside aggression, occupation, domination, hegemonism, interference and intervention, as well as the superpower and bloc policies.

At their summit in Harare, the nonaligned countries assess that world tensions are growing at both political and economic levels, together with a continued weakening of the developing countries' economies and the strengthening of the policy of domination and superpower rivalry, accompanied by nuclear armament, adds the draft declaration. The Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare also urges the establishment of the new international economic and information orders.

On its 25th birthday, the Movement of Nonalignment notes that it has grown richer in wisdom and moral strength to face all the challenges and to perform its historic mission in the struggle for establishing a new, just and democratic order in the world, points out the draft declaration adopted at today's plenary session of foreign ministers in Harare.

'Guests' Invited To Attend Summit

LD281816 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1540 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 28 (TANJUG) — At their afternoon plenary session foreign ministers of non-aligned countries have adopted the recommendation of the preparatory meeting to invite as guests the Front de Liberation Nationale Kanaket Socialiste (FLNKS), Commonwealth secretariat, Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Preferential Trade Area (PTA), Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), Latina American System (SELA), and United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). Greece, Australia, and Mongolia will also be in the future invited as guests to the non-aligned meeting.

First Day Ends

LD281820 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1546 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 28 (TANJUG) — The first day of the meetings of ministers of foreign affairs of the non-aligned countries ended this evening in Harare. Ministers will resume their deliberations on all items on their agenda tomorrow morning.

Political, Economic Committees Begin Deliberations

LD281854 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1720 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 28 (TANJUG) — Late this afternoon at the conference hall in Harare the Political and Economic Committees of the current non-aligned conference began their deliberations. These were the first sessions of the two committees who have to finish work on the final wording of the political and economic declarations of the summit due to end on September 6th.

Today's session of the Political Committee dealt primarily with organisational questions. The host of the meeting, Zimbabwe, has formally presented its draft of the political declaration of the summit.

Both committees will tomorrow start a detailed deliberation of both parts of the final document of the summit item by item -- the traditional procedure of all non-aligned movements.

The first session of the Economic Committee lasted a bit longer than that of the Political Committee. There was already in the previous consultations a general consensus on the importance of economic problems for the Non-Aligned Movement and it is expected that on these problems unified position will be found.

In this committee, like during the plenary session of the ministers, this morning the draft made by Zimbabwe was praised by all delegations. In the discussion, delegates from Argentina, Yugoslavia, Indonesia, Singapore, Nicaragua, Congo, Senegal, Tunisia, India, Cyprus, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Nigeria, and Colombia took part.

The representative of Yugoslavia has said that the draft offered by Zimbabwe was a very good one and that it represents all needs and demands of the non-aligned and developing countries. It is now obvious that the final document will be complemented with some of the stands adopted at the recent Cairo meeting of the "Group 77".

Delegations agreed to work together and not in working groups as on previous non-aligned meetings. Presenting the document the delegate of Zimbabwe has stressed several key questions which needed a coordinated approach of non-aligned and other developing countries, agreement on monetary and financial matters, especially on the debt problem of the "Third World". He stressed the need to form a common negotiating position for the next round of negotiations in GATT and on the seventh UNCTAD.

Political Committee is chaired by Yemen and the economic one by Peru.

Political Declaration Condemns U.S. Aid to Contras

MB281132 Dakar PANA in English 0909 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 28 Aug (ZIANA/PANA) -- The Reagan administration's support of counter-revolutionaries in Nicaragua has been severely criticised by non-aligned countries meeting in Harare.

The movement's draft political declaration says theorganisation was outraged by the allocation of 100 million U.S.dollars to Contras fighting to topple the government of President Danial Ortega in Nicaragua.

The declaration strongly condemned this immoral and illegal act which violates accepted norms of international behaviour and law.

This blatant act of aggression against Nicaragua not onlyviolates the sovereignty, political independence, and self-determination of that country, but also constitutes an attackon the principles and objectives of the movement and the Charterof United Nations.

The movement demanded the immediate cessation of all threats and hostile acts against Nicaragua including attacks, the financing of mercenary groups by the U.S. Congress and coercive economic measures taken against the Nicaraguan Government.

The U.S. Government was called upon to resume negotiations with Nicaragua aimed at normalising bilateral relations and securing a peaceful settlement of the conflict in CentralAmerica.

The document appeals to all NAM members and the international community to give solidarity and any assistance required by Nicaragua to preserve its right of self-determination, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The movement calls on the U.S. Government to comply with the International Court of Justice's ruling of 27 June,and other previous rulings, which found the U.S. guilty of violating international law because of its hostile acts against Nicaragua.

The declaration welcomes and fully supports diplomatic efforts of the Contadora group -- Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela -- aimed at security [and] a negotiated solution to the crisis in Central America. The U.S. was criticised for continuing to prevent a negotiated political solution and obstructing peace initiatives in the region.

The declaration calls on the U.S. to facilitate the [words indistinct], the withdrawal of foreign military advisers,the halting of military manoeuvres, and scrupulous adherence to the principle of non-use or threat of force in relations between states would substantially reduce tension and contribute to the search for a political and negotiated solution to the problems of Central America, says the document.

It urges the U.S., Honduras, and other states to follow accepted principles in order to avoid any action that might aggravate tension in the region.

The movement also expressed concern on the adverse situation in El Salvador and called on the U.S. to adopt a constructive at-titude conducive to the attainment of a political solution that will put an end to the suffering of the Salvadorianpeople.

The movement was concerned by the serious and numerous violations of human rights that continued to be committed in El Salvador. It expressed concern at the attacks, bombings, and forced removal that the government forces were carrying against civilians. It, however, welcomed the agreement by the Government of El Salvador to resume dialogue with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

On Chile, the movement calls on the military junta to cease all human rights' violations and repressions. It supports Chileans in their aspirations to recover freedom and basic human rights and to re-establish the policy of non-alignment followed by the late President Salvador Allende.

It also welcomes the establishment of new democracies in Latin America due to decline of military tyrannies in the region.

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Holds Press Conference

MB291218 Harare Domestic Service in English
1002 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Excerpts from press conference held by Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Harare on 29 August — recorded]

[Text] I wanted to take this opportunity of availing myself to you [words indistinct] for the purpose of answering any questions that you might want to ask initially before the summit begins. Of course, we cannot preempt the conclusions of the summit. I don't know what the conclusions (?are to be) and therefore I [word indistinct] you all want to turn me into a prophet. However, I am glad that the summit is being held here.

I am glad that Zimbabwe has been honored as a venue and chairman, I am glad that more than 100 nations are converging on our little territory, a young land in terms of our independence, having achieved that independence only in 1980, so we are still a toddler [words indistinct]. We regard the fact of hosting the summit as an opportunity given us by the nonaligned countries to have [word indistinct] and great experience. We are learning, we have already learnt a lot about organizing a conference and I am sure at the end of the summit we shall have learned much more. And with those words once again I say welcome to Zimbabwe to all of you.

[Announcer discussion in vernacular]

(?We) regard the issue of international peace and security as fundamental. If any development is to take place in our own backyard, and in the context of international relations, whether these are bilateral or multilateral, there is need for us to have maximum international peace and security, and there is need for us to assure ourselves that the resources [word indistinct] of the various countries of the world, the resources which belong to the human race, are not being diverted to other purposes than those which serve humanity — serve humanity by way of food, by way of clothing, by way of services. And so the competition or contest to excel each other in terms of armaments, nuclear arms, and equipment of all kinds in the military field — that we regard as detrimental not only to peace and security of the world, but also to the welfare of mankind, because it is a diversion of vast resources to the fear of war or preparations for war.

And so, when there are indications either by the USSR or by the United States to confer on this question of (?the escalation) of the production of nuclear arms, or there is a unilateral moratorium offered by one state, we regard that as a positive step in the right direction, with prospects leading to peace, if that indiction or demonstration of unilateral moratorium can be pursued by others, emulated, I am sure, to us, it is definitely a positive step, and I am sure the whole world has regarded it as such, and we would hope that the United States will reciprocate.

Not long ago I think, when a proposal or suggestion was made by Comrade Gorbachev regarding I think, the possibility of observing tests made open to the various countries. When that suggestion was made, the United States regarded it as a positive offer by the Soviet Union. And to me, it would appear that atmosphere is building up for the two countries, two superpowers, to agree on certain fundamental issues governing the deescalation of the production of nuclear arms, governing the need for working towards the establishment of maximum peace and security, and one would hope that their dialogue which began about 1 year and 1/2 or 2 ago, will continue, and that (?after) that dialogue, there will be discovered areas where agreement is possible, and should areas where agreement is not possible emerge, at least, there should be the spirit to continue to work hard to achieve agreement in those areas. We will have occasion to deliberate in this issue during the summit, and I am sure our declaration is going to cover it.

[Announcer discussion in vernacular]

(?The idea of) an African defense force emerged after the ministers charged by the OAU with the task of deliberating or the commission on matters of a military nature affecting Africa had proposed the establishment of an African defense force, and I took up that suggestion, gave it more publicity, with a view that we could prepare our minds for its discussion at the last summit of the OAU, the matter was discussed there, and the principle accepted. We believe that — at least I do — that the Frontline States at the moment have not built a capability in terms of their military prowess that enables them to defend themselves adequately as individual countries, in the face of an invasion by South Africa. Our armies are small, the military strength of those armies is low, our air forces are also very small. And therefore each country, left to itself, cannot defend itself adequately when South Africa decides to invade it. And the idea was that if we could — as Africa — contribute towards a defense force, this could then be deployed in the areas of the frontline, the frontline with South Africa, which is crucial. And of course, that would mean covering Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia, Angola.

SAPA Reports Further

MB291105 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1100 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 29, SAPA — The Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, today warned that his country's commitment to sanctions took precedence over its recently-signed trade agreement with South Africa.

Mr Mugabe told a packed press conference of over 1000 journalists here to cover the non aligned summit that among measures to which Zimbabwe was committed under the "package" agreed at the recent Commonwealth "mini-summit" in London was with withdrawal of consular facilities for South African visitors.

South Africans at present constitute 40 per cent of the visitors to Zimbabwe, many of them businessmen as well as tourists. He reiterated that Zimbabwe might cut off payments of 40,000 pensioners living in South Africa, totalling R108.5 million a year, if South Africa attempted economic reprisals against Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe said that although African states were at present too weak to offer South African and SWA/Namibian "liberation" movements "sustainable rear bases" on their territory, progress in forming an African defence force might enable the Frontline States to repel South African attacks.

Asked how he reconciled Zimbabwe's recently renewed trade agreement with South Africa with his public demands for comprehensive, mandatory economic sanctions, Mr Mugabe said that when his government came to power it recognised the "historical links" with the South African economy inherited from the former Rhodesian Government of Mr Ian Smith.

South Africa had been Zimbabwe's major trading partner but as a result of Zimbabwean efforts it was no longer so, he said, referring to recent figures which show Britain marginally ahead of the Republic with approximately a quarter of Zimbabwe's trade.

Mr Mugabe said the trade agreement — whose renewal has been subject to a news blackout here until today — was inherited "in the context of those historical relations."

"When the agreement expired those charged with the task of renegotiating it did so in the usual bilateral way and this was before sanctions — perhaps only a day or two before sanctions — were agreed in London," he said.

"I wasn't even aware as prime minister that the negotiations for its renewal were under way because it was a routine matter," Mr Mugabe told a British journalist.

Mr Mugabe stressed Zimbabwe had been among the six Commonwealth countries which backed the sanctions "package" agreed in London.

Said Mr Mugabe: "Having taken that decision, it is the decision to implement sanctions which will override that agreement."

Diplomatic sources in Harare noted Mr Mugabe's statement stops far short of a declaration that the trade agreement has been abrogated.

It is unclear where the sanctions package clashes with the provisions of the South Africa-Zimbabwe trade agreement, if at all.

Of more immediate concern to ordinary South Africans and Zimbabweans was Mr Mugabe's emphasis that withdrawal of consular facilities for South African visitors was a part of the London sanctions "package" to which Zimbabwe was committed.

At present it takes up to three weeks for a South African to get a visa to enter Zimbabwe from the Zimbabwean trade mission in Johannesburg. If this facility was withdrawn it might take months for businessmen, or South Africans with relatives in Zimbabwe, to get permission direct from Harare.

This could cause expense and hardship in cases of distress, particularly if South Africa retaliates by creating similar obstacles for Zimbabweans wishing to get visas to visit the Republic.

Mr Mugabe said South Africa might not try to retaliate for sanctions with its own measures against Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe would certainly be hurt by a South African blockade, but it also had "punch."

South Africa also had "vast investments" in Zimbabwe which were not paralleled by Zimbabwean capital in South Africa.

Zimbabwe remitted dividends to South Africa, paid harbour and railway rates for the shipment of its trade throughout South Africa, and allowed South Africa accesss through Zimbabwe to its markets in other African countries.

"There are upwards of some 40,000 pensioners we pay close to 70 million dollars a year, some of whom worked for the colonial regime which opposed us, and who supported illegality, but we still paid them pensions for fighting us in the past. It is because we decided to observe the provisions of the Lancaster House Constitution," he said.

Mr Mugabe hoped other countries, including members of the Nonaligned Movement, would assist in rehabilitating the "beira corridor," would help make good the damage done to Zimbabwe by sanctions and possible South African sabotage raids, and provide replacement markets for those Zimbabwe lost by observing sanctions.

He dismissed as a rumour the suggestion that Indian troops might be stationed in Mozambique to protect the Mutare-Beira line from attack by Renamo insurgents

Mr Mugabe welcomed the offer by the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, to extend his country's moratorium on nuclear testing, and hoped the United States would follow suit.

He expressed support for Nicaragua's Sandinista government and condemned U.S. aid to the Contra rebels.

ANC Official Says Not Ready for Full NAM Membership

LD291110 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1026 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 29 (TANJUG) - The African National Congress (ANC) does not intend to request full membership in the Movement of Nonalignment at the eighth summit in Harare, said ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo.

The ANC considers that it is not yet time for such a request, he said, adding that his organization would "speak for itself" when it judged the time was right.

Nzo thus denied a statement made by foreign secretary of another South African liberation organization, the Panafricanist-Congress of Azania (PAC), Gore Ibrahim, who said both the ANC and PAC would ask the summit to elevate their observer status to full membership in the movement.

Among liberation movements, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) are full members of the movement of nonaligned countries.

The dangerous situation in southern Africa and the determination to put an end to the apartheid regime are high on the summit's agenda. Conference sources say that the majority of the movement's members consider that southern African liberation movements should join forces in order to achieve the goal of liberation as soon as possible.

Possible Sites for Ninth NAM Summit Viewed

MB270718 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2156 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Harare, Aug 27, SAPA — [Passage omitted] Nicaragua has already let it be known that it would like to be venue for the next meeting but this has already run into opposition from other Latin American states.

Indonesia would also like to host the summit, according to NAM sources.

Mozambican Foreign Minister Mr Joachim Chissano said his arrival at Harare airport today he would not support Indonesia's bid as it occupied East Timor in violation of all the NAM stood for.

But he was prepared to support Nicaragua because he believed it deserved support in its fight there against U.S.-backed Contra bandits trying to overthrow its government. [passage omitted]

Before the days proceedings began, an official of the U.S. Embassy here denied that the U.S. had sent a delegation to Harare in an attempt to frustrate Nicaragua's bid for the next summit venue.

ALGERIA

President Receives Tunisian Officials, Bourguiba Message

LD281245 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] This morning the president of the Republic received Mansour Skhiri, minister director of the Tunisian Presidential Office who was accompanied by Zine el Abedine Ben Ali, interior minister. Skhiri delivered to the president a message from President Habib Bourguiba. The meeting was attended by brother M'hamed Hadj Yala, member of the Political Bureau and interior minister, by brother Larbi Belkheir, member of the Central Committee and director of the presidential office, and also by the Tunisian charge d'affaires in Algeria.

Mansour Skhiri and Zine el Abidine Ben Ali left Algeria this morning. They were seen off at Houari Boumedeinne airport by brother Hadj Yala.

Libya's Al-Humaydi Makes Statement, Departs

LD281643 Algiers APS in Arabic
1525 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Algiers, 28 Aug (APS) — Member of the revolutionary leadership of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, left Algiers at noon today.

Maj al-Humaydi was seen off on leaving Houari Boumediene International Airport by member of the Politburo and minister of state at the presidency, Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, head of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Brotherhood Bureau in Algiers and the Algerian ambassador to Libya.

In a statement to the press, Maj al-Humaydi pointed out that he delivered a message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to President Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN party. Maj al-Humaydi also said that we have recorded with pleasure the good health enjoyed by President Bendjedid which will allow him to continue his role as leader and struggler. He added that President Bendjedid reaffirmed to him his own and the Algerian people's support for the Libyan revolution and people in the current circumstances.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Responds to BBC on U.S. Threat

BK291253 London BBC World Service in English
1200 GMT 29 Aug 86

[From 'Radio Newsreel' Program]

[Text] The Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, has said he is not perturbed about the latest warnings by the United States toward his country. It was his first comments since the recent allegations from Washington against his regime and it was made to our reporter Kerin Cook while Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was touring the Libyan coastal area.

[Begin Cook's recording] In the midst of a cavalcade through the town of Misratah on the western edge of the Gulf of Sidra I managed to squeeze through and asked the colonel what he thought of the American warnings. He said he was not concerned, and moving away, said he had no time to discuss such things. In the past the Libyan leader has been only too ready to respond. Observers feel he is now being very cautious. As he went from one gathering to another over the past 24 hours, he seemed rather distracted and very rarely posed to talk with anyone. For most of the time he stood in the back of his open-top green Cadillac waving and shaking his fist in the air, a dusky girl in combat fatigues at his side. but when tribespeople on horseback galloped past, then the air was full of the chants of gun-toting militia. It is said the Libyan leader rarely spends more than a night in one place, but constantly moves around the country in a closely-guarded convoy. He has not been seen in the capital Tripoli for some time. And despite Col al-Qadhdhafi's apparent lack of concern about another U.S. raid, reports indicate that the Libyan Armed Forces are on full alert and several people say they expect an attack. But as one student told me, her Kalashnikov submachinegun flung over her shoulder, we are ready. [end recording]

Al-Qadhdhafi Attends Rallies

LD290915 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 29

[Text] The brother leader of the Great 1 September Revolution has saluted the masses of the localities of Tawurgh Taminah, Misratah, Zlitan, and Al-Khums in Al-Marqib municipality, who all came out for a massive popular rally that affirmed the eternal solidarity of the masses with their leader.

The masses chanted with resounding voices slogans of defiance against U.S. imperialism, affirming to the leader of victory and challenge their absolute and eternal adherence to the Great 1 September Revolution, and calling on every Libyan man or woman today to be like Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the achiever of victory and defeater of the new crusaders.

The masses rallied around their commander along the roads and in the public squares he passed. They carried placards and green banners, symbols of the Arab nation's glory and triumph, as well as pictures of the leader of victory and challenge; and in thundering waves, with smiles and joy covering their faces at seeing their leader, they chanted the defiant slogan: Down with America and Britain.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Jibril-Led PFLP Delegation

LD291344 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Brother Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-General Command, and a number of members of the front.

UN Envoy Reiterates 'Readiness' for Normal U.S. Links

LD281623 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1530 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] New York, 28 Aug (JANA) — The permanent delegate of the Great Jamahiriyah has reiterated the Great Jamahiriyah's readiness to accept arbitration by a neutral international committee to be formed to investigate U.S. allegations of the Jamahiriyah's implication in so-called terrorism.

Speaking at a news conference at UN headquarters in New York, the Libyan permanent delegate challenged the flimsy U.S. allegations and asked the administration of the child-killer to publish the material proofs of its allegations.

He affirmed that the U.S. Administration's object is to use the Great Jamahiriyah as a scapegoat in a desperate attempt to influence U.S. public opinion in the face of the pressures being brought to bear on it by Congress and the popular circles which ask the U.S. Administration to impose economic sanctions against the racist minority regime in South Africa.

The delegate denounced the aggressive policy of state terrorism being pursued by the U.S. Administration and said that child-killer Reagan wants his name written in history as the president who fought against the small developing countries such as Grenada, Nicaragua, and the Great Jamahiriyah.

The Libyan delegate refuted the illusions being nurtured that the level of international violence has dropped following the treacherous U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah and said that "international violence will continue even inside the United States as long as its causes remain." He cited in this connection the recent attack on a Post Office building in Oklahoma which claimed the life of 14 Americans.

Referring to Libyan-U.S. relations, the brother delegate affirmed the Great Jamahiriyah's readiness to establish normal relations with the United States, but he warned that there can be no friend for the United States in the Arab homeland because the United States has only one friend in the region; namely, the Zionist enemy entity.

He pointed out that the Jamahiriyah is prepared to solve all pending problems with the United States by peaceful means, but affirmed that the Libyan Arab people, which lost half of its population in the fight against the Italian fascist occupation, are ready to fight against the terrorism of the child-killer in defense of their dignity and sovereignty.

The brother delegate described the joint U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers as an unjustified provocation against the Jamahiriyah and other states in the region and said that the Egyptian people need food, not maneuvers. The brother delegate exposed the U.S. media claims through their distorted campaigns against the Jamahiriyah and its historic leadership and explained that the brother leader of the revolution is not a president, nor a prime minister, and that he still leads the popular revolutionary masses.

He again confirmed that the brother leader enjoys good health and carries out continuous activities, and he cited in this context the brother leader's inauguration of the pipes factory for the great artificial river in Al-Burayqah. The brother delegate explained that the Jamahiriyah will continue its support for the Palestinian people and its just cause, and said that the Jamahiriyah always stands by the support of the right. He mocked the U.S. Administration's support for the UNITA gangs lead by the agent Savimbi and the remnants of the Somozist gangs in Nicaragua.

Regarding the situation in Chad, he confirmed that the Chad problem is an African problem that must be solved through the OAU, and that the United States has nothing to do with it. He said in this connection that the United States is "fishing in troubled wters." He denounced the mission entrusted to the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, and said that Vernon Walters should go to Thatcher and persuade her of the need to impose an economic embargo against South Africa and not the Jamahiriyah. He pointed to the support enjoyed by the Jamahiriyah at popular and international gatherings, and in particular to the international community's stands at the United Nations, and the OAU's recent unanimous stand supporting the Jamahiriyah and denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggression and the request that the U.S. aggression must be put on the coming UN General Assembly session's agenda.

Note Warns of U.S. Threats

LD281527 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1500 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] New York, 28 Aug (JANA) — The Great Jamahiriyah delegate to the United Nations today drew the attention of the UN Secretary General to the recent U.S. statements made by responsible U.S. officials and carried by U.S. information media containing direct threats against Libya. In an official note to Perez de Cuellar, the Libyan delegate pointed out that "the United States has been pursuing a constant hostile policy against the Great Jamahiriyah without any justification, culminating in the barbaric aggression on Tripoli and Banghazi on 15 April.

The note affirms that the military exercises taking place in the Mediterranean so close to the Libyan borders and territorial waters and the continued presence of the U.S. fleets there constitute a threat to the peace and security of the region and of the world at large.

In his note, delivered yesterday morning [as received], the Great Jamahiriyah delegate said that there can be no justification for the hostile U.S. provocations and the flouting of international law — a matter which affirms the gravity of the policy of adventure and megalomania being pursued by the U.S. Administration in many parts of the world in general and in the Mediterranean in particular.

The note recalls the Great Jamahiriyah's past reaffirmation and present reiteration that it was no party to any of the alleged acts of terrorism. The delegate renewed the Great Jamahiriyah's challenge to the U.S. Administration to provide any proof it may have to the United Nations or to its agencies, including the International Court of Justice.

The Great Jamahiriyah delegate affirmed that Libya will accept international investigation and arbitration and that it restates the falsehood and fabrication of the U.S. Administration's claims. He also affirmed that the Great Jamahiriyah is fully prepared to accept any decision reached by the international community.

The note draws attention to the gravity of the U.S. Administration's disregard for the United Nations and its agencies pointing out that the U.S. Administration has not made any contribution to solving any international problem and has not offered anything to the world other than a policy of interference and international terrorism.

While expressing its readiness to enter into dialogue to solve poroblems by peaceful means out of its adherence to the UN conventions, the note says, the Great Jamahiriyah wishes to affirm that it is determined to defend itself by all possible means as it is entitled to under the UN Charter.

The Libyan delegate asked the UN secretary general to circulate the note as an official document of the UN General Assembly and of the UN Security Council.

Egyptians Exhorted To Topple 'Regime of Treason'

LD281516 Tripoli JANA in English
1415 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 23, Shahr Hannibal 28, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The minister of defence in the Egyptian regime, Abu Ghazalah, who is employed by the Pentagon with a rank of field-marshal attended yesterday some exercises being conducted by U.S. troops on the Egyptian land, sea and space.

JANA's Arab affairs editor, commenting on this shameful stand, says it seems that in this way and with total arrogance this Pentagon employee holding the rank of field-marshal stood to witness in subservience how Egypt's honour is marked through desecrating its territory, waters and space by the invading U.S. troops.

Abu Ghazalah, the editor continues, has forgotten, or tried to forget, the thousands of victims and martyrs of the land of Kinanah Egypt by dint of U.S. weapons and aircraft.

The editor continues that there is no other provocation than the present one directed against the people of Egypt and the whole Arab nation, for the transformation of Egypt to U.S. settlement trampled down by the cowboys is an insult to the centuries-old history of the people of Egypt, apart from being a degradation of the honour of the Egyptian Army which has become to toy in the hands of the cowboys.

Would, the editor adds, the free officers in the Egyptian Army take revenge for the honour and integrity which have been hurt by the shameful stands of this field-marshal employee of the Pentagon and his like from among the props of the regime of treason in Egypt?

The editor has stressed that the military in the Egyptian regime is now provoking and degrading the Egyptian people through placing itself in the hands of U.S. imperialism. Therefore, he points out the Egyptian masses must now take the real decision that abolishes this shame brought about by the Egyptian regime and its props.

He adds that the heroic Egyptian people is called upon to take revenge and put an end to the era of tutelage and capitulation through combatting against the Zionist train of death run by U.S. power. Would the free Egyptian people listen to the call of the people of their nation? We are still waiting.

Al-Humaydi Says 'High-Level Talks' Set With Algeria

LD281725 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1615 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Aug (JANA) — Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi arrived back in Tripoli this afternoon after a visit to Algeria lasting 3 days, where he reassured himself about the health of President Bendjedid and conveyed to him greetings of the brother commander of the revolution and his best wishes to him for a speedy recovery.

Al-Humaydi met with the Algerian President Bendjedid yesterday morning and conveyed to him a message from the commander of the revolution. He also reviewed with him the fraternal relations between the Algerian and Libyan peoples and the American-Zionist imperialist offensive on the people of the Great Jamahiriyah and on the progressive countries in the Arab homeland. The discussions between the two men also covered a number of pan-Arab and national and international issues of common interest.

The meeting, which took place at the Algerian president's office, was attended by Brother Larbi Belkheir, member of the FLN Central Committee and chief of the Presidential Office as well as the Algerian ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah and the secretary of the Libyan Arab fraternity bureau in fraternal Algeria.

Al-Humaydi received yesterday evening Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the FLN Political Bureau and the official in charge of the permanent secretariat of the PLN at his place of residence in Algiers. Discussions during the meeting covered bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries as well as a number of issues of interest to the Arab Maghreb.

The meeting was also attended by Larbi Belkheir, the Algerian ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah and the secretary of the Arab fraternity bureau in fraternal Algeria.

Maj al-Humaydi visited yesterday evening the tomb of the martyr of the Algerian (?revolution) and laid down a wreath on the occasion and read the Al-Fatiah for the souls of the martyrs of the Algerian revolution. He was accompanied by the Algerian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah. [passage omitted]

In his statement he stressed that during his meeting with President Bendjedid, and their discussion of the Arab situation, the

Zionist-American imperialist aggression against the Arab nation, and the American provocations and premediated aggressive intentions against the Libyan Arab people, President Bendjedid stressed to Maj al-Humaydi the support of the fraternal Algerian people to the Libyan Arab people in its confrontation of the American imperialist aggression. He pointed out that this is not a new thing for the Algerian revolution and the Algerian people.

Maj al-Humaydi expressed his satisfaction with the bilateral relations between Algeria and the great Jamahiriyah. Maj al-Humaydi told the press that there would be high-level meetings between the Algerian and Great Jamahiriyah officials within the coming weeks.

Maj al-Humaydi concluded by saying: As we return to the Great Jamahiriyah, we feel satisfied with the bilateral relations, which we hope will be used for uspporting the Arab nation and for working seriously to achieve Arab unity, which represent power, challenge, and victory.

ROK Delegation Attends Al-Sarir Factory Opening

LD290857 Tripoli JANA in English
0828 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Al Bayan al Awal, Shahr Hannibal 29, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Amid our celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, yesterday evening the factory of the huge pipes in Al-Sarir area was opened. Through the pipes the factory will manufacture, the waters of the great man-made river — the river of life and growth — will flow.

Attending the opening ceremony were: the secretary of the People's Committee for the administration and running of the great man-made river project, the minister of construction in the Republic of South Korea, his accompanying delegation, the secretary of the People's Committee of the Banghazi municipality and the masses of the basic people's congresses.

The Al-Sarir factory for huge pipes is one of two factories that manufacture concrete heavy duty pipes. This factory has three production lines each produces 42 pipes per day in four different types the diametre of which is between 3.60 cm to 4 metres and each is 7.5 metres long with a thickness of between 20-30 c.m.

1054 pipes will be manufactured at Al-Sarir factory in the first stage of the great man-made river project to cover a distance of 1,200 kilometres of vast desert land to take 3 million cubic metres of fresh water every day.

Also celebrated was the placing of the first concrete pipe inside the pipeline 7 metres deep and 6 metres wide by the hugest of cranes in the world to start the first step towards completing the great man-made river — the 8th wonder of the world — to transform thousands of hectares of barren lands into a green paradise to arrive at self-sufficiency from agricultural products and livestock.

Jaruzelski Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on Revolution Day

LD291039 Tripoli JANA in English
0950 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 24, Shahr Hannibal 29, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — In the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to the leader of the revolution. It reads:

On the 17th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, I am pleased to extend to yourself on behalf of the supreme Polish authorities, the Polish people and myself, our sincerest greetings wishing all prosperity and success to the Libyan Arab people to advance the country and reinforce the Libyan revolution.

Poland supports the just struggle of the Libyan Arab people against the imperialist aggression in defending its sovereignty and independence.

I would like to express my confidence in promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation in all spheres between our peoples and countries for the general good of both sides and for the interest of world peace and progress. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

SUDAN

Foreign Ministry Not Officially Told Border Closed

JN281753 Khartoum SUNA in English
1730 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 28 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Foreign Ministry had not yet received any official notice from the Ugandan authorities on closing its borders with Sudan, reliable source in the Foreign Ministry said. *Sudan News Agency* (SUNA) correspondent in Nairobi reported yesterday that Uganda has closed its northern borders with Sduan and prevented 200 trucks loaded with supply commodities from crossing the border to Equatoria region.

Quoted by the Kenyan daily *The Nation* the Ugandan interior minister reaffirmed the closure of the Sudanese-Ugandan borders while other sources claimed that Uganda had mobilized 10-15,000 troops along its northern borders.

The Sudanese Foreign Ministry is currently collecting information regarding the closure of the border, the source said, adding that Sudan is keen to develop its relations with all neighbouring countries. Meanwhile about 40 trucks arrived in Juba — the capital of the southern area — last Wednesday via the Ugandan borders to the Equatoria region, UN office for emergency operations in Sudan reported today.

The trucks loaded by 30-50 tons of relief stuff were driven to Juba by the World Food Prorgamme and European Economic Community (EEC) the report said. The report affirmed the deterioration of security situation in Bahr al-Ghazal and Upper Nile regions.

Egyptian Imports Via Aswan Said Banned by Cairo
Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 29 (SUNA) — The Egyptian Ministry of Economy has issued recently a decision banning all sorts of exportation to Sudan via Aswan customs exit, *Al-Siyasah* daily independent newspaper quoted the Eyptian opposition mouthpiece *Al-Wafd* as saying. *Al-Siyasah* reported in its issue of Friday that Sudan imports 85 per cent of its trades from Egypt via this Sudanese-Egyptian border customs sole exit. This sudden decision has completely paralyzed commodities exchange between Sudan and Egypt, the independent daily concluded.

SUNA Reports Al-Mahdi's August Kremlin Speech
JN290628 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has stressed Sudan's desire and sincere determination to develop and promote bilateral realtions with the Soviet Union in all fields and to place these relations on the right path to widen their scope in all areas of cooperation in the joint interest of the two countries.

In a dinner banquet hosted in his honor by the Soviet Government at the Kremlin Palace today [as received], Al-Mahdi expressed his thanks and his delegation's gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him and expressed his pleasure over this visit, adding that Sudan hopes that his visit will initiate a new and bright era of developed relations with the Soviet Union. He said Soviet-Sudanese relations were marred by deterioration throughout the rule of the [word indistinct] regime because of its awkward policy, which cast a dark shadow over and adversely affected Sudan's ties with several countries and peoples of the world.

Al-Mahdi said that the Sudanese people toppled the erratic May regime, affirming the ability of the people to topple two dictatorial military regimes despite the fact that these people were unarmed, except with their determination and pride.

Al-Mahdi explained Sudan's steps after the fall of Numayri and the formation of the present government, which has assumed great responsibilities to [word indistinct] economic reform, implement the remainder of the principles of the people's uprising, carry out the aims proclaimed in the Charter for the Defense of Democracy and the Economic Charter to give democracy a social dimension. He said that the government endeavors to buld good relations with the international community on the bases of sovereignty, equality, respect, mutual benefit, noninterference in the affairs of others, and respect for peoples' ideological, intellectual, political, and social options.

Al-Mahdi noted that Sudan's external policy is now based on efforts to establish world peace and promote international cooperation as well as on Sudan's Islamic and West African affiliations.

Army To Escalate Operations Against Garang
PM281250 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
24 Aug 86 p 1

[Fath al-'Alim Waqi'allah report: "Sudanese Forces Commander Tells *Al-Sharq al-Awsat*: We have Begun To Escalate Our Operations Against Garang and the Rebels"]

[Excerpt] Jeddah — Sudanese Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah has emphasized to *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* that the Sudanese Armed Forces will escalate their operations in the south against the rebel forces. He condemned the Ethiopian Government's support for secessionist Colonel John Garang.

Gen Taj al-Din condemned the downing of the Sudanese civilian airliner last week, describing it as a barbaric operation devoid of all human values. He added that the Sudanese Government had used all possible means and built all possible bridges to reach a formula that would pave the way for a peaceful solution, but the downing of the civilian plane by John Garang and his rebel forces destroyed all the bridges and closed the door forever to dialogue with him, and he and his gang will bear the consequences of their crime.

He expressed the belief that a peaceful solution to the problem of the south can be achieved through the expected constitutional conference, which will be attended by all the political parties in the south, without waiting for Garang's participation.

Gen Taj al-Din accused the mutineer Col John Garang of serving numerous sides which want Sudan to be always unstable, because of Sudan's special geographical position in the heart of the African Continent and because of its potential, which, if soundly exploited, could enable Sudan to become an effective and influential power in the region.

The commander in chief categorically denied the hostile media's claim that a so-called state of frustration prevails among the Sudanese troops in the south. He said that the Armed Forces are playing their part fully and with complete conviction in defense of the lives and property of the public despite their limited means as a result of the country's difficult economic situation.

Gen Taj al-Din underlined the need for a peaceful solution to the problem of the south, but without jeopardizing the unity and security of the country and the people. He revealed that the Ethiopian Government has given Garang's secessionist rebel movement a powerful transmitter formerly used to broadcast religious teachings to the countries of East and Central Africa, and it can be heard well in the area. He added that "John Garang has benefited considerably from this transmitter and from the other Ethiopian information media in spreading his venom, lies, and rumors."

Gen Taj al-Din denounced the rebel forces' threat to hit civilian and military aircraft operating in the area, pointing out that this is no more than a kind of psychological ploy. He challenged Garang to reveal to the public the real extent of the losses he suffers in every battle he fights against the Sudanese Armed Forces.

He emphasized that Garang will not be able to carry out his threats because he knows perfectly well that the armed forces and the friendly forces of Anya Nya II will confront and chase him everywhere. [passage omitted]

SPLA Troops Kill 20 Civilians in East Sudan

EA281223 Khartoum SUNA in English
0927 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Aug 28 — Twenty civilians were killed by rebel troops of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of John Garang last week in the eastern town of Kauk [name as received], a Sudanese independent bi-weekly revealed today. *Al-Sudan* paper pointed that the Armed Forces have repulsed the attack inflicting heavy losses on the outlaws and capturing quantities of ammunition and arms. It did not, however, specify the number of the dead sustained by the SPLA. Furthermore no official communique or comment has been released on the said attack. The paper claimed that the SPLA elements have also attacked the agricultural areas in eastern Sudan and stolen public and private agriculture equipment. [passage omitted]

SPLA Forces Kill 21 Soldiers Near Bentiu

EA281526 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpt] SPLA Forces of Mutt [death] Battalion under overall command of Major Dr Yak Majer Deng repulsed two enemy companies who tried to venture beyond the vicinity of the besieged town of Bentiu on 23 August 1986. A Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying Mutt Battalion says that 21 enemy soldiers have been killed and many others wounded in the encounter. This brings the number of enemy soldiers killed in Bentiu to more than 185 since SPLA units of Tiger, Timsah, Mutt, Tahrir and (Kilanchikok) Battalions started attacks and besieged Bentiu from 27 July 1986. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

Rebel Radio Reports Government Arming Refugees

EA271057 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The gangsters in power in our country have started arming what they call refugees to fight against the local population. Clashes have occurred in Darburruk, and 13 local people have been injured, while 3 of those armed by the gangster regime were also injured. Nineteen local people were also arrested. Livestock belonging to the nomads around Berbera has been confiscated; however, the nomads did kill one officer.

Another clash took place in (Dihin) between the so-called refugees and the local people there. Twenty-five of the so-called refugees were injured in these clashes.

UGANDA

Museveni Says Situation in North 'Contained'

EA291050 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] President Museveni says the situation in northern Uganda has been contained by the NRA [National Resistance Army] after driving Obote-Okello soldiers up to the border with the Sudan. The president announced this when he was addressing soldiers of various cadres after a passing-out parade at (Kabamba) military training school.

The president also disclosed that a new armed forces act is to be introduced for the National Resistance Council. He said the act will spell out the code of conduct of the NRA and their operational (?courts).

The president called on the soldiers to maintain the NRA culture of discipline and respect for civilians, saying that the protection of life and people's property is one of their major roles. He urged them to understand the NRM [National Resistance Movement] policy so as to follow the correct political line. The president noted with satisfaction that the NRA has succeeded in uniting the people of Uganda unlike in the former government where there were several factions in the Army like that of the late Nkwanga, Moses Ali, Lumago, and others.

On the economy the president said that by the time the NRM took over government it was in very bad shape. But now, he said, the government is able to import essential commodities like drugs, sugar, salt, and soap.

Introducing the president, the head of the school, Commander Kiiza, gave a brief history of the school and outlined the problems the school has been facing.

Military Equipment Said Bound for Rwanda Seized

EA281754 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] A trailer full of military hardware has been grounded by the National Resistance Army and customs officials at Malaba border post. The hardware, shown to members of the press at Lubiri barracks in Kampala today, is alleged to have been destined for Rwanda but according to the commander of the Central Brigade, Commander David Tinyefunza, the Rwandese Government has denied knowledge of the equipment.

The Rwandese ambassador in Uganda is said to have expressed shock about the equipment. The hardware consists of several boxes of military uniforms, a plastic [word indistinct] engines of cross country vehicles, medical equipment, and drugs, plus an assortment of military [word indistinct].

The commander also revealed that 300 soldiers belonging to the defunct army now waging war against the government have been captured and 128 have surrendered.

Earlier, Commander Tinyefunza showed the press a number of criminals ranging from robbers, smugglers, to murderers being detained at Luzira Prison. He said that the government is determined to end the problem of car robbery.

BBC: Relations With S. Sudan 'Increasingly Sour'

MB271758 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 27 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Relations between Yoweri Museveni's NRM [National Resistance Movement] government in Uganda and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's administration in Sudan are getting increasingly sour. President Museveni has accused Sudan of actively supporting armed Uganda dissidents who last week attacked the garrison town of Gulu, in northern Uganda. Now it has been confirmed that Uganda has closed the border with Sudan. Julian Borja asked Edward Kitaka in Kampala what reasons have been given for doing that.

[Begin recording] [Kitaka] Well, government says that this is necessary because they have information that the rebels who attacked NRA troops last week had got assistance from the Sudanese Government. According to Dr Besigye, the minister of the state for internal affairs, to whom I spoke this morning, the rebels crossed the border in Sudanese Army transports, and they had food which had earlier on been sold to the Sudanese Army by traders in Gulu with the permission of Ugandan Government. Matter of fact, the minister went on to say that the rebels did not pass through the bush as they attacked but that they came through the main road, I assume through Nimule, and they passed customs on the other side of the border. So according to the authorities in Kampala, the Sudanese Government was alluding with them.

[Borja] Has there been any reaction to these allegations from the Sudanese Government?

[Kitaka] No, we have attempted to talk to the Sudanese Embassy here, but, you see, the phones do not seem to be working at all. It is not been easy to approach the embassy itself; they have got some kind of security around it.

[Borja] Is President Museveni accusing Khartoum directly of involvement or he is saying it is just rogue elements in the southern Sudanese authority?

[Kitaka] Intially, he accused what he called certain elements in the regional government of the southern Sudan, but then last Saturday he specifically accused the government in Khartoum of aiding the rebels and he said he was condemning them and also calling on the international community to bring pressure to bear on the government in Khartoum to stop this kind of thing. [end recording]

CHAD

High-Ranking Sudan Delegation Arrives for Visit

AB271904 Dakar PANA in French
1629 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 27 Aug (ATP/PANA) — A high-ranking Sudanese delegation led by Dr Ali Hasan Tadjadine, a member of the Supreme Council (a 5-member directorate presided by General Siwar al-Dhahab), arrived in Ndjamena Tuesday [26 Aug] for a working visit whose duration has not been disclosed. Asked about Khartoum's views on the conflict between Chad and Libya, Mr Tadjadine hoped that no war is declared between the two countries which are both African states. He pointed out that if asked, the Sudanese Government will make every effort to achieve a settlement of this conflict.

Recently, the Sudanese press quoted by the Chadian press reported a massive Libyan military movement on Sudanese territory near the Chadian border. For his part, the leader of the Sudanese delegation denied any presence of Libyan troops in his country. It will be recalled that the Chadian authorities, when the Sudanese press made mention of a massive Libyan military movement, did not express any fears that the Sudanese Government could fall prey to the Libyan game and allow its territory to serve as a base for aggression against Chad.

GABON

Bongo Returns Home, Comments on Chadian Issue

AB272027 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Interview granted to the press by Gabonese President Omar Bongo upon his return from Brazzaville where he discussed the Chadian issue with Congolese leader Denis Sassou-Nguesso; date not given — recorded]

[Text] (?As I have already said), I went to ask the current OAU chairman, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, to work in conjunction with Gabon because on the one hand, the ad hoc committee set up to solve the border problem between Chad and Libya is chaired by Gabon, and on the other, Gabon has some experiences as far as the Chadian problem is concerned. So, we went to Brazzaville, I mean the prime minister and myself accompanied by a number of ministers, particularly the minister of foreign affiars, to try to find out the ways and means to reactivate the ad hoc committee as soon as possible so that it can examine the border problem between Chad and Libya. I listened to the current OAU chairman and also briefed him on my views concerning the problem. Our points of view were mostly convergent and we believe what we should do first is to enter into contact with the sides involved in the problem through diplomatic channels (?if necessary), and then we can convene a meeting of the committee.

President Denis Sassou-Nguesso expressed concern over the Chadian authorities' statements of their concern about the reconciliation problem. In fact, the Chadian authorities are of the view that the reconciliation among Chadian brothers only concerns Chadians themselves and that other states should not interfere in it. Although there is a current OAU chairman, Gabon has been assigned a role since 1977, including the reactivation of the ad hoc committee. Now, are we going to work without the OAU current chairman? I do not think so and I cannot do it since Gabon is not used to working alone or without contacting the OAU, and particularly since the decisions were sovereignly made by all the heads of state at their recent meeting in Addis Ababa. (?In fact) we have to reactivate the ad hoc committee charged with finding a solution to the border problem between Chad and Libya. (?It is also the mission) of the current OAU chairman to find ways and means to bring all the Chadians back to their fatherland. (?In view of the situation prevailing now in Chad) I do not think that it is in the interest of Gabon to work just because it wants to work without contacting the current OAU chairman.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Fetes, Decorates Nicaragua's Ortega

AB281250 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0630 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, who arrived in Ouagadougou yesterday, continues to be the illustrious guest of the valiant people of Burkina Faso. After the the mass rally which brought together yesterday afternoon the Burkinabe people and the two heads of state, President Daniel Ortega laid a wreath at the memorial Monument of the Revolution, an act of tribute to the valiant combatants for liberty who fell on the battlefield. After laying the wreath, the two heads of state went to the 4 August Stadium for the rally marked by the addresses of the two heads of state.

The CNR chairman, who made an introductory speech on Nicaragua and its revolution, retraced the ups and downs of the (?difficult) struggle of all the great figures of the Nicaraguan revolution until the victory of the Nicaraguan people on 19 July 1979. He also made a comparison between the current struggle in Burkina Faso and Nicaragua which is thwarted by many imperialist plots, stating that these threats do not scare the people who are undaunted in their quest for great victory.

As for President Ortega, he based his speech on the need for unity among revolutionary forces throughout the world for, he stressed, both the struggle in Nicaragua and in Burkina Faso is a struggle for freedom, dignity, and social and cultural well-being. The second important point in President Ortega's address concerned the need for constant vigilance. He stressed that to ensure the perpetuity of the revolution, revolutionary forces should develop unparalleled vigilance, for revolution calls for counterrevolution. The last major point of President Ortega's speech of yesterday afternoon was purely historical. In fact, President Ortega recalled the protracted Nicaraguan struggle which though marked by suffering, has been fruitful.

After this highly successful popular meeting, Major Daniel Ortega and his delegation continued their visit with a reception organized in their honor by the CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso. This reception was an occasion for the two leaders to exchange toasts. On behalf of the Burkinabe people, President Sankara expressed his joy at welcoming Major Daniel Ortega who, in spite of the distance and different cultures and languages, is here with us. Concerning those who might have some doubts as to the common interests Burkina and Nicaragua might share, President Sankara asserted that beyond the oceans, seas, and continents, the two countries have the same ideals of peace, justice, and freedom, and that they are linked by diverse ties. Neither Nicaragua nor Burkina subscribes to the fiction that any one who does not pay allegiance to the Western bloc should necessarily pay allegiance to the Eastern bloc, stated the CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso. Recalling that the people were free to choose the economic and political system most suitable for the achievement of their aspirations, Captain Sankara condemned all forms of foreign aggression and interference regardless of the origin.

According to the CNR chairman, Nicaragua is not a small American country. This does not exist. Nicaragua is first of all a country with 4 centuries experience of harsh colonization, 100 years of prestige for the sharing of booties [of colonization] and 100 years of stupid and bloody dictatorship. As for this slavery, it would always have men, women, and children who [words indistinct] in Nicaragua, stressed the CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso. It is difficult to be free. He further said that the Burkinabe people understand the physical and spiritual sufferings of Nicaragua which is so far away from God but near to the United States. The Burkinabe people share the same experiences as the people of Nicaragua, namely, acts of subversion and plots.

Speaking after President Thomas Sankara, Major Daniel Ortega said that his visit fell within the framework of the strengthening of the friendship which exists between the two peoples. We have also come here to learn and draw lessons from the struggle of the Burkinabe people, he said. He also emphasized once again the need for unity among the peoples, for people who are united are invincible irrespective of the level of their development or the size of their population. For this reason, stated Major Ortega, Burkina and Nicaragua must unite and strengthen their cooperation in all fields.

Discussing the Nonaligned Movement, the Nicaraguan president said that [words indistinct] so long as humanity and the people of South Africa will be subjected to acts of aggression. In short, there will be no peace so long as the [words indistinct] of the forces of exploitation are made legitimate in interstate relations.

Talking about the aggression against the Nicaraguan people, in spite of the various appeals by international public opinion, President Daniel Ortega said that this problem will be brought to the attention of all member countries of the upcoming nonaligned summit.

We report in conclusion that the Nicaraguan president was decorated yesterday evening with the medal of the Golden Star of Naouri, a merit award which is a source of pleasure for him, for he stated that he is receiving the award on behalf of his people and the peoples of Central, Latin, and North America.

Joint Communique Issued

PA281803 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
1657 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Report by head staff writer Pablo Candido Lastindo — live]

[Text] We are reporting from Radio Sandino's editorial room on a joint communique issued with the Government of Burkina Faso, an African republic where Nicaraguan President Commander Daniel Ortega just finished a visit.

Nicaragua and Burkina Faso call for disarmament and for the strengthening of peace in the world, states a joint communique issued in the capital of Burkina Faso in the wake of a visit by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. Heads of state Commander Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua and Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso condemn U.S. meddling in Nicaraguan domestic affairs. They urge the U.S. Government to respect the ruling of the International Court of Justice in The Hague and demand that it end its meddling in Nicaraguan affairs.

Nicaragua and Burkina Faso also express support for the struggle of peoples in southern Africa against the apartheid regime of Pretoria. Apartheid is a crime against humanity and poses a threat to international security and peace, the communique states.

Burkina Faso and Nicaragua urge the international community to establish global sanctions and [word indistinct] against the criminal South African regime.

The communique adds that Thomas Sankara and Daniel Ortega condemn the maneuvers of the racist regime of Pretoria and its imperialist allies to delay the granting of independence to Namibia. They also reject attempts to link the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola.

Burkina Faso and Nicaragua also express support for a prompt resolution to conflictive situations in Africa and reaffirm their support for the Palestine struggle under the leadership of the PLO.

Commander Daniel Ortega and Captain Thomas Sankara also praise the results of the Group of Six meeting that took place recently in Mexico and very highly praised the contributions of the Nonaligned Movement to the struggle for worldwide disarmament.

GHANA

Nicaragua's Ortega Arrives, Makes Statement

AB281352 Accra Domestic Service in English
1217 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's statement on his arrival in Accra on 28 August — live]

[Text] [Ortega in Spanish with consecutive translation into English] First of all, I bring greetings to the people of Ghana and we are all pleased to be in this country. We have already had the honor of receiving in our country Comrade Jerry Rawlings and we are taking a [word indistinct] step in strengthening our relations. [Words indistinct] sending of arms, and advisers, and money to the Contra forces is an action against international law. The verdict of the International Court of Justice should be respected by the Government of the United States and that verdict states very clearly that the Government of the United States should cease its attacks against Nicaragua. [passage indistinct] The people of Nicaragua are preparing themselves better and better in the military arena. And we are getting prepared for a possible direct military invasion by U.S. troops.

It is the latest decision by the U.S. Congress to [words indistinct]. We must not forget that in Vietnam it began with the (?sending) of military advisers and at last they had mobilized more than half a million U.S. soldiers. We are forced to struggle and to work to strengthen our people internally in military defense and also to work in international forums for the United States to respect international law and abide by the verdict of the court.

[Question by unidentified reporter] [indistinct]
[Ortega] The Contadora has produced and presented its latest proposal and the proposal has been backed by Nicaragua. The United States is being very active [passage indistinct]. The Contadora nations have shown a willingness to continue working for peace in Central America. Because what we are facing in Central America today is the U.S. position on the one hand their willingness to violate international law and to disrespect the Charter of the United Nations. On the other hand, we have Latin America demanding respect for international law and respect for the UN Charter, demanding the refusal of the policy of force and demanding a pacific solution to this conflict.

So you can see that there is a conflict and confrontation between the United States and Nicaragua; that we have a confrontation of the United States will all of Latin America and with the countries of Africa and Asia as well. [passage indistinct] Because they are trying to establish a precedent with Nicaragua and what they are able to do today with Nicaragua, they can repeat with all the other nations of Latin America and all the other nations of Africa and Asia. We do not agree with U.S. foreign policy.

[Question] [indistinct]
[Ortega] [passage indistinct] It is in the interest of the movement [of nonaligned nations] to strengthen Latin America. It is in the interest of the movement to strengthen international legal order and to defend the Charter of the United Nations. [words indistinct], we will contribute to the global strengthening of the movement. [passage indistinct]

Begins Talks With Rawlings

AB281912 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The visiting Nicaraguan president, Daniel Ortega this afternoon called on the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings at the Castle, Osu. They held discussions behind closed doors. Present at the meeting were Mr Justice D.F. Annan, Captain Koio Tsikata and P.V. Obeng, all members of the PNDC. The other members of President Ortega's entourage led by the Nicaraguan ambassador to Algeria, Jorge Canda, also began talks with Ghanaian officials behind closed doors. [passage omitted]

Prepared for Confrontation

HK290240 Hong Kong AFP in English
0201 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Accra, Aug 29 (AFP) — Visiting Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said here Thursday [28 Aug] that his country was ready for direct military confrontation with the United States after the recent approval by the U.S. Congress of 100 million dollars' worth of military aid to rightist rebels aiming to overthrow the government.

Mr Ortega, who arrived Thursday from neighbouring Burkina Faso for a 48-hour visit, stressed at a news conference that the U.S. arming of the Contras was "a violation of the United Nations charter and put the U.S. on an interventionist path in Nicaragua. [passage omitted]

Mr Ortega said Nicaraguans were obliged to build up their military strength after the U.S. defiance of a ruling by the International Court of Justice that the U.S. should halt its attacks on Nicaragua.

Mr Ortega said the future of the Contadora group's peace proposals, which his country supported, were uncertain because the U.S. was "actively pressing" some Latin American countries to reject them. The proposals include the withdrawal of all military advisers from the region. [passage omitted]

The Nicaraguan leader will leave on Friday for the non-aligned summit in Harare.

Socialist Countries Offer Overseas Scholarships

AB272104 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The USSR and other socialists have offered nearly 200 scholarships to Ghana for courses overseas beginning this year. The courses include engineering, medicine, science and languages. With 163 scholarships, the Soviet Union tops the list in the number of its offers out of which 25 are for post-graduate studies. Seventy-seven of the total were offered direct to the Ghana Government while the rest went to the Ghana-Soviet Friendship Society, the Ghana Peace Council, The TUC [Trade Union Congress], National Youths Organizing Commission and the 31st December Women's Movement. Bulgaria has offered 9 scholarships, the GDR 5, Hungary 4, Czechoslovakia 10, Poland 3 and Yugosolavia 3. In addition, 108 Soviet scholarships have been offered to the various cooperatives. Other socialist countries which have offered scholarships to Ghana this year include China for medicine and engineering, and Cuba. Some of the Cuban offers are for 1-year Spanish language training for students [of] modern languages at Legon [University.] [passage omitted]

IVORY COAST

Equatorial Guinea's Nguema Makes Stopover 26 Aug

AB271220 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0745 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Mr Teodoro Obiang Nguema, yesterday made a stopover in Abidjan on his way to Morocco. The president, who arrived at 2000, left at about 0200 after attending a dinner party held in his honor in the name of the Ivorian Government at Hotel Ivoire. The dinner party was presided over by Minister of State Kei-Boguinard, who represented the head of state.

The Equatorial Guinea president, accompanied by his foreign minister, Mr Marcelino Nguema Onguene, told the press he was very happy to have come to Ivory Coast and very much wished to be able to pay a visit to the brotherly Ivorian people and their leader, President Houphouet-Boigny, the doyen of African heads of state.

[Begin Nguema recording in Spanish with subsequent translation into French] First of all, I would like to express my sincere thanks for the reception accorded me despite my late arrival here in Abidjan. I am very happy to be here in Ivory Coast — this Ivory Coast which is headed by President Houphouet-Boigny who is the doyen of African heads of state. I would very much like to pay a visit to President Houphouet-Boigny as well as to the brotherly Ivorian people. I would therefore like to take this opportunity to express to him my warm greetings. [end recording]

Questioned about the present political situation of his country, President Obiang Nguema said that the situation was not unduly disturbed because the Equatorial Guinean people had refused to support the very small group of people who recently wanted to reestablish the situation which prevailed during the dictatorship [of former President Macias Nguema]. The new regime we established following those 11 years of darkness gives us concrete reasons for hope despite the weight of the international economic crisis, added the Equatorial Guinea president.

[Begin Nguema recording] As you have learned through the international press, there have been some incidents in my country. You know that in Africa, political stability is a concept which is not very clear to some people. As you know, any development must be based on political stability on which depends the economic system and the administration of the people. There is a certain amount of touchiness in our developing countries. This was why there have been problems in several countries including mine. Our problem was caused by a small group of people who wanted to reestablish the system which prevailed in the past. As you have learned through the press, the Equatorial Guinean people did not support this small group of ambitious people. I would like to add that what they wanted to do was not to the advantage of the Equatorial Guinean people who understood the situation well and refused to support them. [end recording] It must be recalled that President Obiang Nguema was received on his arrival by Minister of State Kei-Boguinard, who was representing the head of state and who was accompanied by Ministers Balla Keita and Hortense Aka Anghui.

LIBERIA

Foreign Minister Blamo Departs for Harare Summit

AB271741 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo left Monrovia at the weekend to attend the council of ministers meeting of the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement which opened yesterday in Harare, Zimbabwe. Also on the Foreign Ministry delegation is the assistant foreign affairs minister for Afro-Asian affairs, Mr William Bull. The minister is expected to bring together delegates from the movement's 101 member nations. Issues to be discussed at the meeting include problems affecting the movement as well as noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

Authorities Dismiss Rumors About Kpoleh's Death

AB281101 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The *Liberian News Agency* [LINA] reports that rumors circulating in Monrovia that detained opposition leader Mr William Gabriel Kpoleh died in Belle Yeallah [prison] today proved untrue when journalists visited the area and even held talks with Mr Kpoleh. The *Standard* newspaper in its Wednesday edition reported that rumors circulating in Monrovia and parts adjacent suggests that the standard bearer of the Liberia Unification Party [LUP], Mr William Gabriel Kpoleh, has died in the Belle Yeallah military prison camp. The paper said a source close to the Temple of Justice, who preferred to remain anonymous, also disclosed news of Mr Kpoleh's death to the *Standard* newspaper. According to ELBS [Liberian Broadcasting Service] news quoting LINA, Information Minister Dr Momoh Getaweh today led a cross-section of journalists to Belle Yeallah where they found Mr Kpoleh well. Mr Kpoleh, along with Mr Jackson Doe of LAP [Liberia Action Party] and Dr Edward Kessely of the Unity Party [UP], was led from their prison cell by guards of the Belle Yeallah Prison [words indistinct] and they explained the circumstances surrounding their detention there. Mr Kpoleh, who first talked to journalists, described the news about his death as coming as a dream, adding that those who wrote the story may have seen his death in a dream. He added that he is not dead and that he and other opposition leaders were being treated like all other prisoners at the Belle Yeallah Prison. Mr Kpoleh described their transfer from the prison cell in Monrovia to Belle Yeallah as a form of kidnapping by government, adding: I want the public to know that our transfer here was unconstitutional and a violation of our rights of citizens.

In his remark, Jackson Doe told journalists that while in jail, he and his colleagues had decided to meet with their respective party leaders by Monday, August 11, to take a decision regarding the payment of the fine imposed on them by the Supreme Court of Liberia. He said to their surprise, however, they were transferred from the Monrovia Central Prison on Sunday August 10 to the Belle Yeallah prison in violation of the Supreme Court's decision to have them detained at the central prison in Monrovia.

For his part, Dr Kessely urged the government to respect the laws of the country.

Meanwhile, the three opposition leaders today said they were willing to have their respective parties pay the fines imposed on them by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court fined the three opposition leaders $1,000 each on August 6, after they were found guilty of contempt charges. The three opposition leaders failed to pay the fine and were jailed at the central prison [words indistinct]. The opposition leaders were later transferred to the Belle Yeallah prison upon orders of Justice Minister Jenkins Scott. The opposition leaders explained that their decision to have their parties pay the fine is because they want to be released from the Belle Yeallah prison.

Earlier, Minister Getaweh was welcomed to the Belle Yeallah prison by the commander of the prison, Colonel David T.A. Lawman. Minister Getaweh told Col Lawman that the purpose of his visit was to ascertain whether the rumor about Mr Kpoleh's death was true.

Journalist Union Responds to Doe Warnings

AB271857 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The executive committee of the Press Union of Liberia [PUL] has said that only the courts are [word indistinct] with the authority, under the Liberian Constitution, to determine abuse of press freedom. In this connection, only the court can prescribe punishment on journalists who are found guilty of abusing press freedom in the case of a libel or slander suit for defamation of character.

The executive committee was addressing itself to the recent statement by the president of Liberia that any journalist caught disrupting the peace and stability of the nation will be dealt with under the law and will be banned from practising journalism in this country. The committee said that it hopes that what the president meant is that in the event where a journalist is convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction of having violated the law that such a journalist will be given the prescribed punishment in keeping with law and the magnitude of the violation. It is the view of the PUL executive committee that it is only in extreme cases that court will ban a person from practising his profession because of some unprofessional conducts. What we are dealing with, in essence, is whether or not a court can deny a citizen the right to work under the law, the Press Union executive committee observed.

The Press Union would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm its commitment to setting professional standards for the practice of journalism in Liberia. We are also calling on all editors, publishers, and heads of media institutions to desist from employing incompetent people as this practice has an adverse effect on the profession. The union, through its committee on professional standards and ethics, will soon recommend a standardized test for media institutions for use as an instrument in selecting journalists at the entry level in the profession. In conclusion, the union calls on all editors to supervise the work of their reports more closely to avoid cases of abuse.

NIGERIA

Government Establishes Special Appeals Tribunal

AB271350 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The Federal Government has established a special appeal tribunal for persons not satisfied with the decisions of the special tribunal. The attorney general of the Federation and minister of justice, Bola Ajibola, who made this known in Jos yesterday, said that the appeal tribunal will be made up of five members, two of whom will be serving for retired justices of the Court of Appeal. The remaining three members will be members of the Armed Forces not below the rank of a colonel or its equivalent. He said, however, that the confirmatory power of the appeal tribunal was being retained by the Armed Forces Ruling Council.

The minister told the annual general meeting of the Nigerian Bar Association that lawyers should keep abreast of the developments in the society, adding that they should not only reflect what the society wanted, but must speak to chart the course of societal thinking and action.

Commenting on the special tribunal miscellaneous offences amendment Decree No 22 of 1986, Mr Ajibola said that the tribunal had been empowered to confiscate the assets of any person convicted under the decree. He said that a comprehensive decree will soon be promulgated.

ANGOLA

Party Central Committee Official Dismissed

MB291214 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Announcement by the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee]

[Text] For administrative reasons and under the terms of Article 56 of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee regulations, Comrade Antonio dos Santos Neto is hereby dismissed from the post of director of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Department for Defense and Security.

Luanda, on 26 August 1986, the year of defense of the people's revolution.

[Signed] The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

New Director Named

MB291225 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Announcement by the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee]

[Text] In Conformity with Article 56 of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee regulations, Comrade Jose Pereira Teixeira is hereby appointed to the post of director of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Department of Defense and Security.

Luanda, 26 August 1986, the year of defense of the people's revolution.

[Signed] The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

UNITA Claims Killing 117 Government Troops

AU281915 Paris AFP in English 1909 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Lisbon, Aug 28 (AFP) — The guerilla National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said here Thursday its forces recently killed at least 117 government troops in southeast Angola.

In a communique received by the *Agence France-Presse* Lisbon bureau, UNITA said the casualties were suffered by the Angolan Army First Brigade in fighting in Moxico Province. In addition, the brigade had 365 wounded, the communique said.

In another southeastern province, Cuando Cubango, the communique said, "the enemy suffered heavy losses."

The communique admitted, however, that Angolan Army pressure was increasing in the Munhango area in the central southern Province of Bie.

The communique also repeated UNITA's charge that the Angolan Army is using chemical weapons and that the Russians and Cubans "are increasingly involved in fighting UNITA."

MALAWI

OAU Secretary General Commends Country

MB281515 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The OAU secretary general, Mr Ide Oumarou, has commended Malawi for the role it plays in upholding the principles, aims, and objectives of the OAU. Mr Oumarou was speaking in Lilongwe last night at a reception organized by the Malawi Government in his honor. In his speech, Mr Oumarou also referred to southern African problems, saying it was in the interest of the OAU to achieve an equitable and just solution to those problems. He stressed that southern Africa needs peace and respect of human dignity.

Speaking at the same ceremony, the Malawian minister of transport and communications, Mr Edward Bwanali, said Malawi appreciates the role the OAU plays in cementing understanding among member-states and economic cooperation between them. He assured Mr Oumarou that Malawi will continue supporting the ideals and objectives of the OAU. Today, Mr Oumarou will visit smallholder tea authority [as heard] in Thyolo District to continue his tour of the country.

MOZAMBIQUE

PLO's 'Arafat Confers With Samora Machel

JN281838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1717 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Immediately after arriving in Mozambique yesterday evening, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Mozambique President Samora Machel. They discussed the latest developments in the Palestine question, the current situation in the Middle East and Africa, relations between the PLO and Mozambique, and ways to improve and promote these relations. They also discussed other issues of mutual interest.

Joint Communique Issued

MB281830 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Mozambique and the Palestine Liberation Organization are in favor of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of five permanent members of the Security Council and all interested parties in the region including the PLO. This is contained in a joint communique issued today at the end of a 2-day visit to Mozambique by PLO leader, Yasir 'Arafat.

PLO's particiapation in such a conference must be on the basis of full equality. The communique describes the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestian people. It reiterates the right of the Palestinians to create their independent and sovereign state in their own land. President Samora Machel and Mr Arafat called for an immediate end to the criminal attacks against Palestinian refugees. In addition, President Samora Machel condemned Israel's war-mongering policy and its occupation of Arab land. The communique also condemned the collaboration between Israel and South Africa, particularly in the nuclear sphere, describing it as a threat to peace in Africa and the Middle East. The two leaders congratulated the African National Congress and other democratic forces in Africa for their struggle against apartheid. They concluded that the only destabilizing factor in southern Africa is the existence of the apartheid regime. Mr Arafat thanked President Samora Machel for the firm and principled positions of moral, political, and diplomatic support to oppressed peoples, particularly the Palestinian people.

Mr 'Arafat left Maputo today for an unspecified destination.

NAMIBIA

Voice of Namibia Marks SWAPO Anniversary

MB280807 Harare Voice of Namibia in English
1900 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yesterday SWAPO, as a liberation movement, and the entire people of Namibia commemorated the 20th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia], SWAPO's military wing. Twenty years ago, on 26th August 1966, an advance unit of the PLAN exchanged fierce shots with the racist soldiers of Pretoria at (Omoromajo), northwestern Namibia. In this battle alone, many enemy soldiers were killed and since then a war for the total liberation of Namibia has been going on in our favor. The decision to take up arms was taken after the Pretoria regime had refused to comply with a United Nations's resolution — that of putting an end to the mandate exercised by racist South Africa over Namibia which was a former Germany colony. Thus the people of Namibia were left with no other choice but to resort to the armed struggle. We believe this was and still is the only language that the enemy of the oppressed people of (?the South) could understand.

Today, with the growing number of PLAN fighters and the unit's internal combat efficacy, PLAN's operational area has expanded. Over the past few years, the people of Namibia have fought relentlessly, forcing the racists to bring more soldiers in Namibia. The illegal occupation of Namibia is now costing the racists nearly $1 billion a day, not to mention the hundreds of soldiers killed and wounded by gallant fighters of PLAN.

Despite several claims by Pretoria to have effectively destroyed SWAPO, an increasing number of white South African boys are returning home maimed. In 1982 alone, the Pretoria regime acknowledged the death of 485 of its troops and 2,000 wounded. In the first half of 1985, 580 Boer troops were killed in Namibia, 367 wounded, and 52 military vehicles completely destroyed. This year, PLAN shot down three enemy transport warplanes and overran several major military bases. Therefore, SWAPO wishes the free world to acknowledge that, in the face of all odds, the ability of PLAN fighters to annihilate the enemy is being carried effectively.

The 20th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle must be considered by every Namibian as a (?mass) of (? rededication). As Namibia is not yet free, we must be seen to be contributing to the struggle by working hand in hand with the fighting force of SWAPO to speed up our independence. Victory for the people of Namibia is around the corner. The Botha regime, as has happened in many African states, is on the verge of collapse. Thus the struggle must continue.

SOUTH AFRICA

Minister Pledges No More Assaults Against Priest

MB281134 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1945 GMT
28 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, August 28, SAPA — The minister of law and order today submitted an undertaking to the Pretoria Supreme Court that no unlawful actions be taken against the secretary general of the Catholic Bishops Conference, Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa. The minister gave the undertaking while not conceding that any assault on Father Mkhatshwa had taken place.

Father Mkhatshwa, who is being detained at the Hercules police station, said in an affidavit filed today he had been tortured on August 20 and 21.

He had been blindfolded and handcuffed before being taken to an unknown site where five men interrogated him for 30 hours, all the while forcing him to remain on his feet. He said his pants had been pulled down for 29 hours during this time, and only pulled up again when he heard footsteps.

"Twice during the interrogation shots were fired from behind and just above the back of my head," he said.

Father Mkhatshwa added in the affidavit:

"A creepy creature or instrument was fed into my backside. From there it would move up and down my legs, thighs and invariably ended up biting my genitals. When I cringed with pain they would laugh. The interrogation was punctuated by a string of insults, most of which would be too unprintable."

The minister of law and order said he was making the undertaking without admitting the allegations.

Mr Hans Farbicius, who appeared for the conference, said that in light of the undertaking he dropped an application for an order restraining the police from further assaulting Father Mkhatshwa.

Mr Justice W. van der Merwe ordered that the minister file an answering affidavit tomorrow relating to an application that doctors and Father Mkhatshwa's lawyer, Mr Brian Currin, visit him. The state attorney's office already allowed these visits to take place last Friday.

The judge also ordered the minister to pay the costs of the proceedings so far.

Father Mkhatshwa said in his affidavit, made at the Hercules police station on August 21, that he had been conveyed from the police station, blindfolded and handcuffed, in a "special compartment just for one passenger" in a powerful automatic limousine. A pop station on the car radio helped him to determine that it took them 50 minutes to reach a structure, which appeared to be in the veld somewhere.

After a man took down Father Mkhatshwa's personal particulars, someone pulled down his pants and underpants to his ankles.

"My vest was readjusted in a way which exposed my genitals and behind," he said.

He was then made to sing two freedom songs.

Then "the real grilling began," he said, by five interrogators working in shifts.

"It was not a dialogue, but hostile rhetorical questions. The exercise went something like this: Mkhatshwa, what changes would you like to see in South Africa .. why do you take part in politics as a priest .. you promote the Free Mandela Campaign, why? You know Mandela is a communist and has refused to renounce violnece..."

He was not allowed to explain anything but had to answer yes or no.

Father Mkhatshwa said he had been "humiliated in various ways" during the interrogation, apart from the methods already mentioned.

A watery substance was smeared on his legs and thighs, which caused him much discomfort. He never went to the toilet or drank any water.

"One of my captors fed a Russian sausage into my mouth, I took three bites on it."

At some stage he lost all sense of time and orientation, but was able to continue "through his interrogators' assistance."

Father Mkhatshwa said his interrogators — of whom he thought he could identify at least three, despite being blindfolded — argued from the point that opponents of the government were plotting its overthrow by revolutionary methods. All "progressive organisations" were party to this conspiracy.

When he was taken back to his cell, the men handed him over to a local constable and vanished before the constable removed the blindfold.

"I was limping badly, because the soles of my feet were painful and my feet swollen," he said.

For some 90 minutes his eyes would not focus properly.

Mr Fabricius applied that if the doctors confirmed that Father Mkhatshwa had been tortured, his detention be declared unlawful and he be released. Mr Fabricius was told to file his re-application next Monday, after tomorrow's answering affidavits came before the court.

Further Reports on Clashes in Soweto

Opposition Says 30 Dead

MB281300 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1257 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 28, SAPA — Thirty people may have died in Soweto in this week's clashes between residents and security forces, a news conference called by anti-apartheid organisations was told today. Leaders of the organisations — among them the United Democratic Front [UDF], the SACC [South African Council of Churches] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] — told the conference reports from Soweto hospitals and doctors showed about 30 people had died and 200 had been injured in the clashes on Tuesday night and the early houses of Wednesday. The clashes are being linked to the rent boycott issue, which is costing the Soweto City Council millions of rands.

The Rev Frank Chikane, deputy president of the Soweto Civic Association, told the conference the killings were "one of the darkest days in our history."

The organisations alleged that the clashes began after street meetings to discuss the threat of evictions. "At about 8.15pm police confronted residents who were on their way home from meetings."

UDF acting publicity secretary Mr Murphy Morobe dismissed the Bureau for Information reports that the fighting was sparked by residents and the throwing of a handgrenade. He said the people had acted in self defence.

Dr Beyers Naude, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, said the clashes had proved the SACC's warning that the rent issue would inflame the emotions beyond control. "The issue is no longer an economic one," said Dr Naude. "It's become an economic time-bomb." He urged that the issue be "wisely handled," saying it could lead to "uncontrollable violence and bloodshed." He called on the churches to support victims of the shootings in Soweto and appealed to the international community to back demands for fundamental change in South Africa.

Leader of the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions, Mr Elijah Barayi, said the government had "demonstrated its incompetence by replying with gunfire to the legitimate demands of our people." Mr Chikane called for an immediate stop to evictions in the townships, withdrawal of troops, resignation of councillors and abolition of the Black Local Authorities Act. "The resolution of this particular crisis in Soweto cannot be seen in isolation," he said. "Piecemeal solutions will no longer stem the tide of our people's determined resistance ..."

Meanwhile, a mass funeral for those killed in the confrontation is being planned and speakers urged the government not to interfere.

Youth Reportedly Digging Trenches

MB281725 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1600 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Latest reports from Soweto say the township is still simmering with tension. There have been no reports of violence today, but *The Star* newspaper reports angry youths have dug trenches in township roads to prevent access by troops and are manning barricades armed with stones. In one area security forces stopped two meetings by youths and parents discussing rent evictions, and one person was reportedly injured in the action. This morning troops set up a roadblock between Baragwanath Hospital and the Soweto College of Education but traffic flowed normally.

Nel Gives Account of Incidents

MB281545 London BBC World Service in English
1309 GMT 28 Aug 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] When violence was first reported in the black South African townships complex of Soweto over the evictions for non-payment of rent, the official figures said 13 people had been killed. Unofficial sources put the number at 20. Well, this morning the official government figure now confirmed that 20 blacks were killed by the police with a further 100 injured. These killings arose from the worst violence there since the state of emergency was imposed 3 months ago. In the first official comemnt, South Africa's information minister, Louis Nel told Gordon Clough why the death toll has had to be revised upward.

[Begin recording] [Nel] Some of the people who were injured died afterward in the hospital. The situation is that 20 people died as a result of security forces action in protection of life and property, and one Soweto town councillor was hacked to death by other black youths, the so-called comrades.

[Clough] What about the condition of the wounded? Are any more of them likely to die?

[Nel] Well, you are asking me now to express a medical opinion, and I am not prepared to do that.

[Clough] Minister, you said that these people were killed by the police acting in defense of life and property; other people in Soweto say they were carried out by the police shooting without warning on people who were resisting the evictions.

[Nel] That is not true. What happened is that on Tuesday night just after 2200 [2000 GMT], this group of 12 policemen were drawn into an ambush by a mob of roughly 300 people. The ambush was a 3-sided horseshoe-type burning barricades consisting of stones, drums, and tires, and the vehicles were thus forced to halt as the passengers, 12 policemen, I must say that these 12 policemen, one was a white man and the (11 remaining) were black policemen. As they disembarked, a Russian-made hand grenade was thrust at them and it was four people, four of the policemen, one white policeman and three blacks, were injured, and they were not in a position to defend themselves and the other eight policemen, all black policemen, then opened fire. They had absolutely no alternative in order to stay alive; they had to fight for their lives, and in the process eight people were killed then. But later on it turned out that the figure was more, and some more people died afterward.

[Clough] You utterly rebuff the charge therefore from the people of Soweto as saying things like the police were shooting everyone all over the place, anything that moved they shot, they shot old men and children.

[Nel] Absolutely nonsense. What we have here is an ANC attack and immediately afterward propaganda against the South African police consisting, as I said, mostly of black people and this is a pattern that we have seen all along. It is absolutely untrue and I reject that out of hand.

[Clough] But is it altogether surprising that the people won't be objecting very strongly to the evictions after the rent boycott?

[Nel] The evictions, the evictions of people who didn't pay rent had absolutely nothing to do with it. Those people who were evicted, were evicted a couple miles away from where this incident took place. What is happening at the moment, they are, some of these radical youths, the comrades, are organizing themselves and trying to intimidate the people who do pay rent. They go round and find out that anybody has paid the rent, and they start attacking him and some of these attacks took place only last night. And what we are seeing here is an effort to create trouble to stir up the pot in Soweto again. [end recording]

PFP Requests Special Debate

MB281350 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1348 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 28, SAPA — A request by the official opposition for a special debate calling for the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry into the latest deaths and violence in Soweto had been turned down by the speaker, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, [PFP] Mr Colin Eglin, said today. At a press conference in Parliament, he said "we intend renewing our request for such a debate to the speaker first thing next week." The PFP was determined to try to get Parliament to discuss the real issues facing South Africa as long as the Parliamentary session lasted.

Mr Eglin said his party whips had approached the speaker, Mr Johann Greeff, yesterday for approval for the 2 1/2 hour debate "because the PFP believes the situation in Soweto is a matter of urgent public importance and as we are aware of the fact there was plenty of time available within the Parliamentary timetable The speaker has today informed the whips of the PFP that he has turned down the party's request for a special debate."

The effect of this was that "as things now stand, Parliament will have no opportunity of discussing the events that have taken place in Soweto and their implications for the country as a whole. In the circumstances we intend renewing our request for such a debate to the speaker first thing next week."

Mr Eglin said the PFP MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, was in Johannesburg today collecting eye-witness accounts of the events in Soweto.

The resolution the PFP would have moved if permission for the debate had been granted was as follows:

"This house, shocked at the deaths and violence in Soweto this week and disturbed at the serious implications the Soweto situation has for the country as a whole, calls on the government to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate and report on:

" — The events that took place in Soweto;

" — The actions of the various authorities, organisations and individuals in relation to those events; and

" — The underlying causes of the events and the situation in Soweto."

Mr Eglin said Mr Speaker had a discretionary power to turn down the request and need not give any reasons for it. "While we accept his authority we are still very disappointed indeed," he said. "We will not let the matter rest there."

Suzman Wants Independent Inquiry

MB290618 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2122 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 28 SAPA — An independent judicial commission of inquiry should be appointed to investigate this week's unrest in Soweto, the PFP MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said tonight.

Mrs Suzman was in White City this morning gathering eye-witness acounts of the incident in which 21 people died and 98 were injured.

"There are lots of conflicting reports but it seems to have been caused by threatened evictions. The official version says four households were to be evicted while people in Soweto believed the evictions were to be widespread, at night and their belongings were to be carted off and auctioned.

"When one of the council vans arrived it was believed it was the beginning of the evictions. I also heard there was two and a half hours of police activity, fire and shooting before any hand grenade, if any , was thrown.

"The people are in a great dilemma. If they pay their rent they fear reprisals, it they don't they get evicted. It's a hopeless situation.

"An independent inquiry is absolutely essential, not an internal police enquiry. The civic leaders must be released from detention and their demands must be met."

She said the PFP had requested but were refused a special two and half hour Parliamentary debate on the issue. The party intended renewing the request next week, she said.

Nel Announces Public Inquest

MB281708 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1707 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 28 SAPA — The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel said tonight that an official inquest would be held to determine what took place in Soweto over the past few days. He told an international news conference at the bureau for information's offices in Pretoria the inquest would be held in public and lawyers would be able to examine witnessess, including police witnesses.

He appealed to newspapers not to hold a "trial by newspaper" as the matter was sub judice.

He announced that unrest had been flaring up in Soweto since August 13. He said it was instigated by the Soweto Students Congress and the Soweto Youth Congress. He said a big percentage of all unrest-related incidents in South Africa occurred in Soweto.

For instance on Tuesday when the shooting occurred in Soweto, 46 per cent of the incidents occurred in the township. Yesterday 48 per cent of the incidents occured in Soweto.

He said that on Tuesday 12 policemen, one white and 11 black, were in the vehicles which stopped at the ambush from where a Russian-made hand grenade was thrown The white policeman was injured in both legs and three black policemen were also injured.

The crowd started throwing stones and it was clear they wanted to kill the policemen and they (the policemen) had to react, he said. "Whether they reacted correctly will be decided at the inquest."

The official death toll for the incident now totalled 21 people, while 98 were injured. A municipal policeman was in a critical condition in hospital after a shotgun was fired at him.

He said "some action" was taken by municipal police on Tuesday night. No one was evicted that night in the areas where the unrest occurred, Mr Nel said.

He ended the conference before he could be asked whether people were under threat of being evicted. He said the perpetrators of violence were discouraged by the successful way the security forces were curbing the unrest. He again accused the international media of painting a one-sided picture of events in South Africa.

He added the fact the minister of police did not oppose today's application to stop police from further assaulting Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, or that the minister agreed to pay the costs so far, did not mean that he admitted these assaults took place.

Council To Suspend Evictions

MB280910 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0845 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesbrug, Aug 28, SAPA — The Soweto City Council said yesterday it would suspend evictions of rent defaulters to avoid further trouble, the *Sowetan* newspaper reported today.

The report quoted the council's housing director, Mrs Del Kevan, as saying that she thought it would "be provocative" to carry out evictions when there is such trouble in the township. Mrs Kevan admitted that Tuesday night's confrontations in White City Jabavu, Molofo and Emdeni, in which at least 13 people died, were related to evictions of rent defaulters.

Today, the Bureau for Information said it was "upwardly revising" the death toll.

Earlier yesterday, Soweto's town clerk, Mr Nico Malan, told SAPA that the unrest had nothing to do with the evictions. Mr Malan said nobody had been evicted from the areas where the trouble had flared. Today, the *Sowetan* quoted Mrs Kevan as saying that some families in White City Jabavu had been warned early on Tuesday that they would be evicted. She said they were not evicted but had acted in fear when they clashed with the council police. Mrs Kevan agreed that further evictions would cause more trouble between residents and the council police.

Soweto Schools To Be Closed for Holidays

MB280953 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0942 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 28, SAPA — Schools in Soweto, which have been plagued by non-attendance in the past few weeks, are to shut for the school holidays and are due to reopen on September 10, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria said today. The spokesman said he could not comment on reports that the schools might not reopen at the end of the holidays. He said that according to the current calendar, the schools were set to close tomorrow and reopen on September 10.

Students Protest at Witwatersrand University

MB281305 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1305 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 28, SAPA — As about 50 police and 400 University of the Witwatersrand students confronted each other on the campus in Johannesburg today, a student leapt from his car in the midst of the crowd and fired a shot into the air. The student was apparently trying to move the car from between the police and student groups when he panicked. As he skidded away from the crowd in his car, narrowly missing several students, they beat on the windows and roofs with their fists. He jumped out of the car, shot into the air, then sped off, stones raining down onto his car.

In a similar incident earlier, students stoned cars on Jan Smuts Avenue after a police light van had roared through the crowd, narrowly missing students according to SRC [Students Representative Council] President Mr Ettienne Marais.

The violence flared up after students had marched through campus into Jorissen Street and up the pavement between Jan Smuts Avenue and the university after a campus meeting to mourn those who died in Tuesday's violence in Soweto. After throwing stones onto Jan Smuts Avenue, the students withdrew to campus.

A police riot van, filled with police in riot gear, parked opposite the dental school. Meanwhile, a student group had advanced back towards Jorissen Street and they stood facing a line of about 30 riot police, who later moved onto campus. Teargas was fired, and a SAP video team was stoned. One of the cameraman was cut.

Further on Incidents

MB281516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1511 GMT
28 Aug 86

[By Ike Segola]

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 28, SAPA — A student fired a shot in the air on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand today as about 40 police and 400 students confronted each other, causing students, university staff and onlookers to run for cover after a protest meeting. The dental student apparently panicked as students mobbed his car, which he had tried to move away from the scene of the confrontation near the Wits dental school. He bumped one student as he skidded away. Students beat on the windows and the roof with their fists. He jumped out of the car, fired a shot into the air, then sped off, stones raining down on his car. The student he bumped was not injured.

Earlier the students, who had marched through the campus into Jorisson Street and were trying to march into Jan Smuts Avenue, stoned a police van which arrived on Jan Smuts Avenue and other cars were hit. A SAP video team was stoned and two police cameramen were hit, one cut in the face.

Riot squad police formed lines on Jan Smuts Avenue and in Jorisson Street and each time they tried to confront the taunting students, the students ran back on to the campus.

A bachelor of commerce student, Mr Yusuf Moola, and three photographers — Dan Simon from *South African Associated Newspapers*, and Herbert Mabuza and Reuben Boshoff from *The Star* newspaper, were later detained by the police.

Earlier about 1000 students had gathered in a students hall at the university to hear several speakers condemn the killings in Tuesday's violence in Soweto. A speaker from White City, Jabavu, who was introduced as an eye-witness to the shootings, said the shootings had started around 8pm when Soweto council police tried to evict families for being in arrears with rents. He said barricades had been set up in the streets to block police vehicles. When the shooting started people came out of their homes and gathered outside. There was more shooting and people ran in all directions. He said four people were shot dead in his street, one dying near the gate of the eye-witness' house. The people of White City, Jabavu — who are mostly elderly people and pensioners — were now determined to stay in their houses and would resist moves to have them evicted, he said.

A student from the Muslim Students Association at Wits, told the audience rent boycotts in black townships were one of the few remaining channels in the country for peaceful protest. He said people were made to pay exorbitant rentals to "finance their own repression," and as long as the authorities failed to heed the protests of the people violent confrontations would escalate.

A representative from the National Union of SA Students told the meeting the time had arrived for white South Africans to question what was happening to their fellow "oppressed countrymen." Whites were living "in a barrel" and had shut their eyes to the realities in the country. Shootings of black people had become far too frequent and the response from the majority of whites was one of silence. He appealed to white students to educate their parents and the white community on the conditions prevailing in black townships.

The Black Students Society [BSS] at Wits said in a statement after the protest meeting and the confrontation with the police that a number of students at the university lived in White City, Jabavu. "What's happened on campus today is a reflection of the growing impatience of our people with the determination of the Botha government to crush all forms of opposition by violent methods. The rent boycotts, consumer boycotts and stayaways have been peaceful forms of protest but the state has responded with the state of emergency and shootings like those that took place in Soweto. That kind of response is provocative and will exhaust our patience and willingness to operate with peaceful and legal options. Large numbers of students went out on a march today because we are not prepared to take the shooting of our people lying down," the BSS said.

Late in the afternoon it was quiet on the campus after students had dispersed and the police had withdrawn.

Black Durban Pupils Boycotting Schools

MB280813 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0158 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 28, SAPA — Thousands of black pupils have been boycotting classes at schools in four Durban townships this week, education officials confirmed today. It was the biggest stayaway at schools in the Durban area since the imposition of the state of emergency.

The boycott, which started on Monday, is apparently in protest against the shooting of two youths in Chesterville last week. Pupil leaders have also demanded the release of pupils detained under the emergency regulations.

Public relations officer for the Department of Education and Training [DET], Mr Job Schoeman, yesterday said there were still no attendance at Lamontville High School and Chesterville Secondary School. However, pupils had returned to most of the other affected schools.

Mr Schoeman said pupils stayed away from some DET schools in Lamontville and Chesterville on Monday and yesterday. The stay-away, which had been expected to last for two days, was reported to have been organised by the newly-launched Natal Students Congress.

Other schools affected by the stay-away on Monday and yesterday were KwaZulu schools in KwaMashu and Clermont. Pupils at the Lamontville High School have been boycotting classes since last week and on Monday and yesterday they were joined by pupils from A.J. Mwelase Secondary School, Ekukhuleni HP [higher primary] School and Bantuvukani HP school.

A spokesman for a Durban region of the Natal Student's Congresss listed the demands of the students as: the withdrawal of security forces from the school premises, the unbanning of SRCS [Student Representatives Council] in KwaZulu schools, the readmission of students who had been detained under emergency regulations and the unbanning of the Congress of South African Students.

Information Bureau Releases 29 Aug Unrest Report

MB290929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0925 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 29 SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest situation report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

There was no significant increase in the number of incidents during the period 0600 (28/8/1986) till 0600 (29/8/1986). The majority of incidents, again mainly stone-throwing, occurred in Soweto.

At approximately 1310 yesterday (28/8/86) a group of students of the University of the Witwatersrand [Wits] gathered on the campus to demonstrate against the occurrences in Soweto. They marched up Jan Smuts Avenue, threw stones at private vehicles and at fellow students.

When security forces moved in to quell the disturbances the crowd dispersed to later regroup on campus. When the security forces again moved in, the crowd again dispersed. No shots of any kind were fired by the security forces and no teargas was used by them.

During the stone-throwing incidents, two security forces members were slightly injured and vehicles slightly damaged, including vehicles of the security forces. An unknown student whose vehicle was stoned by the mob, fired a shot into the air in an effort to disperse them.

One newsman was arrested but released soon afterwards. Investigations into alleged contraventions of the law by this journalist are, however, continuing.

At Tinus in the Eastern Province, members of the security forces arrived on the scene where some 100 black persons were murdering a member of the municipal police, Mr Zolile Jacobs (37) of No 3, Tinus . The mob was dispersed, but the life of Mr Jacobs could not be saved.

Zimbabwean Hypocrisy Said To Hurt Country

MB280803 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "South Africa and its Relations With Neighbors"]

[Text] Relations which neighboring states have with South Africa can be divided roughly into two categories: friendly or antagonistic. The difference has been highlighted in dealings between South Africa and Swaziland, on the one hand, and between South Africa and Zimbabwe on the other. The South Africa foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, has recently spent a day in Swaziland in talks with King Mswati III and government officials. The visit, like many in the past, was marked by cordiality and friendship.

In absolute contrast to this open, friendly relationship is the one which exists between South Africa and Zimbabwe. On his return from Mbabane, Mr Botha disclosed that while Prime Minister Robert Mugabe was at the forefront of pleading for economic sanctions against South Africa in London earlier this month, members of his government were busy signing a new trade agreement with South Africa. Mr Botha said the signing was for important additions to the existing trade agreement which amounted to Zimbabwe asking for preferential treatment of its goods.

Mr Botha also revealed that a deliberate decision had been taken by the Mugabe government to conceal news of the agreement until after the current conference in Harare of the nonaligned countries. South Africa had consented to this arrangement but, Mr Botha added, we decided, in the light of current circumstances, to reveal it now. This might well be an indication that South Africa is no longer prepared to go along with arrangements to save the face of countries which deal with it in private and castigate it in public. South Africa is the country which suffers as a result of this hypocrisy.

Trade Department Reacts to Zimbabwe Action

MB291234 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has announced that a trade accord between Zimbabwe and South Africa is to be scrapped as part of Zimbabwe's support for economic sanctions against South Africa.

In response to Mr Mugabe's statement the South African Department of Trade and Industry said in Pretoria that Zimbabwe would have to give formal notice of the scrapping of the trade agreement. [Words indistinct] spokesman for the department said that the agreement would in any case remain in force for 6 months after it had been scrapped.

Renewed Fighting Could Break Out in Crossroads

MB280701 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0036 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 27, [date as received] SAPA — Renewed fighting could break out in Crossroads because of the unpopular methods used by the Old Crossroads Executive Committee, a committee member warned today.

Bishop Sydney Mzilikazi said the Old Crossroads Executive Committee last week held a meeting with Mr Altoni Ntshangane, who lives near the Cape Provincial Administration offices in Nyanga East, and demanded that he pay to live at his present site. When Mr Ntshangane refused he was threatened that renewed fighting would take place.

Bishop Mzilikazi expressed concern and said many people were opposed to the collection of money by Mr Johanson Nxgobongwana because they were unemployed. They were also unhappy that their shacks were standing in water after the recent rain.

The dissenters were threatened that their shacks would be demolished if they refused to pay, Bishop Mzilikazi said.

Another grievance was that the Old Crossroads Executive Committee dismissed the Crossroads Clinic Committee and instead employed their wives, who were paid salaries.

He was confused by what was happening even though he was one of the Executive Committee members. He did not like the attitude of the other members and he called on the government to pass legislation to prevent money being collected from Crossroads residents.

2 of 3 Whites Believe P.W. Botha Doing Good Job

MB271647 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1694 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — Two out of three urban whites now believe that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, is doing a good job, an increase of 20 per cent over last year, a poll has shown.

These findings come from an Omnichek poll, conducted by research surveys among 1309 white men and women in the major centres of South Africa. Omnichek has been polling the public on the state president's performance regularly since 1984.

In the latest poll, 67 per cent said "yes" to the question: "Do you think P.W. Botha is doing a good job as state president?"

A year ago, 56 per cent of the sample said "yes" compared with 54 per cent in a poll conducted in February 1985.

There is a slight drop in the number of people polled who said Mr Botha was not doing a good job (17 per cent compared with 19 per cent last year) but an increase in those who replied "don't know" to the question (16 per cent compared with eight per cent).

English-speakers recorded a 68 per cent yes vote compared with 55 per cent a year ago. Among the Afrikaans community, 65 per cent voted yes compared with 56 per cent last year. Mr Botha got a massive vote of yes from 76 per cent of those over the age of 50.

The state president has made the least impression on women in the 18-24 age group with only 48 per cent endorsing his performance. The number of women who voted no jumped to 40 per cent compared with only 18 per cent last year.

Men in the 18-24 age group increased their confidence in Mr Botha with 61 per cent answering "yes" compared with 46 per cent a year ago.

Durban residents showed the largest regional gain with 74 per cent backing Mr Botha compared with 62 per cent last year. In the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area, where 60 per cent of the sample live, the "yes" reply jumped from 54 per cent to 63 per cent. Cape Town residents increased their support for MP Botha by 12 per cent with 70 per cent answering "yes" compared with 58 per cent last year.

Alleged Black Parliament Chamber 'Nonsense'

MB271826 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1822 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly, August 27, SAPA — There would not be a fourth chamber of Parliament for blacks, the minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said today. His remark came as an interjection during a speech by Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP [Conservative Party] Rissik), after Mr van der Merwe had challenged the leader of the house, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, to say if the debating chamber being built alongside the present houses of Parliament would make provision for black people.

"The allegation that 44 seats are being built for blacks is nonsense," interjected Mr de Klerk.

"Is another hall being built elsewhere?" asked Mr van der Merwe.

"There will not be a fourth chamber," said Mr de Klerk.

"We're talking about one chamber, not a fourth chamber," said Mr van der Merwe.

"We are against one man one vote in a unitary system," replied the minister.

Relly Criticizes Australia, Canada on Sanctions

MB271057 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0926 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — Anglo American Chairman Mr Gavin Relly last night slammed the "often duplicitous and cynical" morality of proponents of economic sanctions against South Africa, singling out Australia and Canada as prime examples.

Addressing the South Africa-Britain Trade Association (SABRITA), Mr Relly said it was no accident that those countries which stood to lose little or nothing through the sanctions web had become their keenest advocates. Where countries did have a stake in the economic health of South Africa and where sanctions might result in direct losses, protectionist lobbies were pushed forward instead.

"Thus, for example, since it is well known that there are international surpluses of coal, steel, iron and uranium, and these are areas in which Australia and Canada are in direct competition with South Africa, the moral ease with which these countries have found themselves able to contemplate the imposition of bans on these specific products is absolutely clear for all to see," said Mr Relly.

He added: "There is little chance of Mr Bob Hawke, or indeed any of his successors, promising the return of former South African coal markets and the jobs that depend on them once apartheid has expired, let alone a share of the proceeds over the many years during which sanctions may endure.

"And yet it is these funds, apart from the humble goal of feeding, housing and clothing workers and their families, that are essential for the development of a non-racial South Africa and a prosperous and stable southern Africa region."

Mr Relly said much of the turmoil South Africa was currently experiencing had its origins in socio-economic deprivation. Helping to impoverish South Africa would only doom it to an increased cycle of violence and unrest, with the result that the achievement of a more just and equitable society would become an ever more elusive goal.

He painted a depressing picture of what could follow if the EEC, the U.S. and Japan agreed to sanctions against the coal, iron, steel and allied industries.

If these countries and the Commonwealth were successful in imposing a total ban on these industries — "and I am not suggesting this will be the case in practice" — a loss of 130,000 jobs could be expected in South Africa, of which more than 100,000 would be black jobs.

Whole towns such as Richards Bay, Saldanha Bay, Witbank, Middelburg and Newcastle would become industrial wastelands.

The multiplier effects through the impact on ESCOM, [Electricity Supply Commission] SATS [South African Transport Services] and a whole range of other parastatals, private and public companies could lead to a total loss of jobs conservatively estimated at about 300,000.

In addition, if the number of dependents who relied on the salaries and wages of these workers was taken into account, the figure for those who would be seriously affected by these sanctions would be close to two million.

"These two million," he added, "are the very people who can least afford the deleterious effects of policies determined by foreign governments and individuals seeking a moral highground."

Mr Relly said the international community should look at southern Africa as a whole.

"The problems of moving South Africa out of the apartheid era into a new democratic process and the problems of many of our neighbours to self-start themselves and move out of the poverty scourge of Africa are part and parcel of the same problem, namely that of the region being able to posture itself and conduct itself in such a fashion that investment funds and effective international aid can become readily available," he said.

"I believe we will not solve any of these problems satisfactorily unless, as the region south of Zaire, we are able to come to terms with each other and, having done that, with the rest of the world."

Cape Town Council Votes To Open All Beaches

MB270637 Johannesbrug SAPA in English 2123 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 26, SAPA — The divisional council [DIVCO] today decided by ten votes to three to upgrade facilities so that all beaches on its 116km of peninsula coastline could simultaneously be opened to all races. No date has yet been set for the opening, which is not likely to be before or during this summer season, DIVCO Chairman Mr Louwtjie Rothman said.

The council also resolved that a beach constabulary should be established. It could consist of up to 33 full-time constables at a cost of R651,000 a year, but this depends on a forthcoming Finance Committe report.

Councillor A.L.J. Powell was worried that beach constables "could not control crowds, only behaviour." He claimed that "even the coloureds" had supported the Camps Bay pay beach. His suggestion that the matter be referred back to ratepayers associations and management committes was defeated by eight votes to five.

Mr Rothman said it was unlikely the beaches would be opened by this summer as too many steps had to be taken first. The finance committee would report to DIVCO in a month, he said, and another month would probably pass before the administrator, Mr Gene Louw, approved the expenditure. The staff would have to be recruited and trained in law enforcement, he said. All this would have to be done before beaches were opened to all.

Pik Botha Talks With Bophuthatswana's Mangope

MB281922 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1912 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 28, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today visited Bophuthatswana where he held talks with President Lucas Mangope and members of his cabinet. In a statement, a spokesman for Mr Botha's department said the talks on matters of mutual interest concerned sanctions, security matters and developments in South Africa and its region.

Commentary Views Constitutional Development

MB290538 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the present hubbub of political argument, claims, counter-claims and threats — further complicated by outside interference and sanctions — it is all too easy to lose perspective on South Africa's constitutional development.

Three years ago, after the white electorate had voted overwhelmingly in favor of extending the franchise for a tricameral Parliament to the coloured and Indian communities, this column stated: "After this the big political hurdle that will have to be tackled is the completion of the constitutional framework in respect of the black peoples." That essentially is what the emotionally charged debate now in progress is about — working out processes for maintaining the trend towards expanding democracy at all levels for all groups. It is the biggest hurdle yet, and clearing it is going to require original thinking from all concerned.

That the clash of diverse interests arouses intense emotions is to be expected. But it is unfortunate that it also tends to obscure the larger reality of democratic evolution in South Africa. One of the more noteworthy successes in this development has just been highlighted in a dicussion in Parliament, on a measure providing for joint debates by the three houses on certain matters. It is no exaggeration to say that hostile deadlock characterized political relations among majority leaders of the three groups — white, coloured and Indian — right up to the start of the eighties. [as received]

Even after long and difficult negotiations leaders were warning that successful constitutional accommodation would depend on attitudes: on the degree to which people were willing to compromise to reach the consensus on which the interests of all could be advanced. It was a daunting challenge, as the turbulence of the present quest for a constitutional solution involving the black people testifies.

Yet this week Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, was able to report that in its first two sessions the tricameral Parliament had passed 200 items of legislation on the basis of consensus reached among the majority pariess of the three houses. Only four bills had to be referred to the President's Council for arbitration.

The present proposal for enlarging the scope for joint debates in Parliament is itself a comment on the success achieved with the consensual approach. In effect it extends to the public forum the procedure adopted from the start in the statutory standing committee for discussion of matters of general concern. It was in those committees that the new style of politics — the move away from the confrontationist Westminister approach — was tested. There in the past two years legislators have had to cultivate the political art of accomodating peacefully the conflicting interests of different groups.

These days, when it is black aspirations that occupy center stage, South Africa is in great need of such political skills. They are needed among politicians of all groups — those who are in earnest about building a peaceful democratic future.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

STAR on Television News

"Obviously the Government does not believe that no news is good news, or it would not have formed the Bureau for Information or allowed Cabinet Ministers such free rein in news services of the electronic media under its control," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 27 August. "But clearly our rulers are wedded to the philosophy that restricted news is the best news." The SABC "admits that it tailors the news to serve what it sees as 'public' interest." The editorial says that in South Africa " 'public interest' " tends to become "blurred with the interest of the National Party." The editorial also comments on the independent television station M-Net and says: "It is a pity that from the outset, M-Net declared that it had no interest in broadcasting news and views — because, said a spokesman at the time, the consortium of diverging political opinion could not guarantee consensus. Yet for that very reason its output could have been more stimulating. It is obvious, though, from what Mr Nel [deputy minister of foreign affairs] has said that the Government would never countenance independent television competition to the official line. In M-Net's case, therefore, no news becomes a loud comment."

STAR on Namibian Independence

A second editorial on the same page says that the "argument has moved from whether to how," the Namibian territory should become independent. It says there is even some agreement on the "mechanics of approaching independence, but the issue is bogged down by the politics of moving the Cuban and SADF pieces on the Angolan/Namibian chessboard. Namibia's best interests would be served by a solution enabling South African economic support to continue, even in an entirely new dispensation. But a hostile world would be suspicious of any government choosing co-operation with South Africa." The paper believes "if apartheid goes, Namibia's independence — linked to continued co-operation with this country — should not be far behind."

RSA 'Key to Peace, Prosperity'

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 27 August says in a page 6 editorial that it has taken President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast to "put the South African situation into some kind of perspective." "He has called for understanding and dialogue with the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, saying: 'I know Mr Botha, and I can say he is one of the most moderate among leaders of South Africa's Whites.' " The editorial says that the "key to peace and prosperity" in southern Africa is South Africa and "President Reagan should take up President Botha's offer of talks with the United States Britain, France and West Germany." In the event of a refusal, "it would not be a bad idea if South Africa turned away from the West and sought to reinforce its contacts with Black Africa. Talks with President Houphouet-Boigny, even if they have to be conducted again in secret, would be a worthwhile start."

SOWETAN on Black Housing

"Instead of setting up massive schemes to repeat the serious blunders by earlier administrators in creating huge compounds like Soweto for blacks, the Government should abolish the Group Areas Act," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 27 August. "We are not impressed by the cries of dismay from whites who are protesting at the proposed site for a new black township, rather lamely called Norweto. These whites are raising hell about the new settlement for what seems to be purely selfish reasons." The editorial also says "we have a feeling and a strong one at that, that those liberals who are always making sympathetic noises about the plight of the black man would rather have us out of their sight." The executive director of the Institute for Housing of Southern Africa, D.M. Roelvert, "just this week said there is a national shortage of about 334,000 homes for coloureds, Indians and blacks, while there is a surplus of 37,000 units for whites in the market place. For all the moaning from the rich people in the northern areas of Johannesburg the sad truth is that thousands of blacks would be delighted if another abomination like Soweto was created. They simply have nowhere to stay, nowhere to go. Those whites in Northern Johannesburg should be fighting to have the Group Areas Act repealed."

BUSINESS DAY on 'Bumbling' Government

"In choosing to believe that government is inept rather than corrupt, bumbling rather than cynical, we opt for the explanation that offers the nation some pathetic shred of hope," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day*, in English on 27 August. The editorial comments on the chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Delegates, Amichand Rajbansi, who "after two years and a day in government service," collects a "golden handshake of R228,000, a pension of R6,000 a month, and free air travel for as long as he lives." However, the editorial says that the "real issue is that government's rapacity has now become so outrageous it is impossible to discern any material difference between taxation and highway robbery. The avarice of the civil service has become a kind of madness. Almost a third of the national income is confiscated every year to be put into the hands of officials who either give it to each other or spend it on purposes of their own. To some of the mandarins, tax is simply a means of self-fulfilment." "Some 700,000 lesser officials seeing the director-general and the chief ministers heading so fast for millionaire status, understandably clamour for a share of the loot." "Between a State President who is unqualified to manage the national finances, and a finance minister who is too weak to do so, we must seek comfort in the faith that incompetence, not corruption, explains the Rajbansi lifestyle of elected and unelected officials."

BUSINESS DAY on Black Housing

A second editorial on the same page says the proposal to establish a new township north of Johannesburg has drawn "understandable resistance from local white property owners," since they are "the victims not only of a changing society but of ill-advised government policies that concentrate people by decree in mutually fearful racial ghettos." The editorial says: "The days when whites could insist that their black countrymen live close enough to do the dirty work, and far enough to be no nuisance, are gone forever. If this country is to return to peace, then land for housing must be allocated quickly. We would prefer the allocation to be made by market forces, but one way or another it must be done. Whites who cannot accept the chance of having black neighbours are living on the wrong continent."

Business, Consumer Confidence 'Missing'

The same page features excerpts from an address by Governor Gerard de Kock given to Reserve Bank stockholders in Pretoria. De Kock says: "Any technical assessment of the present economic situation and prospects in SA must lead to the conclusion that in many important respects the scope now exists for a renewed cyclic upswing in the short-term and a considerably higher real average rate of growth in the medium and long-term." De Kock explains that the Reserve Bank "stands ready to add to the cash reserves and credit-creating ability of the banking system by providing accommodation through its discount window and in other forms. And yet the scope for more rapid economic expansion is not being utilised to anything like its full potential. In a situation in which economics and politics are inextricably entwined, the required spark of business and consumer confidence is still missing." "In addition to the implementation of appropriate short and long-term economic strategies, any formula for the restoration of confidence and prosperity in South and Southern Africa must include the continuation of government's programmes for maintaining law and order and for comprehensive further political and constitutional reform." De Kock believes that the private sector "acted correctly" in encouraging government to proceed along this road of reform. "By the same token, government now has every right to expect the private sector to show more confidence in the future by utilising to the full the scope presently existing in the economy for increased investment and output."

RSA 'Sponsoring' Terrorism

"The sanctions threat appears to be prompting stepped-up South African assistance to the Renamo guerilla movement in Mozambique," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 26 August. South Africa's credibility as a negotiator in international affairs is "in shreds." "The fate of the Nkomati Accord is a tragic development for the region. Once again a process of violence and counter-violence has routed the peacemakers," says the editorial. "South Africa now finds itself among the unsavoury regimes of the world which cannot be trusted to uphold solemn treaties. And the moral legitimacy of Pretoria's own fight against terrorism is undermined by sponsoring terrorism across the borders. Whatever short-term gains there may seem to be, South Africa will pay a heavy price."

CAPE TIMES on Group Areas

"The National Party's crawl towards changes in the Group Areas Act is unlikely to satisfy either its supporters or its critics," says a page 6 editorial in *Cape Times*. "At the moment it is trying to please everybody. It allows hints and promises of amendments — at some distant future date — in a vain attempt to keep the reform lobby happy. It expresses undying commitment to the principle of separate group areas in an equally unsuccesful attempt to keep the conservative lobby at bay. And nothing actually changes, while doubts of the government's underlying intentions rise on both sides. There is only one way to change the Group Areas Act, and that is to scrap it. Totally and immediately."

BEELD on Nonaligned Movement Summit

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 26 August says in an editorial on page 12: "despite the great expectations from the Non-Aligned Movement at its inception in 1961, the organization has contributed nothing concrete to international politics since then." This week's meeting is preparatory but next week "the cannons will explode" when heads of state meet. Possible subjects for discussion will be the Third World's debt problem and the situation in South and Southern Africa. Mr Mugabe, who takes over the chairmanship, "is certain to muster world support against South Africa," says the editorial. South Africans can expect attacks against apartheid and calls for sanctions. This is possibly the only subject on which unanimity will be reached.

Reform Should Move 'With Speed'

In another editorial on page 12 *Beeld* says: "The congress of the Transvaal Youth Action of the National Party has emphasized an important fact: that the reform process is not tackled hesitantly and obstinately." The motion by the congress calls for the government to move "with speed" to achieve a constitutional accommodation for blacks. Authoritative South Africans realise all too well that a constitutional accommodation with blacks must be found. "With speed" indicates at what pace the reform process should take place.

Rule Rests on NP

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 26 August says in an editorial on page 14 that the Progressive Federal Party "in announcing its plans to begin a vote-catching campaign, claims that it is going to defeat the National Party [NP] Government in a general election because thousands of white voters are dissatisfied with the slow pace of reform." In contrast the rightwing opposition claims it will win enough seats in an election to take over the government because white voters are increasingly resisting the government's reform initiatives. "Both claims can be dismissed as opportunistic," says the editorial. The claims indicate an uncertainty in white politics today. *Die Transvaler* believes that neither the rightwing nor the leftwing are in a position to dispel that uncertainty simply because support for any one of the two poles will heighten the tension potential. "The great responsibility of running the country rests on the shoulders of the NP."

No 'Instant Solutions'

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 27 August says in an editorial on page 24 that the "pleas by President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast to show understanding for President

Botha's problems in South Africa emphasizes the fact that the wise men of Africa know that no instant solutions are possible here." He has called on his "black brothers" in South Africa "to be patient." Noting that South Africa's neighboring states cannot join in sanctions against South Africa, the editorial says even the leaders of the so-called Frontline States, who were in the forefront of the sanctions call, have indicated that they want President Reagan to "negotiate a new future for Southern Africa." In the meantime the Rev Jesse Jackson is in southern Africa to demand an end to apartheid. "The reverend Jackson should know that the government will not be pressured into a suicidal position." "The more the threat of international punitive measures against South Africa increases the more importance it becomes to defend oneself," says the editorial.

BEELD on SWAPO

In another editorial on page 24 *Beeld* says: "20 years ago the first SWAPO terrorists infiltrated South-West Africa. This was the forerunner of the so-called bush war which still continues today and which has almost become a way of life in Southern Africa." At least 600 SADF members have been killed while SWAPO's losses amounted to 10,000. Today SWAPO is virtually neutralized militarily, and its activities are confined to sporadic border incursions and a propaganda campaign against South Africa. The editorial says that until the ideal of a political solution for South-West Africa is realized a military presence will have to be maintained in the operational area. "It would be irresponsible to relax our military preparedness, therefore the SADF must remain prepared to maintain peace and stability."

ZAMBIA

Military Cooperation Urged With Tanzania

MB281514 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister General Malimba Masheke has called for close military cooperation between Zambia and Tanzania in the light of aggression acts by racist South Africa. General Masheke made the call when he met the chief of staff of the Tanzania People's Defense Force, Major General (Martin Matalinguile), early today. He pointed out that South Africa is currently flexing its muscles in the region in which both Zambia and Tanzania are likely targets. The two countries, he said, should, therefore, be prepared to defend their rights.

For his part, General (Matalinguile) said both Zambia and Tanzania were aware that the route to the sea is under threat and that the two countries should do everything possible to guard it.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Scraps Trade Agreement With RSA

MB291024 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Zimbabwe has decided to scrap a long-standing trade accord with South Africa. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe made the announcement at a news conference a short while ago, saying his country's decision to implement sanctions against Pretoria will override this agreement. The trade accord, dating back to the colonial days of white-ruled Rhodesia gives preferential treatment for trade between the two neighbors.

Prospects for 'Economic War' With RSA Viewed

MB271233 Dakar PANA in French 1006 GMT 27 Aug 86

[By Paul Fauvet]

[Text] Harare, 27 Aug (AIM/PANA) — Zimbabwe is preparing for an eventual major economic war against South Africa. The first shots of this confrontation have already been fired. Immediately after the Commonwealth mini-summit in London, South Africa embarked on a rigorous verification of all Zambian and Zimbabwean merchandise going through South Africa. A new verification system was thus established with complicated border formalities and provoked delays which affected Zambian and Zimbabwean foreign trade.

Well before the measures adopted by the Commonwealth — with the exception of Great Britain — had been implemented, South Africa was already contemplating punishing Zambia and Zimbabwe for their defiant stance. South African radio had compared, in a menacing tone, the situation in Zambia and Zimbabwe to that which led to the Janurary military coup d'etat in Lesotho this year.

Lesotho, as everyone knows, could easily be strangled as it is completely surrounded by South Africa. But Zambia and Zimbabwe can gain access to the sea without having to use South Africa's roads and ports. Their economies are also far less dependent on South Africa than the economy of a small country like Lesotho.

Zimbambwe has gradually liberated its economy from South African manipulation since its independence in 1980. This effort is now bearing fruit, especially in trade. Zimbabwe's exports to South Africa represented 16.7 percent of all its exports in 1983. However, by last year this figure had fallen to about 11 percent. This can partially be explained by the weakness of the rand, South Africa's currency, due to South Africa's prevailing crisis, but credit must also be given to Zimbabwean exporters, who have diversified their outlets.

Zimbambwe's imports from South Africa have fallen from 24 percent in 1983 to about 18 or 19 percent last year. The volume of trade remains important, but it is possible to find substitute goods, and Zimbabwe's economy can survive without its imports from the South African market.

The Zimbabwean Government is committed to the full implementation of sanctions adopted by the Commonwealth against South Africa. To this end, an interministerial subcommittee was created to analyze the impact of sanctions on the national economy. This subcommittee is chaired by Trade and Commerce Minister Oliver Munyaradzi.

Transport is undoubtedly Zimbabwe's vulnerable spot. The Beira corridor is the sole alternative to South Africa's railroads and ports, other than the Chicualacuala-Maputo railroad — closed in mid-1984 after sabotage by MNR bandits in the pay of Pretoria — and the Tazara [Tanzania-Zambia Railway] going through Zambia to Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. Zimbabwe might also use to the railroad crossing Mozambique's Tete Province into Malawi, linking this country to the port of Nacala in northern Mozambique.

Despite South African pressure, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has stood by his decision. We must act as quickly as possible to ensure that our goods will find other outlets and that in the future they will not go through South Africa as long as that country is not free and power is not handed over to the black majority, Mr Mugabe reaffirmed on his return from the London mini-summit on 8 August. Mr Mugabe has not exlcuded the possibility of using the Chicualacuala-Maputo railroad, even if that means placing guards all along the railroad, he said. He also stressed that it was crucial to protect access to the sea through Mozambique territory in general.

An economic war in southern Africa would be lost by South Africa. South African assets in Zimbabwe would be confiscated, and South African companies operating in Zimbabwe would be interdicted with consequent lossses in dividends and profits , Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said. He has already threatened to suspend pension payments to whites living in South Africa who formerly worked for Rhodesia's colonial administration. This statement has suddenly revived patriotic feelings among these old people, the majority of whom are now trying to return to Zimbabwe.

The South African Transport Services [SATS] also risks the loss of an important market generating about $60 million a year from railroad and port taxes on Zimbabwe's foreign trade goods.

It is said in Harare, even among members of the private sector, that the closure of the South African border is imminent. The same applies to all multinational companies operating in the country.

Fuel supplies are of capital importance. Kerosene and lubricants do not pass through the Beira-Mutare pipeline. They arrive in Zimbabwe through South Africa. However, it has been stressed in Harare that petroleum products may come via other routes. Resorting to new routes may bring difficulties, but it is not an impossible task, a spokesman for the U.S. Mobil oil company said.

A spokesman for the Rio Tinto Zinc mining company recognized that the firm will be in real trouble if it were no longer able to import equipment, chemical products, and explosives from South Africa. He said, however, that Rio Tinto Zinc was in a position to buy the same goods from other markets and even to use, if needed, air freight, although this might entail diminished profits.

The situation between Zimbabwe and racist South Africa is deteriorating. It also appears to be affecting the delicate issue of negotiations for a merger of the two main political parties in Zimbabwe, namely the ruling ZANU-PF and Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU. National unity was the theme of the speeches to mark Zimbabwe's Heroes Day in Harare on 11 August. Ceremonies were held at Heroes Acre, where the most distinguished ZAPU and ZANU heroes are buried. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and President Canaan Banana made a joint appeal for national unity. We can no longer afford the luxury of political divisions, the president said. In the face of aggression, robberies, murders, rapes, and arson carried out by bandits in the pay of South Africa, our best weapon is unity, Mr Mugabe declared.

In a parallel ceremony held in Bulawayo, the capital of Matabeleland Province, Industry Minister Callistus Ndlovu, a former ZAPU leader , said that those who died in the course of the liberation did not die as Shona or Ndebele, but as Zimbabweans.

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Jordan

Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov said his "positive and fruitful" talks with King Husayn focused on Middle East issues and ways to halt the Iran-Iraq war, according to Amman radio, which later reported that the Jordanian prime minister arrived in Egypt, delivering a message to President Husni Mubarak from King Husayn on the king's talks with Vorontsov.

Egypt

Five Egyptians were convicted of receiving money from the Libyan intelligence service in order to commit subversive acts, form revolutionary committees, and propogate ideas of the Libyan leader, MENA reported. Elsewhere, five members of extremist Islamic groups were arrested at Cairo airport, according to the agency, which later disclosed that 75 persons are to be tried on charges of advocating the overthrow of the government by force, and of stealing weapons from the armed forces and the police.

Maghreb

Morocco — An Information Ministry statement broadcast by Rabat radio announced that four members of a "professional gang of international terrorists" were arrested 22 and 27 August. The four, two Tunisians and two Palestinians, were carrying explosive devices in the form of ornaments especially made for carrying out attacks against public places, the statement continued, adding that the suspects have already confessed to "many operations" in Europe and the Middle East.

Algeria — Morocco has been refusing entry to Arab tourists traveling via Algeria, according to Algiers radio, which attributed the act to Moroccan "rapprochement" with Israel.

Tunisia — The Ministry of Trade and Industry raised the price of bread by decreasing the weight of a loaf, according to KUNA, which added that the price of other flour products increased as well.

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